

1891-92 to 1901-02

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

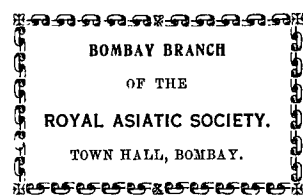
OF THE

PALANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY.

1891-92 to 1901-02 ^(state)



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Letter from Colonel W. SCOTT, Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, to the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Political Department, Bombay, through the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1928 A., dated Pálanpur, 16th July 1892.

SIR,

134921

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1891-92. The reports submitted by the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States are also hereto appended. I need not therefore recapitulate the information therein furnished, but will merely remark on such points as appear to merit notice. The introduction by the Chief Ministers of the two 1st class States of the system of giving in printed pamphlet form short notes regarding the most important events of the year, as well as the administration of their respective States, which has now been done for the first time, will, I trust, be approved of.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

2. Colonel Goodfellow was in charge of the Superintendency up to the 19th May 1891 and I assumed charge on the 20th idem after office hours. There was no change in the personnel of my European and Personal Assistants during the year under report; Lieutenant Pritchard has however since been transferred to Káthiáwár as Assistant Political Agent, and his successor has not as yet been nominated.

3. Sanction was accorded by Government in their Resolution No. 1053, dated the 11th February last to the creation of the appointment of a Native Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, on a salary of Rs. 350 per month. Ráo Bahádur Jethalal Vrajbhai having been nominated to the post assumed charge of his duties on the 25th April last. The supervision of the Thándárátes and attached Estates hitherto exercised by the Personal Assistant is now exercised by the Native Assistant. He is also to examine and audit all accounts connected therewith. He is invested with the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate in all criminal cases arising in the Thána Circles and attached Estates, and disposes of civil cases within the same limits up to the value of Rs. 3,000. The Assistant Political Superintendent now disposes of all original civil suits of upwards of Rs. 3,000. He has also been invested with the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate (in cases in which he may not have conducted any Police Inquiry) as per Government Resolution No. 2932, dated the 4th May 1892.

4. Under the same Government Resolution the Personal Assistant who was heretofore a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as also been invested with 1st Class Magisterial powers. The residuary civil jurisdiction in the petty tálukas of Váv, Deodar, Bhorole and Thara will be exercised by the Personal Assistant in suits up to Rs. 1,500 in value, and by the Assistant Political Superintendent in suits above that amount.

5. The residuary criminal jurisdiction in the above mentioned tálukas is vested in the Personal Assistant.

Relations with Tributary States.

Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.
no remark.

6. The two returns (forms A and B) of Political relations with Native States are appended and call for

Pálanpur.

7. His Highness' trip to Northern India on which he started in January, is one of the noteworthy events of the year. Had it been completed as was originally intended it would not only have probably benefitted His Highness' health, but would also have done him good in other ways by opening his eyes to the state of the country. Owing to a death in his family His Highness had to return from Ajmer and stay there of some 8 or 10 days, but he still intends to travel and see India on a favourable opportunity offering, and it is hoped that the trip will not be abandoned.

8. During the year under report three deaths occurred in the family of His Highness.

1. His Highness' step grandmother Sona Booboo Saheb died on the 1st May 1891 at the venerable age of 81.
2. Oosmankhanji, His Highness' uncle died, on the 15th July 1891 at the age of 61.
3. Amirbibi Saheb, His Highness' aunt, died on the 31st January last at the age of 24.

9. It was on account of this last death that His Highness had to cut short his trip to Northern India.

10. This year has been marked by a change of Ministry in the Pálanpur State. Khán Sáheb Gulam Mustaffa who had been Chief Minister for about 17 months having resigned the post on the 22nd September 1891 and reverted to British Service in the Salt Department, Mr. Dulabhji D. Ved was appointed Chief Minister and assumed charge of his duties on the 13th December 1891. He was previously in the service of the Morvi Darbár as Sir Nyayadhish, and holds a lien on an appointment in the Káthiáwár Educational Department.

11. There being hardly a Department of the State not standing in need of sweeping reform, there is more than ample scope for the new Minister to shew his administrative ability, and Mr. Dulabhji's work is indeed cut out for him before he will have put the various Departments of the State upon the footing which they ought to occupy. He has begun well and effected as much as could be reasonably expected of him during his short tenure of office.

12. The late Minister Khán Sáheb Gulam Mustaffa fully recognised the necessity for reforms but his tenure of office was not very long and the opposition he met with was very strenuous, whether it was due to insufficient support, or whether to want of influence, or want of tact, I cannot say, but during his tenure of office from April to September of the year under report, there is no doubt but that little or nothing was effected.

13. Mr. A. B. Fforde the Special Officer appointed by Government to settle the disputes between Pálanpur and Danta took up his duties in the month of April last, and the work of the adjudication of the rights of the two States in the co-shared villages is in progress.

14. During the year under report the wantas of Chansol and Nagvasna belonging to the Pálanpur Darbár were exchanged for annual cash payment by the Baroda Darbár of Rs. 800 for the former and Rs. 100 for the latter. The representatives of both the Darbárs came to this agreement in the presence of Colonel Jackson, and myself on the 19th and 20th November last. It was also further decided that the exchange should date from the 1st August 1891 and that the Gáikwár authorities should take immediate possession of the wantas.

15. I am not so sanguine that the curtailment of expenditure in the Customs, Forest and Survey Departments referred to in paragraph 9 of the Pálanpur report, will prove the real economy which is hoped for; the Chief Minister will be asked to watch the effect very closely and furnish the necessary information in connection therewith in his next report.

16. It will be observed with pleasure that His Highness has made concessions to his rayats by a partial remission of land tax in the districts where it was found necessary owing to insufficient rainfall during the year, and the construction of 53 pucca and 255 kutchra wells is further evidence of assistance to the cultivators.

17. The Chief Minister Mr. Dulabhji has recently framed a Registration Act for the Pálanpur State and it has come into force since the 26th June 1892. A Limitation Act which is urgently required is also in course of preparation, up to the present nothing in the shape of Limitation obtains.

18. The rainfall during the year under report amounted to 16 inches and 33 against 23 inches and 13½ cents, the average of the previous 5 years. The crops was proportionately small. The prices of food grains ruled high, scarcity of grass and fodder was felt. The Pálanpur State has works, and deepening of, tanks; the repairs to the Gobri tank which is als

being cleaned out and deepened. These two works are estimated to cost about Rs. 5,000.

19. Many hundreds of cattle brought by foreigners to the Pálanpur districts for pasturing have died for want of forage. A large number of cows has been kept outside the city and the máhájans have raised subscriptions to form a fund from which the cost of the feed of the animals is met. The Pálanpur Darbár has also contributed a certain amount towards this purpose.

20. The marble quarries in the Sarotri jungles, referred to in paragraph 21 of the Chief Minister's report, were on a previous occasion proposed to be worked by contract, but for certain reasons the proposal was abandoned. It is however hoped that the present contractor from Rájkot will receive sufficient encouragement from the Darbár to work the quarries.

Revenue.

		Rs.	a.	p.
21. The balance at the end of the Samvat year 1946 was		24,031	7	6
The receipts of the year were	...	15,87,427	11	4
Recoveries of outstandings of the last year	...	2,544	13	4
	Total	6,14,004	0	2
The expenditure of the year was	...	5,92,260	2	8
Showing a surplus balance of	...	21,743	13	6

22. The details of the receipts and expenditure have been given in paragraphs 37 and 38 of the Pálanpur State Report and it would be superfluous to recapitulate them here.

23. The above figures of revenue receipts are, I am quite sure, capable of increase. The system of levying revenue is primitive in the extreme and is replete with opportunities both for oppressing the rayat, and defrauding the State, without any great fear of detection. The "kaltar" system is in my opinion objectionable and ought to give place to a better one. My attention has been devoted to the subject and I am in hopes of seeing the "Bhigoti" system introduced all through the State before long, as fast as the survey can be carried on. I have been impressing upon His Highness the advantages of the system both to the Darbár as landlord, and to the rayat, who will be rendered independent of the revenue middlemen or kárkuns, who now collect the Darbár share in kind. The matter has been taken up, the Bhigoti assessment introduced in 25 villages and it will be introduced into many more before the end of the year.

24. In connection with the Revenue Department of the State, the Darbár is to be congratulated on the appointment as Revenue Commissioner of Mr. Vandravandass Patwari, a thoroughly efficient Revenue Officer without any local private interests to serve, and I have no doubt but that the Department of the State under his supervision will be considerably improved in many respects. He was appointed in December and has already done a good deal, and as his influence increases, and his value is appreciated, he will be able to do much more.

25. The year's receipts as shown in paragraph 37 of the Pálanpur report do not include any amounts due to the Darbár by Government on account of opium compensation. Rs. 28,000 for 1890-91 were paid to the Darbár in March last and Rs. 28,000 more for 1891-92 in June last; but these items will be shown in the accounts that will be received next year, the present accounts being only for the year ending 7th July 1891. The amount of the opium compensation has been recently raised from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 31,500 per annum as per Government letter No. 104, dated the 7th January 1892. The amount of difference for the past 14 years at Rs. 3,500 per annum has not as yet been paid to the Darbár.

26. The "Siccai rupee" which is the current coin in this State is scarce and consequently dearer, and the question of currency demands His Highness' early attention and consideration. The Chief Minister in paragraph 44 of his report.

27. It is an admitted fact that large tracts of land in the State are under forests, but there being no systematic conservation in former years, trees were cut down indiscriminately and no new ones were planted or sown on a proper system of conservation and afforestation. Under a man understanding the work, these forests would no doubt prove a good source of revenue. The only conservation, so called, at present in force, is the prevention of cutting without permission, but the permit having been given the cutter can cut at his own discretion, and no one can tell whether he cuts in accordance with his permit or not. I have made the necessary suggestions regarding afforestation, and invited the Chief Minister's earnest attention to it, and I hope that something may be done in that direction.

28. The Revenue Survey of the State during the year under report shows the following results:—

(1) The measurement of 11 villages has been completed and that of 16 others is in progress.

(2) The total of numbers measured is 1,641 containing an aggregate area of 19,541 acres and 23 gunthas. No numbers were classified during the year under report.

(3) The total cost of the Pálanpur Survey during the year was Rs. 4,289-0-1.

(4) Omitting from the above Rs. 151-124- on account of boundary matters and Rs. 752-7-8 on account of miscellaneous work, the rate of measurement is found to be Rs. 2-1-0 per number and annas 2 and 9 pies per acre.

29. The Special Surveyor employed for surveying the co-shared villages of Gadhwára and Dáuta has completed the map of the village of Nagel and commenced the survey of Andharia. With the completion of the survey of Andharia the work of the Special Surveyor will come to an end.

Police.

30. The organization of the State's police required very prompt attention, and I am glad to say has been taken in hand. There is however room for improvement in this Department. This body is mostly composed of the members of the Levy which was transferred to the Pálanpur Darbár in October 1890. At present the pay of the Police Kámdár who is at the head of the Department is Rs. 100 per month. The salaries of the Chief constables of some of the tálukas are very low. Looking at the importance of the tálukas assigned to them, the Chief constables of the Deesa and Pálanpur tálukas should certainly be better paid. The percentages of convictions of arrested and sent for trial by the Police, given under paragraph 50 of the Pálanpur Minister's report, show an improvement over the figures of the previous year; but if a little stimulus were given by the State to those who do really good work, by giving them promotion or a gradual increase of pay, I think the encouragement would bring about better results.

31. 24·7 per cent. of the property stolen was recovered, as stated in paragraph 52 of the State report; even making allowance for any exaggeration in the valuation of the property lost, the figure is certainly a low one.

Judicial Department.

32. The table of the work done by the various original Civil Courts given under paragraph 65 of the Pálanpur State Report shows that better work was done this year than during the previous one. Looking to the arrears, however, it is hoped that the next year's report would show even better results.

33. The working of the Criminal Courts as shown in paragraph 71 of the State report is satisfactory.

In connection with this Department also I may remark that the arrears of some of the tálukas are not paid in proportion to the magisterial work they exercise, and many of them have revenue duties to attend to. I have talked this matter over with His Highness the Diván and his Ministers, and it has been decided to separate the Judicial and Revenue Departments. This will be a very great improvement, and I hope it

will be brought about at an early date. If only competent Magistrates are appointed it will be a great boon to the people.

The Civil and Criminal returns of the State will be found in enclosures FA. and JA.

Jail.

35. The work of the construction of the new jail outside the city of Pálanpur has been making very slow progress and will not be completed for months yet. This can be attributed partly to the plans and specifications having been changed two or three times, and to disputes between the Darbár and the contractor. Provision for a workshop and a dispensary has been made in this new jail building. In my opinion the whole plan has from the very outset been ill-conceived, and it covers an altogether unnecessarily large area. A really good jail quite suitable to all the State's requirements, might have been constructed for less than half of what this new jail will cost, which will not be much under Rs. 80,000 by the time it is finished, and it is a great pity so much money should have been wasted.

Education.

36. The Victoria Tálukdári School having been abolished under the orders of Government during the year under report, the buildings have been purchased by the Pálanpur Darbár for a sum of Rs. 13,000. The higher classes of the local high school have been accommodated in these buildings, which occupy a healthy site half a mile to the south of the town. There is a spacious compound round about, within which is laid out a small garden. There is also a pukka well in the compound and excellent arrangements exist for encouraging gymnastic exercises and physical training of the boys. His Highness has acted wisely in utilizing these buildings for educational purposes, as the boys will be more healthy and comfortable than those studying in schools situated inside the town.

37. A good and commodious building for the "girls' school" was a long-felt want in Pálanpur, but I am glad to say that the Pálanpur Darbár has now supplied it. A good site was selected in an open and convenient part of the city and the foundation stone of the building was laid on the 18th November last. The building is now almost finished.

38. Instead of a low paid monitor the school mistress has been given an assistant.

39. It is worthy of note that the Pálanpur Darbár has awarded a monthly scholarship of Rs. 20 to one Bapalal Virchand formerly School Master at Váráhi, to enable him to prosecute his studies in the Bombay School of Arts.

40. Two new vernacular schools having been opened, there are now 13 schools in the villages, besides a high school, táluka anglo-vernacular school, an Urdu school and a girls' school in Pálanpur itself. These latter schools are fairly well attended as shown in paragraph 84 of the Minister's report, and are doing good work but the attendance, in the village schools is not so good. Taking the total number of pupils attending all these schools, there is an average of one pupil for every 189 souls of the population, which is small. The outlay on education has been Rs. 9,503 or an increase of Rs. 1,443 on that of the previous year.

Medical.

41. The new "Goodfellow Hospital," the foundation of which was laid last year, now approaches completion. The quarters for the Medical Officer have not yet been commenced but it is hoped that they will be taken in hand at an early date, as the Medical Officer residing close at hand would considerably add to the efficiency of the institution. Houses for the Hospital Assistant and Matron are in course of construction but other servants' houses, hospital, cook-room, &c. have still to be built, so that the hospital will take some time yet before complete and fit for occupation.

43. Assistant Surgeon J. P. Wádia has been in charge of the Pálanpur Dispensary during the year under report. The average daily attendance of patients at the dispensary was as follows:—

Out-door 187·2.

In-door 95 against 75 of the previous year.

44. The number of surgical operations during the year was 34 (major) and 375 (minor). The major operations included lythotomies, amputations and others. The general attendance and the number of operations, as shown above, bear testimony to the public's appreciation of Mr. Wádia's care and skill.

45. Mr. Wádia's energy and anxiety to popularize his charge are commendable and he continues to give his attention to improvements in sanitation and general conservancy of the town. His suggestions are very practical and deserve more attention at the hands of the Darbár authorities than they have so far received; but in Pálanpur everything moves slowly. Female medical relief in Pálanpur, which is the sole outcome of Mr. Wádia's zeal and exertion, has been increasing year by year under his care. During the year Jivakabái (a deplomaed midwife from the Cáma Hospital serving in the Pálanpur Hospital) treated under Mr. Wádia's guidance 12 cases of labour and 57 cases of uterine diseases; and as her services get more appreciated, I have no doubt but that her sphere of usefulness will considerably increase.

Municipality and Public Health.

46. The public health has been generally good. There have been no epidemics during the year. A few cases of sporadic cholera only have occurred.

47. With the exception of one, and that not a particularly good one, there are hardly any made roads inside the city, and this matter deserves the Darbár's early attention. The fine dust which is nearly always rising from the traffic on the sandy tracks, which do duty as roads, is a very fruitful cause of ophthalmia and other eye diseases for which Pálanpur is notorious. With the exception of where the road has been raised for about 150 yards in one place, there is also no attempt at drainage, and where the level of the ground does not admit of rain-water running off, it lies about in stagnant pools and emits a stench which must be very prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants. The general cleanliness and sanitation of the city is animadverted on by the Medical Officer, and requires to be better looked after.

Railway.

48. The question of a branch line of Railway from Pálanpur to Deesa has been finally settled, and it is hoped that the work of construction will shortly be taken in hand. His Highness the Diván as well as all classes of people are very anxious to see Pálanpur and Deesa connected by Railway. The branch line will no doubt afford facilities to traffic and communication.

The Levy Treaty.

49. As regards giving effect to the Treaty which was entered into by the Darbár on the rendition of the Levy, the conditions therein set forth have been acted upon and carried out. At the outset there were a few disputes between some of the Native Officers of the Levy and the Darbár, but these for the most part have been amicably settled. One case in dispute was submitted for the orders of Government on a memorial from an Assámi holder, and my ruling in the matter was upheld; there are still two or three Jemádárs who have disputes unsettled; but as they are submitting memorials to Government as to their claims, a separate report regarding them will be made later on, when they are forwarded. Some of the Jemádárs of the late Levy were employed by the Darbár as district thándárs, but as a rule this has been found to be a mistake, as they were not qualified for such duties, and they will be relieved and given other work more suited to their capacity.

50. The conditions in Article V of the Treaty regarding the levy of import and export dues have been brought into force; the collection of octroi in the town of Pálanpur has ceased, and no duties are taken on commodities imported from the Government. The *bond fide* use of the garrison, nor are export duties levied on goods taken therefrom, being the property of the officers or men of

51. As regards compensation to be paid to petty jághirdárs as arranged for in clause 5 of Article V. agreements have been entered into between the Darbár and said jághirdárs in my presence, fixing the amount to be annually paid as compensation, and throughout the State there only remain two jághirdárs to be dealt with, and their cases will be shortly settled.

Concluding Remarks.

52. In reviewing the administration of the Pálanpur State for the year under report, I think it may be said to be satisfactory, and certainly in some respects to show an improvement upon former years. The expenditure upon completed public works has been fairly liberal, whilst that upon works under construction and not included in the Minister's report, is very large and quite as much as the State can afford; education has been supported, revenue survey pushed on, the bighoti assessment carried out in 25 villages, and the re-organization of the Police taken in hand; and looking at it all round His Highness the Diván may be said to have administered his State well. In many départements there is of course much room for improvement, but all reforms and improvements came to an utter stand-still for some three months owing to the late Minister's loss of power and influence before he actually resigned, and after he left there was an interregnum without any really responsible Minister for three months more. The new Minister has effected in his short tenure of office, quite as much as could be fairly expected of him, and as far as I have seen he has the confidence of his master, and as long as he retains that, things will progress as they are doing now, and the resources of the State be developed, and I am very hopeful that by this time next year very considerable improvements will be noticeable in this direction. In all his works of reform the Chief Minister has the able and cordial support of Mr. Wandravandass, the Revenue Commissioner. His Highness the Diván is a man of kindly disposition and as far as my dealings with him are concerned, I have always found him amenable to advice.

Rádhanpur.

53. I went to Rádhanpur in the last week of December 1891 and was generally pleased with my visit. I found, His Highness the Naváb in an improved state of health.

54. In May 1891, His Highness had proceeded on a tour to Northern India with a view to passing some time in Cashmere for the benefit of his health. He went as far as Ríwalpindi and Peshávar, but could not go to Shrinagar. On his return, he passed through Simla, Lahore and other places, arriving at Rádhanpur in the beginning of July following. The journey improved His Highness' health.

55. The Diván, Mr. Bawa Miya Pir Miya, who has been at the head of the administration throughout the year under report, has given his earnest attention to placing the several departments of the State, particularly the Revenue, the Judicial, and the Police, on an improved footing, as will be seen from the Annual Report of the State for the year.

56. The appointment of Ganpatrao Sakharam as Revenue Commissioner of the State is a matter for satisfaction, he being a man of great experience in revenue matters and having no local private interests to serve. That the work of collecting the revenues has at present been entrusted to mahálkaris a class of well-paid officials, instead of to kárkúus of the huzúr office and others temporarily engaged as heretofore, is a very great change for the better, and must no doubt have a beneficial effect on the revenues of the State, as will be seen from the figures of revenue for the Samvat years 1946 and 1947 given in paragraph 23 of the report. An increase of Rs. 87,387-11-4 is no small gain, especially when the harvest was below the average, and is due entirely to the improved system of collection, the revenues coming to the treasury instead of being stopped midway. Since the close of the year under report, Mr. Girdharlal Hirabhai, the Sar Nyáyádhish, having tendered his resignation, Government were pleased to lend the services of Mr. Dalpatram Chaganlal, late Shirástedár in the Mahi Kántha Agency to the State, and this gentleman is appointed Sar Nyáyádhish.

57. The total rainfall during the year was 14 inches and 72 cents, while the average of rain required in this part of the country is estimated at 20 inches at least. The rainfall during the past four years never exceeded inches 16½, and the produce is reported to be 12 annas in the rupee.

Revenue.

58. The total income of the Rádhanpur State, including that of pátávat villages, &c., for the Samvat year 1947, amounted to Rs. 6,08,121-14-4. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,66,224-14-11, showing a surplus of Rs. 41,896-15-5 against Rs. 23,152-12-8 in the previous year.

59. The details of the receipts and expenditure have been shown in paragraphs 23 and 24 of the Rádhanpur State report, and they are not therefore recapitulated here.

60. Up to the close of the year under report, a survey of 30 khálsa villages in all had been made. The survey operations appear to have been carried on with greater speed than during the previous year, and show the following results :—

(I). The measurement of seven villages has been completed and that of eight others is in progress.

(II). The total of numbers measured is 1,413, containing an aggregate area of 11,559 acres.

The cost of the Rádhanpur Revenue Survey, during the year was Rs. 3,563-14-11.

61. Two new villages have been populated during the year, and 2,262 acres of waste land brought under cultivation.

62. One hundred and thirty-two kutchá and three pucká wells have been sunk during the year. Owing to the great tendency of sweet water to turn brackish from various causes, kutchá wells are found to be better than pucká ones in the Rádhanpur State, as they do not cost much to excavate, and can be abandoned when the water goes bad.

63. As the rules of registration, the Rádhanpur Diván states, have only been made compulsory recently, particulars regarding their working could not be given in this year's report.

Protection.

64. I have invited the attention of His Highness the Naváb, as well as that of his Diván to the advantage which would accrue from a better organization of the State Police and the enforcement of stricter discipline than at present obtains, which whilst rendering the Police a more useful body, would ensure greater security to His Highness' subjects. The present working of this body whilst not unsatisfactory is capable of improvement.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

65. The attention of the Diván has been drawn to the balance of Civil Cases in the Court of the Sar Nyáyádish and in that of the Rádhanpur Munsiff. The working of the Appellate Courts will, it is hoped, show better results next year. The arrears are in some measure due to the absence on leave of the Sar Nyáyádish.

66. The Civil and Criminal Returns of the State will be found, in Enclosures FA. and JA.

Jail and Lock-up.

67. A factory has during the year been opened in the Jail at Rádhanpur and it is intended that cane-work should shortly be introduced therein, in addition to carpet and tape making.

Municipality and Public Health.

68. During the year under report the general health of the people was fair. No epidemic disease appeared. The roads outside the city are kept clean and in order. The laying down of good-made roads inside the city deserves the

early attention of the Darbár, and it is hoped that the next year's report for the State will show a great improvement in this direction, as well as in drainage, which at present does not exist. The trees on the sides of the main roads outside the city are in a flourishing condition. It is a pity that the nature of the soil is not calculated to promote the growth of trees, and that His Highness' liking for plantations, &c., cannot consequently have free scope. The road-side trees are only kept up with great difficulty and at considerable expense.

69. Public latrines for males and females have this year been built on all four sides of the city.

Public Works.

70. Scarcity of water especially for drinking purposes, having long been felt in Rádhanpur, His Highness the Naváb has for some years past been anxious to obtain water from the Banas, but something always interfered with the scheme of making a dam across the Banas and cutting the canal to bring the water to Rádhanpur until this year, and it gave me much pleasure to perform the ceremony of cutting the first sod of the canal in the month of January last when I was at Rádhanpur. The work of the dam and canal is now finished. The dam is 630 feet long and 4 feet thick; it is formed of a double row of stout piles 4 feet apart driven 10 feet into the bed of the river and standing out 4 feet above the ground. The distance between every two piles is about 8 inches, and that space is filled in with strong wattle, and the space between the double rows is filled in with puddled clay; the canal is 12 feet broad at the top, 6 feet at the bottom and the average depth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet; its length is 9 miles. It is hoped that the work will be a complete success, and the Darbár is much indebted to Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Govind, late State Engineer, Gondal, for his valuable suggestions in connection with it. The work of deepening the tank at Rádhanpur, to hold the water-supply to be brought in through the canal, was simultaneously undertaken and is also finished. The accounts have not yet been fully made up, but the total cost of dam, canal, and tank, will not be less than Rs. 60,000 I think.

71. It is satisfactory to note that a large new building for the Jail has been commenced, the present one being unhealthy and incommodious. The site chosen for the new building being outside the city, the health of the inmates should be improved.

72. A sum of Rs. 16,644 was spent under the head of public works during the year, details of which are given in paragraph 48 of the Rádhanpur Report.

73. It is hoped that the work of the girls' school-house, the foundation stone of which was laid in November 1890 will now be completed without delay.

Education.

74. One Urdu school was opened this year at Rádhanpur for the benefit of Musalmán boys, but notwithstanding the opening of an additional school and the expenditure of Rs. 523 more than in the previous year, there is a falling off of 15 in the number on the register. In accordance with my advice His Highness the Naváb Sáheb's nephew Joráwarkhánji was sent to the Rájkot Rájku-már College at the close of the year, and Safdarkhánji another nephew of His Highness was also sent to the Tálukdári School at Wadhván.

75. New buildings for the schools at Panchásar and Sankeshwar were erected during the year.

Medical.

76. I visited the Rádhanpur Hospital and was pleased to find everything there in good order. During the year under report 1 major and 147 minor operations were performed at the Hospital.

Telegraph.

77. A Telegraph office was opened at Rádhanpur in November last. It has added to the convenience of the Darbár and the public.

Concluding Remarks.

78. It is a matter of pleasure to note that His Highness the Naváb enjoyed better health throughout the year under report than in preceding years.

79. In reviewing the general administration of Rádhanpur, I am glad to be able to say that I think it may be considered satisfactory, and will probably so continue as long as His Highness the Naváb retains the services of his present Diván, and the relations between master and servant are as cordial as they are at present. In the Diván Syud Bawa Mia Pir Mia, His Highness has a very valuable servant, and I think he appreciates him and the work he has done for the State. The improvement in the revenue system as noted in paragraph 56 above, and the public works undertaken this year, as referred to in paragraph 49 of the Diván's report, and which will be found to have cost not less than Rs. 90,000 by the time the amounts are all made up, are matters deserving special commendation. The Naváb himself is more or less of an invalid, and has not enjoyed good health for some years past, but he is a man of most kind and amiable disposition and as far as my dealings with him have gone, I have always found him amenable to advice. In the course of the year he set about paying off a lot of debts contracted by his father, and placed the matter in the hands of his Diván, who by judiciously compounding with the creditors liquidated debts amounting to Rs. 2,75,000 by a payment of about Rs. 86,000. This money however came from His Highness the Naváb's privy purse, and was not paid from the State Treasury.

Tharád.

80. The death of Thákore Khengarsingji of Tharád which occurred on the 5th January 1892 at the fifty-sixth year of his age, was reported to Government under this office No. 49 of the 9th idem. His son Thákore Abheysingji, aged 33 has succeeded him. Kuvar Dolatsingji (Son of Abheysangji) who is about eleven years old joined the Ráj Kumár College in April last.

81. The Thákore had Mr. Dharamchand Chelji as his kárbhári throughout the year under report.

82. The abstract of the receipts and disbursements furnished by the Thákore of Tharád shows that:—

The receipts of the year including patavat villages	Rs.	a.	p.
were	56,437	15	10
The expenditure was	68,388	11	7
Deficit ...	11,950	11	9

83. The year's receipts were as follows:—

Income derived from land revenue in cash	...	14,256	9	11
Jama	...	2,615	12	0
		16,872	5	11
Customs duties	...	9,557	9	9
Opium duty and income of smuggled opium	...	7,022	13	4
Nazrána and Ijára income	...	3,832	8	0
Fine, Commission fees, &c.	...	2,755	9	3
Miscellaneous income	...	1,397	1	7
Total Receipts	...	41,437	15	10
Income of the villages given in Pata and for maintenance.	15,000	0	0	
Total	...	56,437	15	10

84. The year's expenditure includes the following items.—

Expenses of the Thákore and his family	...	10,020	5	0
Pay of thándár and kárkúns	...	2,726	7	9
Cost of State establishment including kámdárs, sawárs and footmen	...	11,271	11	8
Expenses on account of institutions of public utility.	...	1,845	15	9
Public Works	...	901	10	3
Frontier Preventive Establishment	...	2,639	8	10

		Rs.	a.	p.
Expenses incurred on account of the death of the late Thákore Khengarsingji ...	...	6,415	1	0
Do. of Rattanbai, sister of the present Thákore...	...	1,576	4	3
Expenditure incurred at the time of the present Thákor's coming to the Gádi ...	...	1,214	9	0
State Horse expenditure...	...	5,237	13	3
Guest expenses ...	...	1,226	13	5
Charity ...	...	1,163	12	4
Vakil fees in litigating girás cases ...	...	2,095	3	9
Miscellaneous expenditure ...	...	5,053	7	4
Total ...		53,388	11	7
Patta and maintenance charges ...	...	15,000	0	0
Total ...		68,388	11	7

85. A sum of Rs. 34,000 has been shown as debt for past years due by the State and the amount of outstandings to be recovered on account of jáma, fine and the balance in stock of grain and opium, is put down at Rs. 38,056-10-0.

86. The Civil and Criminal returns of the State will be found in Enclosures FA. and JA.

87. I have advised Thákore Abheysangji to arrange for the liquidation of the debts on his táluka, and if he observe rigid economy it is hoped that the táluka will be free at no very distant date. The year's expenditure (*vide* paragraphs 83 and 84 above) exceeds the receipts as some expenses of an unforeseen nature had to be incurred during the year, owing to the deaths of the late Thákore and his daughter, and the consequent entertainment of guests. The Thákore's attention has also been drawn towards the curtailment of expenditure under the head of "State horse expenditure". It is impossible to press upon the Thákore any suggestions regarding improvements, &c., in his táluka, until it is more free from financial embarrassment.

Váv.

88. I visited Váv in the month of February last, and found that the táluka was very badly in want of a dispensary. I impressed upon the Ranaji the necessity of such an institution, and I have to record with pleasure that he has promised to open a dispensary at Váv in the month of October next. The services of a passed medical subordinate will be secured for the dispensary.

89. The dissensions between the Rana and the members of his family on account of maintenance, &c., have not as yet come to an end. I have, however, most strongly advised the Rana to come to an amicable settlement in the matter.

90. The State has a debt of Rs. 54,248-12-6 and the amount outstanding is shown at Rs. 41,248-5-0 which includes amounts on account of vaje, narwa, Police cess, and the value of the quantity of opium in balance.

91. The abstract of the receipts and disbursements furnished by the Rana shows that:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
The receipts of the year including patavat vil-	...	47,127	2	6
lages were ...	...	39,901	0	0
The expenditure was ...	...			
Surplus ...	...	7,226	2	6

92. The year's receipts were as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue ...	...	21,041	7	1
Customs dues ...	...	4,824	8	11
Opium duty and income of smuggled opium ...	...	4,325	0	0
Jama ...	...	255	0	0
Fines, Commission fees, &c. ...	...	2,503	8	0
A'bkári &c., Revenue ...	...	573	8	0
Nazrána ...	...	1,821	7	6
Sale of lands ...	...	1,791	0	0

			Rs.	a.	p.
Police Cess...	...	...	3,000	0	0
Salt Compensation	...	...	287	0	0
Grazing fees	...	...	336	13	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	...	...	367	14	0
Total Receipts			41,127	2	6
Income of the villages given in pata and for maintenance			6,000	0	0
Total			47,127	2	6

93. The year's expenditure includes the following principal items :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Contribution towards the Thána Fund	...	...	518	11	10
Pay of officials	...	...	4,000	0	0
Pay of sepoy, servants, &c.	...	...	3,400	0	0
Expenses of the Ranaji and the members of his family	...	...	11,500	0	0
Education and Vaccination	...	...	743	4	8
Charity	...	...	1,018	1	3
Expenses on account of guests, &c.	...	...	4,000	0	0
Dieting charges of prisoners and miscellaneous jail expenses	...	...	350	0	0
Contingent charges	...	...	500	0	0
Pata and maintenance charges	...	...	6,000	0	0

94. As the State is involved in debt it is not feasible to have improvements entailing expenditure introduced therein to such an extent as is desirable. The scanty rainfall has caused great distress in the táluka, and water even for drinking purposes is only obtainable with difficulty.

95. The Civil and Criminal returns of the State will be found in Enclosures FA. and JA.

96. Throughout the year under report the Ranaji had Mr. Jethalal Zumchand as his kárbhári.

Tharád Jamya Villages Thándárate.

97. The total rainfall during the year in this Thándárate as reported by the Thándár was only 4 inches and 76 cents. The average yield of crops was about 5 annas in the rupee, and the scarcity of forage was very severe.

98. The soil of this táluka is well suited for the growth of bájri and mug the staple food of the táluka. When the rainfall is timely and good, the outturn of this táluka more than suffices for the wants of its inhabitants, and the surplus is exported to distant parts. This year however the case was otherwise and the grain has had to be brought in from outside, as owing to an insufficient rainfall the year was a bad one from an agricultural point of view. The Thándár reports that owing to the straitened circumstances of the people generally, there was a perceptible decrease in the number of civil suits filed in his Court during the year under report.

99. Several people of this táluka have sold their cattle to Káthiáwár traders during the year owing to scarcity of fodder.

100. The Tálukdárs of Dua have agreed to have a tank dug in the vicinity of their village and the Nároli Tálukdárs have also passed a similar agreement.

101. The number of criminal offences reported to the Thándár was 243, the number of persons dealt with 211, and the number convicted 159. In his Civil Court the number of suits filed was 74. Of these 69 were disposed of, and 5 left over at the close of the year.

102. The Civil and Criminal returns of the Bhorole Estate in this Thándárate, the Chief of which exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and hears civil suits upto Rs. 250, will be found in Enclosures FA. and JA.

VA'V THA'NDA'RATE.

103. The total rainfall in this Thándárate was 7 inches and 22 cents, and the outturn of crops was necessarily very poor.

104. The water of the wells in this táluka is generally brackish. Water for drinking purposes is obtainable therefore either from tanks or from shallow wells dug in the beds of such tanks. Consequently the outturn of winter crops is very limited. Bájri, mug and sesámum are sometimes exported from the táluka. Snigám, a village in this táluka, is noted for its leather work and there is a demand for those things from different parts of the province. There was a decrease in the number of civil cases filed in the Thándár's Court during the year under report, in consequence of the bad season. A good number of ordinary thefts were complained of during the year. Scarcity of forage was perhaps even more acutely felt in this táluka than in other parts of this Superintendency.

105. There is a good and commodious school-house provided for Snigám, and arrangements are in progress for providing decent houses for the schools at Dhima and Assara.

106. The number of criminal offences reported to the Thándár was 142, the number of persons dealt with 263, and the number of persons convicted 112. In his Civil Court the number of suits filed was 90 of these 83 were disposed of and 7 left over at the close of the year.

107. During the year two kuvars of Dhima have been sent to the Scott College at Sádra.

DIODAR THA'NDA'RATE.

108. The total rainfall in this Thándárate was 11 inches and 37 cents, and the outturn of the crops was far below the average and the poorer classes suffered much in consequence.

109. The wells in this táluka are very deep and the cultivating classes have consequently to depend upon the rainfall for agricultural purposes, rather than upon any artificial water-supply. This year on account of the scanty rainfall and consequent unusual scarcity of forage, several people went with their cattle elsewhere in search of a livelihood. The dispensary building which cost about Rs. 2,835 has been completed during the year.

110. Arrangements have been made to send Kuvar Chamansing, son of Waghela Sardarsingji of Diodar to the Tálukdári School at Wadhván.

111. Forty kutchá wells were sunk during the year under report.

112. The number of criminal offences reported to the Thándár was 99, the number of persons dealt with 180, and the number of persons convicted 94. In his Civil Court the number of suits filed was 156, of these 147 were disposed of and 9 left over at the close of the year.

113. One of the principal shareholders Waghela Gambhirsingji of Diodar died on the 9th December 1891 at the age of 58 years. He was succeeded by his nephew Sardarsingji as reported to Government in this office letter No. 3051, of the 22nd idem.

114. Each of the two principal shareholders Waghelas Dewaji and Sardarsingji in this Thándárate exercises the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class in his respective jághir, and hears suits up to Rs. 250. Their Civil and Criminal returns will be found in Enclosures FA. and JA.

KA'NKREJ THA'NDA'RATE.

115. The river Banas passes through the Kánkrej Táluka. The soil of the táluka is generally fertile and the water-supply is also abundant, but the táluka being inhabited by Mevási Thakardas and Kolis, the progress of general improvement is almost nil.

116. The total rainfall in this Thándárate was 16 inches and 64 cents, but as it was not timely the outturn of the monsoon crops was not favourable, and a want of fodder was also felt. The Rabáris and other people have taken their cattle to the hills for pasturing.

117. One thousand two hundred and fifty kutchas and 4 pukka wells were sunk during the year under report.

118. On account of the scanty and untimely rainfall the cultivating classes resorted largely to kutchas wells as shown above for irrigation purposes.

119. The road from Samao to Oon which was cleared last year has been kept in good order.

120. The number of criminal offences reported to the Thándár was 247, the number of persons dealt with 265, and the number of persons convicted 163. In his Civil Court the number of suits filed was 200. Of these 123 were disposed of and 77 left over at the close of the year. I have issued orders to the Kánkrej Thándár to dispose of the arrears as soon as possible. The illness of the Thándár for more than two months, is the main cause of the arrears.

121. The Civil and Criminal returns of the Court of the Thára Tálukdárs in this Thándárate which exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and hears civil suits up to Rs. 250, will be found incorporated with those of other States in Enclosures FA and JA.

VA'RA'HI THA'NDA'RATE.

122. The soil of this táluka is well adapted for the cultivation of cotton and wheat. Water to some extent is found in the beds of tanks, but when wells are sunk in these beds to any depth, the water turns brackish.

123. A bund has been erected across the river near Gadha, a village at a distance of about 7 miles from Váráhi at a cost of about Rs. 400. If this bund only holds which, it is hoped, it will, the overflow of salt water from the Sandher Lake close by will be prevented, and the flood water of the Gadha River will be diverted and made to flow out and spread over a large tract of land which at present is very salt, and thus render it fit for agricultural purposes.

124. The total rainfall in this Thándárate was 12 inches. The average yield of crops was 10 annas in the rupee, but want of fodder was much felt. The Maleks of Váráhi have agreed to subscribe Rs. 100 this year and Rs. 150 each year in future, over and above the annual contribution of Rs. 600 paid by them towards the Váráhi Dispensary.

125. Thirty kutchas wells were sunk during the year under report.

126. The number of criminal offences reported to the Thándár was 95, the number of persons dealt with 162, and the number of persons convicted 86. In his Civil Court the number of suits filed was 159, of these 148 were disposed of and 11 left over at the close of the year.

127. The Civil and Criminal returns of the Japtidár of Malek Jorawarkhánji's estate in this Thándárate, who exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and hears civil suits up to Rs. 250 in the villages of the estate, will be found in Enclosures FA. and JA.

128. Kuvar Jorawarkhánji of Váráhi has been sent to the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, and is reported to be making fair progress there.

SA'NTALPUR THA'NDA'RATE.

129. This táluka lies on the borders of the Runn of Cutch. There having been very scanty rainfall in this táluka during the last five years, the owners of the villages are all more or less in distress and have run into debt, and a number of people have migrated to different parts of Gujarát, Cutch and Káthiáwár and other places, in search of sustenance for themselves and their cattle.

130. Two hundred and thirty deaths from fever alone occurred in this táluka, and a few children died of measles. There is no dispensary in the táluka and the people are badly in need of medical relief. An attempt is being made to raise sufficient funds from the tálukdárs for opening a dispensary, which in their impoverished condition is a very difficult matter, but it is hoped that it may be effected before long.

131. There are hardly any wells in this táluka suited for agricultural purposes; the water of wells sunk deep getting brackish owing to the proximity of the bed of the Runn. Shallow wells are therefore generally dug for the

supply of water for drinking purposes, but when the rainfall fails, the water of these wells also turns brackish, and it is very difficult to get sufficient for the wants of the people, leave alone their cattle. Under such circumstances tanks are of the greatest value, and efforts are being made to have their number increased as far as possible. Hot winds carrying clouds of sand begin generally to blow in this táluka before the middle of March every year, and last until the rain comes.

132. During the year under report Salt Inspector Babar Ali was brutally murdered on the Frontier Line near Jajam under this Superintendency. The murderer Ramsing Sitaram, late a náik under the deceased Inspector, was convicted and sentence of death passed upon him was confirmed by Government in their Resolution No. 5358, dated the 10th July 1891, and the execution of the convict took place in the morning of the 27th idem at Pálanpur near the Superintendency Jail.

133. The Thándár reports that the rainfall in this Thándárate during the year was only 10 inches and 50 cents. against 6 inches and 26 cents. the previous year, and as a natural consequence the crops were of the poorest description.

134. Bhojraj, son of Malek Badarkhan of Oochosan has been sent to the Scott College at Sádra.

135. Six kutchá wells were sunk during the year under report.

136. The number of criminal offences reported to the Thándár was 107, the number of persons dealt with 161 and the number of persons convicted was 97. In his Civil Court the number of suits filed was 128, of these 81 were disposed of and 47 left over at the close of the year. The Thándár has been directed to dispose of these cases in arrears as soon as possible.

Commissioner's Visit.

137. The Commissioner, N. D., paid a visit to Pálanpur at the end of November last. He also inspected the several Thánas under this Superintendency during his tour.

Concluding Remarks.

138. I think the general administration of the Thána Circles for the year shows an improvement, although it is short of what it might be; but the Thándárs are lowly paid, and for want of funds their establishments are short of what they should be, for the really efficient performance of the various duties devolving on them, and besides being few in number the kárkuns employed under the Thándárs are for the most part of an inferior stamp. This is however being gradually rectified. When however the multifarious duties devolving on the Thándárs is taken into consideration, the outturn of criminal and civil work as shown above, and in the returns attached to the report, will show that at any rate they have not been idle, and I hope the same will be deemed satisfactory.

CHAPTER II.

ATTACHMENTS.

139. The total number of attachments at the close of the previous year was 19; three new attachments were imposed during the year and 5 of the old ones were removed, so that the existing number of attachments is 17. Of these, sixteen are of minor importance and are distributed over the districts as under:—

In the Váráhi District...	...	...	...	4
„ Tharád „ ...	...	...	...	2
„ Váv „ ...	...	...	...	3
„ Sántalpur „ ...	...	...	...	1
„ Kánkroj „ ...	...	...	...	4
„ Diodar „ ...	...	...	...	2

16

140. The 17th and the only important estate under attachment is that of Malek Jorawarkhanji Umarkhanji of Váráhi who is a minor of 11 years of age. The Japtidár through whom this estate is managed by this Superintendency

exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate with authority to hear civil suits up to Rs. 250 in value.

141. As the Japti year has been changed from the financial to Ashadi year, the Japtidár has not been able to send in the usual abstract statement of the receipts and charges of the estate, since the Ashadi year only expired on the 25th ultimo. Owing to the scanty rainfall during the year the outturn of the crops was very poor in this estate, and this will probably result in a falling off in the land revenue by about 55 per cent. as compared with the amount realized under that head during the previous year.

142. The estate is at present quite free from all debt.

143. The Váráhi jághir is capable of considerable development, and one or two good years would considerably change the aspect of affairs. During the year the services of the Japtidár who had been in charge for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years were dispensed with in consequence of misconduct, and a new man has lately been appointed. The survey of the jághir will be commenced with the opening of the season, and I hope the bhigoti system of assessment will be introduced simultaneously.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

144. The strength of the Pálanpur Imperial Police Force has remained the same as last year. Since the close of the year under report however, a re-organization of the Police has been brought about under the orders of Government as conveyed in their Resolution No. 3215, dated the 18th May 1892, and its working will be reported on in next year's report.

145. The Deesa Cantonment Police having been transferred to the Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, under Government Resolution No. 5701, dated 24th July 1891, the following six tálukas of the Superintendency were under the charge of the District Superintendent of Police, Pálanpur :—

1 Kánkrej.	4 Sántalpur.
2 Diodar.	5 Váv.
3 Váráhi.	6 Tharád.

146. During the year under report two men were punished judicially by the Magistrate, 73 men were departmentally fined in sums varying from 4 annas and upwards, and 7 dismissed, 35 men left the force, 2 on pension, 14 by resignation, 7 by dismissal and 12 by deaths.

147. The percentage of the force in hospital during the year was even larger than last year being 57·9 as against 55·2. The percentage of mortality during the year under report is also larger being 3·9 against 1·9 for the previous year.

The cause of this high rates of sickness and mortality is mainly on account of the lines being overcrowded and unhealthy. The accommodation provided, considering the families, has been quite inadequate. No hospital accommodation for keeping the sick of the Police force as in-patients as is the rule in other districts, has been available, which is an additional factor, but these difficulties will be removed with the completion of the "New Lines" and the new "Goodfellow Hospital".

148. The Superintendent of Police, Pálanpur, reports that the drill of the Foot Police at head-quarters since the appointment of the present Head Quarter Chief Constable, a Military Pensioner, shows a very marked improvement, and the same remark applies to the general discipline at head-quarters. To meet the scarcity of instructors which has hitherto been felt, a few of the smartest and most intelligent men have been picked out to receive a special training for this purpose, and it is hoped to shortly supply each Thána with at least one instructor. Efforts have been made to enroll as many well-educated men as possible whose services may be utilized as kárkuns to the Chief constables. At present the Chief Constables have only one kárkun a piece, and as in some of the Thánas such as Diodar and Sihori the clerical work is heavy, it is thought that by the addition of another kárkun the Chief Constable will be enabled to devote more

of his time to his active duties than is at present possible. In the Thánas very little drill is practicable, the Foot Police being few and the duties heavy, and for the mounted branch mounted drill is of course impossible. This defect can only be obviated by a system of transfers. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining a good class of men as recruits. The men at present obtained from the Superintendency are poor in physique, and as a rule wanting in intelligence, and outsiders very rarely come forward, and I fear there will always be a difficulty in remedying this.

149. The Mounted Police although they have been enrolled for seven years, have not yet been supplied with fire-arms of any description. Of the Foot Police out of a force of 172 men, 20 men fired 30 rounds, 124 men fired 20 rounds and 8 men fired 10 rounds up to December 31st, 1891. The result on the whole was fairly satisfactory considering the rawness of some of the men.

150. During the year under report the services of both an armourer and mochi were procured, and the men's arms and accoutrements have been kept in better condition than heretofore.

151. The conduct of the Force has been generally good and a higher standard of discipline maintained. Some of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men are worthy of commendation for the zeal they have displayed in the detection and suppression of crime. The number of men dismissed and punished is somewhat in excess of that of last year, but this is the result of the stricter surveillance kept over the men by their immediate superiors, rather than of increased misbehaviour on the part of the men.

At head-quarters new lines for the Foot Police and stables for the horses are at present in course of construction by the Public Works Department; the stables are just ready, but the lines will not be finished for 3 or 4 months yet.

152. Through the courtesy of the Pálanpur Darbár an ample supply of grass for the horses at head-quarters was obtained and stacked during the year under report, and a similar annual supply guaranteed for the future. In consequence of this the condition of the horses has much improved and the men can buy their grass at a reasonable rate.

153. Twenty-eight officers and 138 men can read and write. A school has been established at head-quarters at which all illiterate men are ordered to attend when off duty twice daily. Similar arrangements for the instruction of the men have been made in the different Thánas, but owing to heaviness of the duties and smallness of the force maintained in each, any regular attendance and tuition is impracticable. By a system of regular annual transfers this difficulty will be to some extent obviated.

154. The number of offences reported to the Police as having occurred within the Superintendency jurisdiction was 775 against 549 the previous year. The figure represents cognizable offences only.

Appendix D. Enclosure
No. 5.

155. The number of persons arrested was 1,031 against 741. Of these 945 were sent for trial of whom 521 were convicted and 421 were acquitted or discharged, the percentages of convictions of persons arrested and of those sent for trial by the Police, being respectively 50 and 55 against 60 and 63 last year.

156. These figures tend to shew that the actual working of the Police is not quite so good as it was last year and points to a want of care and intelligence in working up cases, but their duties have been heavier than they were last year which may to some extent account for it.

157. Four undetected cases of previous years were investigated and detected during the year under report, but none resulted in conviction.

158. There has been an increase in the amount of property stolen, the figures being Rs. 18,373 against 13,904 the previous year. The amount recovered was Rs. 11,042 against Rs. 8,670 the previous year. The percentage is 60 as against 62 for last year.

Enclosure No. 6.

The increase in the number of offences during the year under report is mainly owing to the greater prevalence of petty crimes consequent on the scarcity and dearness of food.

159. The number of offences reported in the jurisdictional States was 1,338 against 1,634 last year, and the number of persons arrested 2,125 against 1,983. Of these 1,588 were sent for trial of whom 1,007 were convicted and 490 were acquitted or discharged, the percentages of convictions of accused arrested and sent for trial being 48 and 63 respectively against 47 and 53 last year.

160. The percentages show an improvement over the figures of the previous year, and the Police in the jurisdictional States appear to have worked fairly well.

161. The reason of less crime being reported in these States than in the Thána Circles, I can only account for by the fact of the effects of the scarcity being less severely felt in them as a rule, than in the Thána Circles.

162. Appendix C. shows the number of Police maintained in the jurisdictional States as also the strength of the Imperial Police Force employed in this Superintendency.

Enclosure No. 4.

Criminal Justice.

163. From Enclosure No. 7 which is a return of all trials held by the officers of the Superintendency exclusive of those held by the Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, it appears that the number of trials held during the year was 794 against 518 the previous year.

164. The number of persons involved was 1,510 against 1,133 or an increase of 377. Of these 852 were convicted and 658 acquitted or discharged against 588 and 545 respectively the previous year.

165. Of these trials, 27 were held by the Political Superintendent, 118 by the Personal Assistant and 649 by the six Thándárs.

166. The total number of offences against property was 562 against 310 the previous year or an increase of 252. In trials for offences against the person there was also an increase of 22, the figures being 113 against 91 the previous year.

167. Of the graver offences there were 2 of murder, 2 of culpable homicide 12 of grievous hurt, 1 of miscarriage, 1 of rape and 10 of robbery, against 22 of grievous hurt, 2 of miscarriage, 3 of rape and 5 of robbery. There was thus a decrease of 10 cases of grievous hurt, 1 case of miscarriage, 2 cases of rape, 3 of kidnapping and 1 of dacoity; while there was an increase by 2 cases of murder and 2 of culpable homicide.

168. At the close of the year there was a balance of 7 cases against 17 the previous year.

169. Appendix F gives the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with during the year. The total number of offences reported was 1,124 against 843 the previous year or an increase of 281.

Enclosure No. 8.

170. The number of persons dealt with was 1,577 against 1,179. Of these 1,098 were arrested by the Police, 173 upon warrants, 163 by summonses, 16 gave themselves up voluntarily, and 91 were received by transfer. There was besides a balance of 36 remaining at the close of the last year, 498 were discharged without trial, 186 acquitted, 852 convicted, and 33 committed and referred, 1 died and 7 remained over.

171. There were 29 cases committed to the Court of the Political Superintendent involving 55 persons. Of these 20 were acquitted, 32 convicted, 1 died and 2 remained over. Last year the number of cases committed was 12 involving 18 accused.

172. The total number of criminal appeals disposed of by the Political Superintendent was 42 as against 34 of the previous year. In 25 cases the sentences of the lower Courts

Enclosure No. 9.

were confirmed, in 11 reversed and in 6 modified against 20 confirmed, 7 reversed and 7 modified.

173. The total number of trials held in the Courts of the States possessing jurisdictional powers was 1,954 against 2,198. The number of persons tried was 3,857 against 3,475, of these 1,766 were convicted and 2,091 acquitted or discharged. In the Pálanpur State the number of offences reported was 2,308 against 2,437 the previous year or a decrease of 129. In the Rádhanpur State the number of offences reported was 692 against 769 the previous year or a decrease of 77.

174. Of the heinous offences brought to trial in the Pálanpur State Courts there were 5 of murder, 2 of culpable homicide, 4 of attempt to commit murder, 2 of miscarriage, 12 of grievous hurt, 2 of kidnapping, 1 of rape, 9 of robbery and 2 of dacoity against 6 of murder, 2 of attempt to commit murder, 2 of miscarriage, 12 of grievous hurt, 6 of kidnapping, 4 of rape and 6 of robbery. In Rádhanpur there were 4 cases of murder, 1 of culpable homicide, 3 of attempt to commit murder, 7 of miscarriage, 22 of grievous hurt, 3 of rape, 5 of dacoity and 4 of robbery against 3 cases of murder, 2 of culpable homicide, 2 of attempt to commit murder, 7 of miscarriage, 21 of grievous hurt, 3 of kidnapping 4 of rape, 9 of dacoity, and 5 of robbery.

175. The total number of offences reported in the Native States, exercising jurisdictional powers was 3,289 against 3,434, or a decrease of 195.

Prisons.

176. From Enclosure No. 10 which is a return containing particulars regarding the Pálanpur Superintendency Jail, it will be seen that the number of prisoners therein at the close of last year was 92. The fresh admissions were 461, making a total of 553 against 480; 447 were released, 1 hanged, 1 transported and 2 died, leaving a balance of 102 at the close of the year.

177. The cost of maintenance, including clothing amounted to Rs. 2,971-2-0 against Rs. 2,966-4-6 the previous year. The average cost of dieting charges was 1 anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per head per diem.

178. The general health of the prisoners has been good, only two deaths having occurred.

179. The total value of raw material worked up by the prisoners engaged on intra-mural work, *i.e.*, plain and ornamental tape for cots, different kinds of cloth, carpets and cane work, during the year under report was Rs. 929-9-0, whilst articles manufactured from it and valued at Rs. 1,457-15-6 have been sold.

180. The Superintendency Jail at Pálanpur was under the supervision of Assistant Surgeon J. P. Wádía throughout the year. His knowledge of Jail management fully justified his selection for the post. The Jail industries show considerable improvement and the factory earnings are satisfactory. The whole management of the Jail has benefitted by Mr. Wádía's experience in Jail work.

Pálanpur Darbúr Jail.

181. Number of prisoners :—

In Jail on 31st March 1891	...	...	...	127
Admitted during the year ...	...	...	...	791
				918
Released during the year ...	...	..	769	
Died in Jail ...	...	...	3	
Escaped ...	...	...	5	
			777	
Remaining on 31st April 1892	...	...	...	141

182. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 3,955-12-6 against Rs. 4,765-6-11, the previous year, and the average cost of dieting charges 1 anna and 6 pies per head per diem.

Radhanpur Jail.

183. Number of prisoners :—

In Jail on 31st March 1891 was	...	...	...	102
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	702
				804
Released during the year	...	...	...	703
Died in Jail	...	...	...	6
				709
Remaining on 1st April 1892	...	...	...	95

184. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 2,410-5-3½ against Rs. 3,736-11-1½ the previous year and the average cost of dieting charges 1 anna and 7 pies per head per diem.

Tharad Jail.

185. Number of prisoners :—

In Jail on 31st March 1891 was	...	...	...	5
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	69
				74
Released during the year	...	...	...	65
Remaining on 1st April 1892	...	...	...	9

186. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 224-1-6 against Rs. 288-1-6 the previous year, and the average cost of dieting charges 1 anna and 6 pies per head per diem.

Vadr Jail.

187. Number of prisoners :—

In Jail on 31st March 1891 was	...	...	...	2
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	46
				48
Released during the year	...	...	...	38
Remaining on 1st April 1892	...	...	...	10

188. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 208-6-0 against Rs. 57-9-6 the previous year and the average cost of dieting charges 2 annas per head per diem.

Civil Justice.

189. Appendix J. shows the working of Civil Justice in the Palanpur Superintendency. The number of cases on the file at the end of the previous year was 309, and the number filed during the year under report 564, totalling 873. Of these 678 were disposed of leaving 195 in arrears as compared with 1,035 disposed of and 309 in arrears in 1890-91. The value of suits decided was Rs. 61,985-5-3 giving an average of Rs. 95 per suit.

190. The arrears is mainly due to the illness of the Kankrej Thandár for more than two months during which time the work of this Thána chiefly devolved upon the Diodar Thandár, who was thus precluded from attending to civil work as regularly as he would otherwise have done. The introduction of the new system of accounts also engaged the attention of the Thandárs for a certain period to the prejudice of their own work.

191. The number of Civil Appeals disposed of by the Political Superintendent was 30 and that disposed of by his Assistant was 52, making a total of 82. The number left over at the close of the year was 38 against 58 the previous year.

192. The number of Political cases decided in Superintendency Courts was 19 of which 17 were land suits, 1 money suit and one other suit.

193. Agreeably to the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 5208, dated 5th November 1878, the following tables are sub-joined showing fluctuations in judicial business :—

Years.	Criminal Trials.	Criminal Appeals.	Original Civil Suits (ordinary).	Civil Appeals (ordinary).	Original Civil Suits (Political).	Appeals (Political).
1882-83...	1,073	53	1,311	61	271	10
1883-84...	804	66	823	94	69	11
1884-85 ..	781	50	1,608	70	75	9
1885-86...	575	32	1,339	94	26	6
1886-87...	565	33	1,391	32	82	...
1887-88...	587	40	833	107	32	2
1888-89...	647	40	550	70	26	6
1889-90 ..	646	35	578	89	21	11
1890-91...	537	34	1,035	40	19	15
1891-92...	794	42	678	82	19	3

Arrears on	Criminal.	Political.	Civil.	Total.
1st April 1882 ...	17	292	811	1,120
" 1883 ...	10	179	696	885
" 1884 ...	4	149	676	829
" 1885 ...	7	124	507	638
" 1886 ...	5	111	392	508
" 1887 ...	10	103	287	400
" 1888 ...	18	93	278	389
" 1889 ...	10	78	269	357
" 1890 ...	9	63	299	371
" 1891 ...	17	65	309	391
" 1892 ...	7	61	195	263

194. Enclosure No. 14 is a return showing the civil and political work of the Courts of the jurisdictional States. The total number of civil-original suits disposed of by them was 4,371, valued at Rs. 2,12,565, against 4,967 of the value of Rs. 2,19,262 in the previous year.

195. The Pálanpur State Courts decided 2,961 suits against 3,439; Rádhapur Courts 1,198 against 1,025; Tharád Courts 53 against 269, and the Váv Courts 95 against 82 the previous year.

196. The attention of the Pálanpur State will be drawn to the large number of civil suits in arrears.

197. The total number of Civil Appeals was 127 valued at Rs. 15,369 against 128 valued at Rs. 20,032 the previous year.

198. Of 127 appeals, 75 were disposed of by the Pálanpur Appellate Court, 47 by the Rádhapur Court, 3 by the Tharád Court and 2 by the Váv Court. The Pálanpur Courts also disposed of 316 political cases and 17 political appeals valued at Rs. 11,320 and 162 respectively; the Huzur Court decided 64 special appeals valued at Rs. 9,261 against 45 valued at Rs. 3,016 the previous year. The Rádhapur Courts also disposed of 46 political cases and 3 political appeals. The number of special appeals disposed of was 17 valued at Rs. 2,201-8-10 against 96 valued at Rs. 7,292 the previous year.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

199. The season generally was again unfavourable. Want of rain during the latter part of the monsoon ruined the prospects of the harvest which has been far below the average. In the talukas bordering on the Runn the crops withered, and great want of forage has been experienced in all the States and talukas of this Superintendency.

200. The rainfall was :—

					Inches. cents.	
At Pálanpur	...	...	...	...	16	33
„ Rádhanpur	...	...	...	...	14	72
„ Tharád	...	...	...	...	4	76
„ Váv ...	...	...	...	...	7	22
„ Váráhi	...	...	...	...	12	0
„ Sántalpur	...	...	...	...	10	50
„ Diodar	...	...	...	...	11	37
„ Kánkrej	...	...	...	...	16	64

201. The prices of grain ruled considerably higher as will be seen from the following statement :—

Names of States and Talukas.	1890-91.						1891-92.					
	Bájri.	Wheat.	Mutt.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Mutt.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.
	Lbs. per Rupee.											
Pálanpur	37½	23	40½	28½	28½	16½	28	23	32	27	22	15
Rádhanpur	40½	30	45½	24	29	16	27	19	28	24	21	13
Tharád	52	25	53	17	34	14	30	20	34	16	27	14
Váv	50	25	60	18	37	12	31	20	18	17	26	13
Váráhi	45	25	43	24	28	16	30	23	26	20	22	15
Diodar	44	23½	37½	29½	23½	14½	32	25	30	18	27	12
Kánkrej... ..	45	30	40	28	32	16	25	24	25	20	20	16
Sántalpur	36	28	36	20	20	13	32	27	26	18	26	14

Post.

202. During the year under report a post office was opened at Sami in the Rádhanpur territory. At Morváda a post office was experimentally opened in the year 1890-91 and it has been made permanent since 1st August 1891.

Telegraph.

203. A telegraph office was opened at Rádhanpur in November last. It has been of great convenience to the public and has proved remunerative.

Public Works.

204. The figure of the previous year, of the Pálanpur State, viz., Rs. 46,954-7-1, under this head was made up as follows :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Expenditure on public buildings...	...	19,593	4	6
Do. Darbár Buildings	...	27,361	2	7
Total		46,954	7	1

205. The Pálanpur Darbár has put down a sum of Rs. 26,774 and odd as having been spent on public works during the year under report against Rs 19,593 the previous year exclusive of the expenditure in connection with the construction and repairs, &c., of the Darbár buildings and gardens, which amounted to Rs. 29,675 against Rs. 27,361 the previous year.

206. Details of the expenditure are given by the Chief Minister in paragraph 113 of his report.

207. The Rádhampur Darbár spent a sum of Rs. 16,644-8-6 under this head during the year. Details of this expenditure are given by the Diván in paragraph 48 of his report.

208. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was expended by the Thákor of Tharád on a dharamshála and a temple.

209. The Rána of Váv, incurred no expenditure under this head during the year.

Trade.

210. The railway authorities have furnished me with some information as to the traffic at the various stations in this Superintendency, and as trade is generally attracted to the railway, these returns would tend to show to some extent the increase or decrease in the general traffic throughout the province.

211. There are six stations and the following shows the exports and imports (goods traffic) from each, as compared with last year :—

Names of Stations.	1890.		1891.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pálanpur...	65,555	1,82,196	1,05,115	1,57,914	33,560	...	...	21,282
Umardasi ...	2,709	4,333	8,927	5,315	6,218	1,012	...	...
Chappi ...	8,656	3,136	21,089	2,820	12,433	...	...	316
Chitrasani ...	951	39	1,058	42	107	3	...	...
Sarotri ...	1,267	10	1,131	80	...	70	133	...
Roho ...	7,386	193	7,959	158	564	...	...	35

212. From enquiries I have made, there is no doubt but that trade generally, since it was freed from the encumbrance of transit dues, has certainly increased throughout the country, but unfortunately of late years there has been a succession of short harvests, which has materially interfered with trade, which has not been what it should be. Districts which used to export large quantities of their surplus grain have barely raised sufficient to meet the local demand, and in some cases have had to import it. I am not prepared to say that the increase in customs dues consequent on the increase in trade generally, has been so far sufficient to recoup the Chiefs and Tálukdárs for what they relinquished in the shape of transit dues, but it must go some way towards it and when the seasons improve and trade is what it should be, I do not entertain any fears as to those who abolished the transit dues, being pecuniary losers thereby.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

213. There are six funds in charge of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, and the subjoined statement shows the financial condition of each fund as it stood on the 31st March 1892 :—

No.	Names of Funds.	Balance on 1st April 1891.	Receipts during 1891-92.	Total.	Charges during 1891-92.	Balance on 31st March 1892.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agency General Fund.	9,662 13 7	37,432 9 9	47,095 7 4	32,277 15 11	14,817 7 5
2	Education Fund ...	15,818 1 6	13,356 1 8	29,174 3 2	16,147 1 7	13,027 1 7
3	Vaccination Fund ...	1,589 11 10	4,906 12 10	6,496 8 8	4,073 13 3	2,422 11 7
4	Petty Fund (includes Dispensary and Survey Funds) ...	.....	9,290 1 9	9,290 1 9	5,587 7 0	5,722 10 4
5	Account current of deposits with the Párikh.	29,454 3 9	21,417 1 6	11,901 5 3	19,167 10 3	22,737 11 0
6	Account current of Advances ...	.....	5,637 15 8	5,637 15 8	8,347 2 1	—2,709 2 5
	Total ...	47,524 14 8	92,010 11 2	1,39,565 9 10	83,519 2 1	56,016 7 0

214. It will be seen from the above that this year at any rate the expenditure has been kept well within the income of the general fund.

215. The fund has benefitted to a small extent by levying fees on applications and petitions made to the Courts of this Superintendency under Government Resolution No. 6432, dated the 24th August 1891, and to some extent by the introduction of a system of compulsory registration for documents in the Thána circles, and of optional registration in the managed estates during such management, in this Superintendency, approved by Government in their Resolution No. 7191, dated the 30th September 1891.

216. During the year under report the creation of a fund called the Pálanpur Superintendency Dispensary Fund was sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 1358 of the 23rd February 1892.

217. A sum of Rs. 4,400 has been invested in Government promissory notes and kept in safe custody in the Accountant General's office, in the names of the Political Superintendent and his Personal Assistant as Trustees.

218. The accounts of the several funds and the managed estate of Váráhi were audited by the Special Officer Khán Sáheb Sorabji Rattanji during the year under report.

219. The strong-room for the sub-treasury was ready at the end of March and the treasury at Pálanpur will be opened as soon as the requisite furniture in the shape of iron safe, treasure boxes, &c., are supplied, but for which sanction has not yet been obtained.

220. The revised system of accounts was introduced in this Superintendency from the 15th July 1891. The advantages or disadvantages experienced therefrom will form the subject-matter of a separate report to Government.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Service.

221. From Enclosures Nos. 17 and 18 which give the results of vaccine operations it appears that the number of persons vaccinated was 21,473 against 19,629 the previous year, or an increase of 1,844.

222. The cost has been Rs. 4,073-13-3 as compared with Rs. 3,876-10-1, or about 3 annas per head.

223. The Superintendent of Vaccination, Káthiáwár and Pálanpur having recommended the grant of a gratuity of two years' full pay, namely Rs. 600, to Malek Jaffar Fazal, late 1st Class Vaccinator at Tharád under this Superintendency, who is now 62 years old and who has resigned the service being quite unable to work on account of old age and infirmity, the amount was realised by a *pro rata* contribution according to population from those States and tálukas in which the vaccinator had been working.

224. Forty-one persons are reported to have been attacked with small-pox during the year under report, of whom 5 died.

Medical Relief.

225. The following table shows the number of patients who received treatment at the Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharád, Diodar, Váráhi and Sihori (Káankrej) Dispensaries :—

	1890-91.					1891-92.				
	Chris- tian.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Pársis.	Total.	Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Pársis.	Total.
Pálanpur ...	23	8,043	8,193	70	16,329	13	6,997	7,494	93	14,597
Rádhanpur ...	...	1,591	4,214	...	5,805	...	1,730	3,745	1	5,476
Tharád ...	...	124	1,099	...	1,223	...	189	1,052	3	1,244
Diodar ...	...	846	1,137	...	1,983	...	737	2,126	...	2,863
Váráhi ...	...	821	997	...	1,818	6	643	1,828	1	2,478
Sihori (Káankrej) .	...	97	470	...	567	...	131	1,037	...	1,168
Total ...	23	11,522	16,110	70	27,725	19	10,427	17,282	98	27,826

226. The apparent diminution this year in the total of out-patients in the Pálanpur Dispensary is explained by the fact that Mr. Wadia who has been in charge of the dispensary throughout the year, has introduced a system of registering patients more in conformity with the one obtaining in Government dispensaries and hospitals, than the one hitherto in force here.

227. The attendance at the Rádhanpur Dispensary shows a decrease of 329 patients. There is a marked increase in the attendance at the Diodar, Váráhi and Sihori dispensaries. This year the supply of medicines required for the Pálanpur and the three Thana dispensaries, was ordered by Assistant Surgeon Wadia from England direct which effected a saving in the cost.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

228. Enclosure No. 19 contains full particulars regarding schools in this Superintendency.

229. One new Urdu school has been opened at Rádhanpur, and one, the Pálanpur Victoria Talukdári School has been abolished during the year; the total number of schools stands at 50.

230. The number of pupils attending was 3,348 against 3,325 the previous year or a slight increase of 23 and the average daily attendance 2,447·37 against 2,402·24.

231. The receipts on account of fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,837-11-1 against Rs. 2,356-3-6, and the total expenditure has been Rs. 29,475-15-5½ against Rs. 21,023-5-8 the previous year.

232. The following recruits have been sent from this Superintendency to the different schools and Colleges.

To the Rájkumar College at Rájkot.

Kuvar Joravarkhanji of Rádhanpur	...	...	...	1
Do. Dolatsingji of Tharád	...	...	...	1
Do. Joravarkhanji of Váráhi	...	...	...	1
				3

To the Tálukdári School at Wadhwán.

Kuvar Safdarkhanji of Rádhanpur	...	...	...	1
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

To the Scott College at Sádra.

Kumars of Dhima	...	...	...	2
Kuvar Bhojraj of Uchosan	...	...	...	1
				3

Arrangements have been made to send Kuvar Chamansing of Diodar to the Tálukdári school at Wadhwán.

233. There were 47 indigenous schools during the year under report, the number of boys attending was 1,134 against 51 schools and 1,112 boys the previous year. The night schools have been closed during the year, as they were not supported by the Tálukdárs concerned.

234. It gives me pleasure to note here that the gymnastic exercises performed by the school boys at Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharád, Váv and Váráhi, were excellent. The school masters of those places certainly attend to the physical training of their pupils at any rate.

Miscellaneous.

235. Two thousand ninety head of cattle were attacked with cattle disease of which nearly 50 per cent. died, whereas in the previous year the proportion of deaths to the number attacked was only 25 per cent. During the year under

report though the number of cattle attacked was smaller than that of the last year, the number of fatal cases was unusually large. This was probably owing to the animals having lost condition, previous to the attack, on account of insufficient fodder, &c.

Fires.

236. The loss of property from fires is reported to be less than what it was the previous year, the figures being Rs. 11,174-6-0 against Rs. 13,008-4-0 the previous year.

Opium.

237. On the 1st April 1891 the stock of opium in the Government depôt at this Superintendency was 14 chests, 69 lbs. and 15 tolas and 40 chests of opium were imported during the year. The quantities of opium issued for retail sale by opium vendors during the 12 months were 38 chests, 40 lbs. and 31 tolas. The money realised by the sales exclusive of pass fee amounted to Rs. 26,065. During a similar period of the previous year the opium issued from the depôt amounted to 36 chests, 54 lbs. and 38 tolas, and the money realized aggregated to Rs. 24,585.

238. The confiscated opium in the depôt on the 1st April 1891 was 164 lbs. 26 tolas and 135 grains, and that received during the year was 85 lbs. 36 tolas, 135 grains. Out of these quantities of the drug 244 lbs. 30 tolas and 90 grains have been disposed of.

239. In the year under report the number of licensed vendors in the six Thána circles under the jurisdiction of the Superintendency was 90 against 82 the previous year :—

240. The larger States which obtain their supply of the drug from Bombay, Malwa and Meywar imported opium during the year as under :—

States.			1890-91.	1891-92.
Palánpur	...	...	38	21½
Rádhanpur	...	...	26½	20
Tharád	...	...	9	9
Váv	...	...	5½	5
Total			79	55½

241. It will be seen from the above that the quantity imported last year by these States was 79, and there has thus been a decrease of 23½ chests in the quantities imported this year when compared with those of the previous one : there has, however, been no appreciable difference in the quantity consumed, the decrease in imports being due to there being a balance in stock.

242. Government in their Resolution No. 3192 of the 17th May 1892 approved of the proposal regarding the suspension of the concession to the Petty Tálukdár of Limboni, Thakore Chattarsang Jesangji of a certain quantity of free opium under his agreement of 1879 for a period of 5 years as a punishment for a breach of engagement, some 33 lbs. of illicit opium having been found in his possession for which he was punished with a sentence of imprisonment and fine.

Horse-Breeding Operations.

243. During the year under report Government Stallions "Elzivier" (an English Horse) and "Milton" (an Arab) stationed at the Cantonment of Deesa covered 19 and 54 mares respectively against 10 and 6 the previous year.

Arboriculture.

244. Out of 13,566 trees planted, 11,318 are thriving.

Census.

245. The work in connection with the tabulation and abstraction of the Superintendency Census results was conducted under the supervision of my Personal Assistant Ráo Bahádur Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta, who has, I am glad to say, acquitted himself creditably of this additional duty. The Abstraction Office was opened on the 1st March 1891 and closed in December, and though Mr. Dulerai had other multifarious duties to perform, he paid unremitting attention to this work which was of an intricate nature, and carried it through to a successful issue.

246. Out of the total grant of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned by Government for Census expenditure Rs. 1,931-7-5 were spent leaving a balance of Rs. 68-8-7.

247. In closing this report, I beg to place on record my appreciation of the way in which my Assistant Lieutenant Pritchard, my Personal Assistant Ráo Bahádur Dulerai Girdharlal, my Head Clerk Mr. Anant Sadasheo Tambe, my Shirástedár, Motilal Rattonji, have performed the various duties devolving on them, they have all worked well, and by their cordial assistance have materially lightened my labours.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PALANPUR STATE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

This is the first annual report of its kind. The idea of embodying the different events of the year's administration in this form is certainly to be preferred as it affords a sufficient scope for all the noteworthy events being fully handled.

2. Pálanpur stands first among the 11 States comprised in the Superintendency that bears its name. It has an area of about 3,177 square miles, 501 villages and a population of 274,864 souls according to the last Census. It pays no tribute to the British Government but pays Babasai Rs. 50,000 to His Highness the Gáikwár.

3. The ruling family is of Afghan origin belonging to the Lohani tribe and occupied Behar during the reign of the Mogal Emperor Humayun. The great Akbar honoured the family in 1597 with the title of Diván for deeds of bravery and valuable services rendered by its members to the successive kings of Delhi. This title of Diván is retained by the Ruler of Pálanpur to the present day. It was about 1682 A. D. that Diván Shri Futteh Khanji, an ancestor of the present Ruler, His Highness Sher Mahomad Khanji, received from Emperor Aurangzeb the kingdom of Pálanpur. This shows that the royal house of Pálanpur is of a high and noble birth and ancient and illustrious descent.

4. Among the noteworthy events of the year under report a prominent one is the undertaking by His Highness of his long-projected and long-cherished trip to North India. With this view His Highness accompanied by the heir-apparent and other members of the royal family left Pálanpur on the 22nd of January 1892 for Ajmere with about 150 attendants and followers. But while he was sojourning at Ajmere His Highness' aunt Amiribibi Saheb's protracted illness assumed a serious turn and she ultimately died on the 31st January. Consequently His Highness, intending to set out again on the contemplated journey on a favourable opportunity offering, returned to Pálanpur the next day for the performance of her funeral and Chalisa ceremonies. It was a great disappointment to His Highness personally to have been thus constrained to cut short his travels on account of this untoward occurrence.

5. Besides the above, several other domestic occurrences in His Highness' family that took place in and about the year under report have all been financially included therein. For the financial year it may be stated once for all is reckoned from the month of Ashad. Among them may be mentioned the marriage of His Highness' eldest daughter Sejbai Sáheb in January 1891, the Soonat Sadis of Prince Talemohmad Khanji, the heir-apparent and Prince Yaver Husin Khanji the heir-presumptive about the same time, and the deaths of His Highness' uncle Usman Khanji and Sonabubu Sáheb, His Highness' step grand-mother. All these involved usually large amounts of expenditure to the State, accounts of which have been made up and adjusted mostly in Samvat 1947.

6. My predecessor Khán Sáheb Gulam Mustapha relinquished charge of his duties on 22nd September 1891 to join his former appointment in the Government Salt Department. I took charge on the 13th December 1891. Besides this change in the *Personnel* of the State the appointment as Revenue Commissioner of Mr. Vanravandas Vallabhdas Patwari, a gentleman of mature age and experience is one which deserves to be noted. Besides the principal revenue work, he has been entrusted with the work of revenue settlement and has the supervision of the Survey and Forest Departments. With these two exceptions the administrative machinery of the State continues the same as before.

7. The levy which was under the supervision of the Superintendency was handed back to this Darbár about the end of 1890. On account of some unavoidable and weighty reasons, the arrangements for Mounted and Foot Police formed from it, being taught drill and being provided with dress and accoutrements remained in abeyance. These are now being prepared and will be issued when ready. The Troops and Police are being taught drill by the two separate drill masters employed for the purpose.

8. The long contemplated commission for the adjudication of the rights of this State and Dánta in the four co-shared villages, in one of which Pálaupur and in three of which Dánta has jurisdiction, and in others with the Tálukdárs of Gudhwara, having been appointed. Mr. Fforde has already begun his work of settlement. Unless along with the separation of revenue rights, a separation of jurisdiction is also effected, the ceaseless disputes, especially those with Dánta will continue for the plain reason that the State that has the jurisdiction will ever remain master of the situation and will scarcely allow the opposite party a full enjoyment of its revenue rights. To this it is necessary to draw the special attention of Government who too will be glad to arrange matters in a way that will reduce the chances of constant friction and collision to a minimum. Along with peace and harmony, if a measure of the above nature were carried out with the orders of Government, this State will be secured in the full enjoyment of its rights and a deal of trouble and expense will be saved, to be utilized in some more beneficent object.

9. Since some years the expenditures in some of the Departments having abnormally run high, retrenchment has been made particularly in the Customs, Forest and Survey Departments. This has been done to effect possible savings without in any way diminishing efficiency which is a thing always to be desired. The shears have been applied wherever the expense was superfluous.

10. The rainfall in this year having not been sufficient His Highness has, with his usual large-mindedness, made liberal concessions to his rayats by a partial remission of land tax in the districts where it was found necessary. Though this will tell on the total of the revenue income, it has been done to safeguard the interests of those who are consigned to the care of this State and to preserve intact the condition of the cultivating classes who of course form the back-bone of a State.

11. The purchase of the Tálukdári school-house from the Superintendency and the laying of foundation of the Scott Girls' school-house deserve a passing mention here, they being among the noteworthy events of the year. Details regarding these will be given in the sequel under the head of education.

12. There was no Registration Act for the State up to now. Want of one to secure the ends such an Act is intended to create, having been keenly and repeatedly felt, I was ordered by His Highness to enact it. It has been prepared and passed after having discussed thoroughly the clauses required to be inserted therein with a due regard to the local customs and the ways of dealings, many of which have peculiarities of their own in Pálanpur. This Registration Act is to come in force from the next year beginning from Ashad, corresponding to the English date 26th June 1892.

13. The Limitation Act that is now in force requires good many amendments and additions. These have been made, but after they are fully considered a New Limitation Act for the State will be passed and put in force.

II.—GENERAL CONDITION, RESOURCES AND INDUSTRY.

14. The amount of rainfall in the year and the average of the previous five years have been given in the subjoined table, from which it will be seen that *Jupiter Pluvius* was not so favourable to us in the year under report. The usual and inevitable consequences

Average of previous five years.	Rainfall in 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
23 inches and 13 $\frac{2}{5}$ cents.	16 inches and 33 cents.	...	6 inches and 80 $\frac{2}{5}$ cents.

of a deficient rainfall have ensued. The outturn of crops has not been good at all. Want of water for irrigation and drinking purposes and that of fodder for cattle have been keenly felt, several wells in the city of Pálanpur itself have been cleansed and deepened to meet the wants of the people and in the districts, especially in Dhanera, where wells are nearly 100 or more cubits deep, similar steps have been taken and an old tank commenced to be dug deeper. A sum of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned for the said tank alone by the Darbar.

15. As a natural result of a deficient rainfall, the prices of cereals and grass have gone up and remained high during the year. Poor people on whom such a state of things is telling have fallen victims to scarcity. To remedy this evil which is, however, fortunately, but partly felt in these parts, His Highness has been pleased to start Relief Works. The old Jugana road up to the Gobri tank is being repaired and extended at both extremities. All poor people without employment or means of subsistence are invited to come and work, but about 250 have only sought employment. The Gobri tank about which there is a good grove of mango-trees is being sunk deeper so as to make it hold more water next rains. The road and the tank are estimated to cost about Rs. 5,000. This extra cost towards these Relief Works has been granted by His Highness with his wonted liberality.

16. Public health has been generally good throughout and there has been no epidemic disease of any kind. Only five cases of what the Doctor calls "sporadic cholera" took place in Pálanpur city, while 32 cases of choleraic diarrhoea occurred in the Deesa District, of which 13 proved fatal.

17. Good many cattle belonging to foreigners who had brought them for pasturing in the Beers in the Pálanpur districts, died more on account of want of pasture than on account of any cattle disease. Out of 1,750 cattle so attacked, 760 died.

18. The Pálanpur Mahájans assisted by the Darbár bought many of the cows from the above mentioned herdsmen and saved them from untimely death. Of 20 small-pox cases, 5 only proved fatal.

19. The articles of export from Pálanpur itself are leather-works, bones, hides, swords, spear-heads and knives and from the districts, grain and oil-seeds of various kinds, among which rice of a superior kind and rape-seeds are the chief things. Deesa is famous for its fancy-works—such as curtains, table-cloths and such other articles executed on cloth in oil. They are indeed admirable things, and command a good sale among Europeans and are sent to Arts Exhibitions even in Europe. The artificers have in good many instances carried away prizes.

20. The Mumans of Konodar, a village of this State, four *kos* distant from Pálanpur, are first-class weavers. They turn out by means of hand-loom excellent cloth (Chofalls, Bories, Shushies, Alaichas, Mashru, Panchputta, Rumáls, &c.). These command a large sale locally, and are exported to foreign territories, it is said, as far as Arabia. They were made to try silk-weaving but for want of favourable means of dyeing, they had to give it up. The Mumans are a moderately industrious people with a tinge of enterprising spirit to actuate them. They are so numerous in this State that many of their community resort to Bombay and engage themselves in that city in plying their favourite trade of Bagy and Rekla drivers.

21. The Sarotri Jungles belonging to this State, having been found to possess marble quarries, Mistri Lalji Raghavji of Rájkot has been induced to try them. He has lately entered into a monopoly with the Darbár which has granted him very favourable terms. Mistry Lalji will be soon working the mines. It remains to be seen what the result turns out to be. It is probable that he will be amply recompensed for his enterprise.

22. Commerce does not so well flourish in Pálanpur as it ought to. For most of the traders are poor and hence trade is poor. They are, however, of an enterprising spirit. Many reside in Bombay and at other places in the Deccan.

23. Railway, however, is a great stimulus to commerce and the merchants are learning to profit by such a nice and easy medium of exporting and importing goods. Usury on small loans to cultivators forms a means of subsistence to a great number of petty money-lenders.

24. The general condition of the peasantry is far from being good. As a rule they are not very industrious except the Mumans and the Kunbis. The jamábandi system of paying the revenue tax to the Darbár now being gradually introduced, will most likely improve their condition in course of time as it

will relieve them of several petty impositions, but being orthodox in views they are very much averse to the introduction of that system. So the work has to be accomplished with tact and patience, accompanied with careful persuasions.

25. The subjoined table contains the rates of cereals that obtained at the end of 1891-92 as compared with those that prevailed at the end of the preceding year. The rates are almost on a par as regards all except math, mug and bájri for the two years, thus shewing that scarcity of grains is but partially felt here.

Year.			Bájri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Superior Rice.	Inferior Rice.
			Pounds per Rupee.						
1890-91	...	...	37½	23	40½	28½	28½	13	16½
1891-92	...	...	28	23	32½	27	22½	15½	16½

26. Grass, however, is not to be had at any rate. Cattle are starving and their owners are anxiously looking to an early monsoon.

III.—REVENUE.

27. The system of levying revenue dues from the cultivators is here of a primitive character. Jamábandi system is gradually being introduced, but as it obtains at present, it is of two descriptions. One of them is the assessing or rather estimating of the crops while they are standing in the fields and the other mode of levy is so much per "plough". The former is styled "Kultur" system and the cultivator has to pay a fixed share to the Darbár from the outturn of his crops. The latter is unique as well as peculiar. A man who employs two bullocks, one male and one woman in his cultivation is considered to cultivate one "plough" of land which is of course not measured. He has to pay Rs. 12-8-0 for it, besides other petty levies per head of his cattle except bullocks and cows. This "plough" system is evidently beneficial to the cultivator in proportion to his industry, for with greater industry he can bring into cultivation a greater amount of land. It is but natural that people who enjoy such advantages are averse to the survey of their fields being made as a preliminary step to the introduction of assessment system.

28. The following table will show not only the total number of villages owned by this State, but will furnish informations as to how many of them have been surveyed and how many have been assessed, and how many remain. Numbers of villages comprised in each talúka of this State and those of villages that are enjoyed by jágírdárs, &c., are also inserted therein. It will be also seen therefrom that the State is divided into eight talúkás, each of which is placed under a Tehsildár.

No.	Name of Talúka.	Number of Villages.	No. surveyed.	No. assessed.	No. to be assessed.	No. enjoyed by Jágírdárs, &c.	No. remaining to be surveyed.	Remarks.
1	Pálanpur	40	24	...	24	7	9	Besides 145 enjoyed by the jágírdárs, &c., there are about 100 villages the revenues of which are co-shared by this Darbár with jágírdárs.
2	Meheta	41	24	5	19	13	4	
3	Gudh	28	18	2	16	4	6	
4	Malan	81	13	...	13	36	32	
5	Dhanally	61	21	2	19	24	16	
6	Deesa	123	18	16	2	31	74	
7	Dhanera	66	9	...	9	20	37	
8	Panthawada	61	...	...	...	10	51	
Total		501	127	25	102	145	229	

29. Of the 102 villages in which jamábandi is to be introduced in a short time, 25 are to have it in a month or two. The Revenue Commissioner reports that the figures of assessments are being discussed preparatory to their ascertainment. Tact and patience can only induce the ignorant and reluctant peasants to come to terms and hence the work is progressing slowly but steadily.

30. A comparative statement showing the land revenues for Samvat 1947 and the previous year is given below :—

Year Samvat.	Khálsa Income.			Income of Patta Villages.			Income of Passaita Lands.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1946 ...	2,36,322	0	6	35,534	8	3	46,680	0	0	3,18,536	8	9
1947 ...	2,32,722	1	11	35,819	11	3	46,680	0	0	3,15,221	13	2

31. The fall-off in Samvat 1947 is but of a few thousands and therefore demands no explanatory remarks.

32. Owing to incompleteness of survey and settlement, as well as the facts of vast tracts of land being covered by forests, mountains, hills and sand, the revenue income of the State is not so large, as a stranger ignorant of these facts would surmise from the extensive area of the territory. Again 145 villages out of 501 are enjoyed wholly by jághirdárs, pattávats, inámdárs, &c., and in nearly 100 this State has only a share in the revenue. These significant facts deserve to be considered along with those detailed above. In spite of all these drawbacks, measures tending to improve the revenue, are being contemplated.

33. The partial failure of the monsoon crops having been brought to the notice of the Darbár remissions have been made in the land tax in the following villages in different tálukas varying from 1 anna to 7 annas in the rupee as the circumstances of each required :—

59 villages in Deesa	Táluka.
45 „ „ Dhanera	„
4 „ „ Gudh	„
1 „ „ Panthawada	„
1 „ „ Malan	„
Total ... 110	

34. In the year 53 pukka and 255 kutchha wells have been newly sunk, and a sum of Rs. 956-8-0 has been expended in agricultural improvements.

IV.—FINANCES.

35. Speaking financially the year under review shows details almost identical with those of the preceding year. This will be borne out by a comparison of the items of receipts and disbursements for Samvat 1947 given below with those particularized in the previous year's account sheets :—

36. The receipts are as under :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Balance at the end of Samvat 1946	...	24,031	7	6
Receipts during the year	...	5,87,427	11	4
Previous outstandings recovered...	...	2,544	13	4
Total ... 6,14,004 0 2				

37. The year's receipts include the following items:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khálsa land revenue income	2,32,722	1	11
Income of Putta villages	35,819	11	3
Do. of Passaita lands held by village police	46,680	0	0
Custom duties on exports and imports	94,691	2	4
Tribute	37,013	0	0
Cash dues, &c.	68,535	14	4
Fines and Commissions	16,907	9	5
Ábkári Revenue	32,048	3	7
Nazránu	3,629	15	10
Jama on State and foreign villages	3,626	6	6
Trahi (right of sovereignty) of Putta villages	88	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts	9,880	10	5
Difference of exchange on the Gáekwár's Tribute of Bá-lásyé Rs. 50,000	5,784	15	9
Total	5,87,427	11	4

38. The year's expenditure includes the following principal items:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Tribute to the Gáekwar	50,000	0	0
Contribution to Superintendency	11,383	10	2
Civil Establishment... ..	50,308	12	7
Expenses connected with the Daftar	10,897	7	4
Pay of the Darbár's Levy	22,641	2	10
Pay of State Police, Mounted and Foot	45,146	13	3
Pay of Darbár Sibundi, Mounted and Foot	59,012	14	6
Allowance to His Highness the Darbár Sáheb and Princes including Toshákhána expenses	84,166	11	3
Ordnance and Artillery expenses	2,919	10	6
Ináms and gifts	7,787	3	1
Entertainments and hospitality	4,772	8	7
Jail expenses including prisoners' rations	7,677	13	5
Education	9,503	3	9
Vaccination	1,858	1	9
Hospital and Dispensary	5,362	9	4
Kárkún and Matron at Tekra	240	0	0
Library contribution	60	0	0
Municipality	8,861	4	9
Public buildings	26,774	11	8
Darbár do.	29,675	1	9
Agricultural Improvements	956	8	0
Charity	3,354	15	2
Survey Department... ..	5,329	5	5
Forest do.	2,135	12	5
Census do.	1,832	0	0
Entertainments to the Czarewitch	2,356	10	9
Reserve for Pálanpur-Deesa Railway	6,394	9	6
Death ceremony of Sonabooboo Sáheb	4,001	0	0
Adjusting balance on account of marriages	15,000	6	0
Pay of late Ahmed Khanji's and Seekandar Khanji's Servants	6,095	2	3
Special Surveyor for Gudhwára and Dánta co-shared villages	2,279	12	3
Expenses of Patta villages	37,784	1	6
Passaita lands under village police	46,680	0	0
Balance	21,743	13	6
Total	6,14,004	0	2

39. From the above statistics it may be gathered that in Samvat 1947 the grand total of the receipts under all heads aggregates to Rs. 6,14,004-0-2 against Rs. 6,15,272-1-3 in the previous year. The figures prove that there has not been a noticeable difference between the incomes of last two years. It is but slight and not very appreciable.

40. The above remarks equally apply to the total of the same two years' disbursements. Those in the year under report total to Rs. 5,92,260-2-8, while in the preceding year they did to Rs. 5,91,240-9-9.

41. At the end of Samvat 1947 the net amount of surplus balance was Rs. 21,743-13-6 against Rs. 24,031-7-6 at the end of the previous year.

42. In Samvat 1947 nothing was received from Government on account of opium compensation, which the Home Government have recently raised from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 31,500. The sum remained in arrears or else our balance would have been larger to that extent.

43. It may be observed that the financial prospects of the current year are, however, not so good. Deficient rain has rendered the agricultural aspects somewhat gloomy and therefore a fall-off in this year's income is apprehended.

44. The current coin in the State is the old "Siccai" Rupee. It is now getting scarce, and consequently dearer. The present rate of exchange is Rs. 101½ "Siccai" for Rs. 100. Queen's coin. It will be thus perceived that the "Siccai" will approach the other one in its market value if the exchange rate does not as usual fluctuate the other way. It may be presumed that in consequence of this, monetary complications might arise. The question of currency, therefore, is one which will demand our early attention and consideration.

V.—POLICE.

45. The following table shows the strength of the regular Police, mounted and foot, as well as of the village Police as it stands at present:—

Regular Foot Police.	Regular Mounted Police.	Village Police.	Total.
438	156	2,334	2,928

46. The above number includes one Police Kámdár, 10 Faujdárs, one Drill Master and one Bugler. Besides, about 100 Savárs of the Patáwats do Police duties whenever and wherever required.

47. The aggregate Police expenditure in Samvat 1947 is Rs. 67,788-1-0. According to the Treaty entered into with the British Government this State is bound to maintain its Police at an annual cost of Rs. 82,350. This arrangement was dated to come in force from 20th October 1890. In Samvat 1947 only a few months, expenses had, therefore, to be incurred according to the new arrangements concluded on the rendition of the Levy to this State. This explains away the difference by which the actual expense of Samvat 1947 falls short of the stipulated amount of Rs. 82,350. In Samvat 1946 the cost of the Police had come to Rs. 64,186-11-0 on account of the Levy men and Rs. 7,449-1-8 more for the additional Police that had to be kept separately before the Levy was handed back to this Darbár.

48. The annual figure of the cost of the passaitas (Village Police) who hold land in lieu of their services is unchanging as their number and *status* both continue unchanged. This is computed by a valuation of the income of the lands, thus held in service-tenure. The estimated annual income of such lands amounted to Rs. 46,680-0-0. The number of the passaitas being 2,334, the average of each passaita's annuity is Rs. 20.

49. The above strength and cost of the Police Department are proportionate to the requirements of the State and sufficient to all intents and purposes including the *bundobust* for the Opium Preventive Line.

50. The subjoined table shows the working of the Police during the year under report:—

Year.	Offences reported.	Persons arrested.	Persons sent for trial.	Accused convicted.	Accused discharged or acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of accused convicted to persons sent for trial.
1890-91	731	747	722	329	374	41·8	44·1
1891-92	720	1,202	871	515	294	42·9	59·1

51. The above shows at a glance that the number of offences reported in 1891-92 was less by 11, of persons arrested was greater (by 455) and so are the percentages also. The working of the Police is thus more satisfactory in the year 1891-92.

52. The amounts of property stolen and recovered therefrom in the course of the last two years are given below in a comparative table:—

Year.	Amount stolen.			Amount recovered.			Percentage.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1890-91 ...	17,308	13	9	3,733	0	6	21·6
1891-92 ...	28,803	5	6	6,924	10	2	24·7

53. Along with the value of property stolen, the average of property recovered is also greater. So the latter would seem to make amends for the former. Very often people over-value the amount of property stolen. The exaggeration is attributable to the “vultar” system. For in this State the village in whose limits the tracks of robbers or thieves are traced have to make a “vultar” to the losing party, if it fails to find out a clue to the identity of the offenders. This system keeps the village pasaitas more watchful and vigilant.

54. In the year under report seven murder cases occurred against six in the year that preceded it. Five of them were proved and the criminals duly punished.

55. Two dacoities were committed in the course of the year against none in the previous year. In both the cases the dacoits were arrested and awarded condign punishment by the Court of Sessions.

56. It is highly satisfactory to note that no mail robbery has whatsoever taken place. Recently on account of an accident to the mail camel going to Deesa, the post was at once taken there by the Chokey Saváds on the Deesa road, stationed there by this Darbár. The Government Postal authorities have thanked this Darbár for the prompt service rendered by the said Savárs who have also been given their deserving share of credit.

57. Happily out-lawry is unknown on this side. There are no Barvatias whatever to give us trouble.

58. In the districts of Pálanpur there are several holy places whose antiquity and legends have mythological sources. Fairs are held every year at some of them, and those that took place in the year under report at Balaram Mahadev, Tokaria Mahadev and at the Jain temple at Bhildi, &c., passed off without any crime whatever. Special Police has to be sent when the fairs are held.

59. Of the 10 Foujdárs, there are two in the Deesa Táluka, one in each of the remaining tálukas and one for the city of Pálanpur alone. In Police matters they are subordinate to the Police Superintendent, and in criminal matters to the Courts of Criminal Justice.

60. The Darbár’s Mounted and Foot Police are being trained in discipline. For the former the services of a competent drill-master have been engaged on pay of Rs. 40, and for the latter one on Rs. 10 has been employed.

VI.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

61. There are in all 10 Civil Courts in the State for the administration of Civil Justice, Original and Appellate. They are given below in a tabular form with the extent of powers of each set against its name. The extensive area of this State requires such a large number of Courts for the convenience of the people.

Number.	Name of Court.	Its Civil power.
1	Huzúr Court... ..	Hears Special or Second Appeals.
2	Appellate Court ...	All kinds of Civil First Appeals.

Number.	Name of Court.	Its Civil powers.
3	Sar Nyáyádhish Court.	Original suits above Rs. 1,000.
4	Pálanpur Sub-Judge's Court.	Suits upto Rs. 1,000 arising in Pálanpur Tahsil and Malan Táluka.
5	District Sub-Judge ...	Suits upto Rs. 1,000, arising in Gudh, Meyta and Dhanali Tálukas
6	Special Judge's Court.	Disposes of old cases upto any amount.
7	Deesa Tahsildárs' Court.	Suits upto Rs. 1,000, in Deesa Táluka.
8	Dhanera do. ...	Suits upto Rs. 500 in Dhanera Táluka.
9	Khemat do. ...	Suits upto Rs. 500 Panthawada Táluka including Khemat.
10	Bapla Kámdár's Court.	Suits in the 3 Jurisdictional Villages of Limbaj under Dhanera Táluka.

62. The following table embodies the working of the two Civil Appeal Courts in the year :—

Name of Court.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1890-91.	Appeals filed in 1891-92.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1891-92.	Number of Appeals remaining on 31st March 1892.
Huzúr Court	30	16	46	45	1
Appellate Court	33	58	91	75	16

63. Besides the above, the Huzúr Court has disposed of 19 Special Appeals of a political nature and 15 of a miscellaneous nature leaving none in arrears.

64. The Appeal Court has also decided 17 political appeals leaving only one as residue.

65. The work done by the various Original Civil Courts is given below :—

Name of the Court.	Number of cases remaining at the end of 1890-91.	Number of cases filed in 1891-92.	Total.	Number of cases decided in 1891-92.	Number of cases remaining on 31st March 1892.
Appeal Court	1	...	1	...	1
Sar Nyáyádhish Court	89	20	109	46	63
Pálanpur Sub-Judge's Court	766	1,218	1,984	1,189	795
Pálanpur District Sub-Judge's Court.	215	1,132	1,347	1,150	197
Special Civil Court	408	10	418	277	141
Deesa do.	190	181	371	218	153
Dhanera do.	193	27	220	51	169
Khemat do.	Newly established.	60	60	29	31
Bapla Kámdár's Court	...	1	1	1	...
Total ...	1,862	2,649	4,511	2,961	1,550

66. The above results speak for themselves and require no comments.

They, it may be mentioned, however, evidence a deal of industriousness, and prompt dispensation of justice on the part of some of the Judges.

67. For administering Criminal Justice, besides the Huzúr Court, and the Court of the Appeal Judge, both of which are exclusively Appellate Courts, there are other Courts, the names and powers of which are given below.

68. The Court of the Sar Nyáyádhish exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge, and has Magisterial powers in cases in which more than six months' imprisonment is awarded under the State Penal Code. All the Sessions cases are subject to the confirmation of the Huzúr Court through the Appeal Court.

69. Pálanpur and Deesa Tahsildárs are First Class Magistrate and the Thándárs of Gadh, Meyta, Dhanali, Malan, Dhanera, Panthawada and the Bapla Kámdár are Second Class Magistrates. The First Class Magistrates are empowered to award imprisonment up to six months and inflict fines up to Rs. 200, while those of the Second Class up to three months' imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 100. The Bapla Kámdár's powers extend to two months imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 50.

70. The following is the working of the two Criminal Appeal Courts in the year under review :—

Name of Court.	Number of Appeals remaining at the end of 1890-91.	Number of Appeals filed in 1891-92.	Total.	Number of Appeals disposed of in 1891-92.	Number of Appeals remaining on 31st March 1892.
Huzúr Court	1	34	35	35	...
Appellate Court	3	74	77	77	...

71. The working of the several Original Criminal Courts is shown in the following table :—

Name of Court.	Number of cases remaining at the end of 1890-91.	Number of cases filed in 1891-92.	Total.	Number of cases decided in 1891-92.	Number of cases remaining on 31st March 1892.
				Including 8 Sessions cases.	
Sar Nyáyádhish Court	14	92	106	96	10
Pálanpur First Class Magistrate... ..	14	359	373	362	11
Deesa do. do.	...	170	170	170	...
Gadh Second Class do.	...	112	112	112	...
Meyta do. do.	...	132	132	132	...
Dhanali do. do.	...	65	65	62	3
Malan do. do.	...	32	32	28	4
Dhanera Second Class do.	10	71	81	77	4
Panthawada do. do.	...	60	60	60	...
Bapla Khámdár's Court	...	5	5	5	...
Total	38	1,098	1,136	1,104	52

72. It will manifest itself that the above result of the working of the different Criminal Courts is satisfactory.

73. The total amount of fines inflicted in 1891-92 is Rs. 4,541-4-11 against Rs. 4,682-7-5 in 1890-91 showing that in both the years the proceeds have been almost equal.

year came to Rs. 14,768-13-3. The difference of Rs. 1,418-7-9 is most probably an outcome of the deficient rainfall in the year. In a prosperous year the decrees can be easily executed. The hope of a speedy execution of this decree induces a creditor to file his suit, the expenses of which he is otherwise reluctant to incur.

75. The aggregate value of civil suits filed during the year is Rs. 1,25,696-10-6 against Rs. 1,74,609-10-3 in 1890-91. The remarks made in the foregoing paragraph apply to the difference in these two items.

76. In 1891-92 the number of decrees executed in 2,363 while that in the preceding year was 1,785. It will be thus seen that 578 more decrees were executed in the course of the year under review.

77. As many as 2,961 civil suits were disposed of in 1891-92 against 3,439 in 1890-91. The fall-off of 478 suits is attributable to the less number of suits having been filed during the year.

78. On the whole the administration of the judicial machinery will, it is hoped, be considered fair at any rate.

VII. JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

79. There is one Jail in the city of Palanpur and there are eight lock-ups one in each taluka. The subjoined table shews that the total number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year was 141.

Number remaining on 31st March 1891.	Number admitted in 1891-92.	Total.	Number discharged in 1891-92.	Number absconded in 1891-92.	Number died in the year.	Total.	Number remaining on 31st March 1892.
127	791	918	769	5	3	777	141

80. The rate of subsistence allowed is one anna and six pies per prisoner *per diem*. This and all expenses connected with the Jail that is for clothing them, &c., have come to Rs. 7,677-13-5 while they amounted to Rs. 5,678-6-2 in the previous year. Thus the expenses in the year under report have exceeded those of the previous year by nearly two thousand rupees.

81. The new jail that is being constructed out-side the city has already cost Rs. 41,458-10-3 inclusive of the amount expended on it in the previous year. At first it was estimated to cost in all about that sum. But the huge scale on which the work has been commenced is sure to necessitate a further cost of an approximate amount of Rs. 25,000 in spite of curtailments in the buildings. This is also owing to the high rates charged by the contractors.

82. In the new Jail besides a Dispensary accommodation, there will be provision for a workshop also, wherein the inmates of the Jail can learn and practise some sort of industry. For the present they have simply to perform out-door labour, mainly in gardens and repairs to roads.

VIII. EDUCATION.

83. As regards education constant efforts have been made for its diffusion and we have made a further onward start for its progress in the year under report. The city of Palanpur can now boast of having a High School teaching up to the Seventh Anglo-Vernacular, that is, the Matriculation Standard. It is attended by 107 pupils. Its popularity and efficiency are expected soon to augment under the able teaching and careful discipline of Mr. Morarji Naranji, B.A., its Head Master, and his staff. The talukdāri school buildings have been purchased by the Darbār for a sum of Rs. 13,000 and the higher classes of the High School have been accommodated therein. Chemicals and additional furniture have been provided by the Darbār. With these advantages and facilities, the High School is expected to cut a good first figure at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

High School.	Táluka School.	Urdu School.	Girls' School.	Total.	II Schools in Villages.	Grand Total.
107	333	112	90	642	809	1,451

85. The Girls' School under the trained Mistress will, it is hoped, soon extend in utility. A good and commodious School-house for the girls having been found a *desideratum*, His Highness the Diván Sáheb who personally takes a deep and intelligent interest in education, has made spontaneous arrangements for providing one. The ceremonies of laying the foundation-stone of the "Scott Girls' School" was performed by Mrs. Scott on the 18th November last in the presence of the *élites* of Pálanpur. It is rapidly being constructed and has already cost Rs. 5,169-0-0 including the cost of site which has been selected in the very heart of the city. For its completion it will cost about Rs. 3,000 more, thus making a probable total of Rs. 8,000. With such a trained head and central position the school must flourish within a short period. Instead of a low paid monitor, the Mistress has been given an assistant. These facilities, it is trusted, will tend to create a taste for female education in the minds of the parents of the girls.

86. There were already 11 Gajaráhi Schools in the districts of Pálanpur with 809 pupils. Two more have been recently opened, one at Rájpur and the other at Gola. The total number of pupils attending all these schools is 1,451 that is one pupil per every 189 souls of population is being educated. This average proves how apathetic the greater portion of the people is in point of education. The masses whose life is almost a physical one being ignorant and superstitious do not know the blessings of intellectual culture. Time will, however, conquer their stolid apathy and create a taste for learning.

87. The Victoria Tálukdári School at Pálanpur having been abolished by Government, the two sons of His Highness' cousin, Husein Mahomed Khánji, named Jabardast Khanji and Hyderali Khánji, now attend the local High School. A private tutor has been employed for their home instructions as well.

88. It is interesting to note that Varáhi School Master Bapalal Virchand, who is endowed with a natural taste for drawing, has been awarded a monthly scholarship of Rs. 20 by this State in order to enable him to prosecute his studies in the Bombay School of Arts. It is earnestly to be hoped that he will prove worthy of the well deserved patronage extended to him by this Darbár.

89. The total expenditure for educational purposes for Samvat 1947, amounts to Rs. 9,503-3-9 against Rs. 8,060-3-0 in the previous year, thus showing an increased outlay of Rs. 1,443-0-9. This increase bears testimony to the attention paid by this State to matters educational.

IX. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

90. In Pálanpur, there is a Hospital for affording relief to the sick. A good number of patients attend it every morning to be treated there by the Doctor. Therein there is accomodation for about 12 in-patients.

91. In the year under report the total number of out-patients, suffering from diseases of different denominations that resorted for medical treatment was 14,502 as contrasted with 16,254 in the year that preceded it.

92. Dr. J. P. Wádía, the Medical Officer, in charge Pálanpur Darbár Hospital, says that the daily average attendance of the out-patients and in-patients together is 191·7 in the year 1891-92.

93. In the year 34 major operations, and 375 minor operations were performed in the Hospital.

94. In the year under review, the thermometer ranged from 60 to 106.

95. Two in-patients had remained undischarged in the Hospital on the 31st March 1891, 95 more were admitted in the year, of which only 12 have remained at the end of the last year, the rest having been discharged as cured except 6 who died.

96. The cost of the medicines supplied in Samvat 1947 amounts to Rs. 2,969-11-3 as against Rs. 2,164-6-3 in the year that preceded it, while the cost of the medical staff has come to Rs. 1,588-6-3 against Rs. 1,219 in the previous year.

97. The subsistence charges in the year for food, &c., supplied to the in-patients, have amounted to Rs. 309-12-3 against Rs. 360-0-0 in Samvat 1946.

98. The matron whose appointment has been reported last year, continues to do her duties satisfactorily, and great medical aid is afforded by her to the females.

99. Looking to the number of population of Pálanpur which is 21,092, it can be safely said that the daily average attendance of patients furnishes data to conclude that the English healing art is finding favour with the natives, more particularly as they get medicines *gratis*. It may be that the said average includes the attendance of a few patients from the neighbouring villages. It is hoped that when the New Goodfellow Hospital is occupied after its completion, the people will take a greater advantage of the increased accommodation, and of the abilities of Doctor, J. P. Wádía.

X. MUNICIPALITY.

100. There is a Municipality for the city of Pálanpur. A paid Secretary conducts its affairs. The streets are daily swept and watered, and also lighted at night. The site of the city being of uneven level all over and being intersected by small nálas, it is difficult to make pukka roads. The main roads are, however, kept in constant repairs. The last two years' statistics on account of municipal expenditure are given below for an easy comparison.

Samvat 1946.	Samvat 1947.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
9,446 14 6	8,861 4 7	.....	585 9 11	

101. The increased outlay in Samvat 1946 of the sum of Rs. 585-9-11 had been on account of a new well having been sunk in the Public Park called the "Talebág".

102. There is a well-built Vegetable Market in Pálanpur called the "LeGeyt Market" constructed in a convenient locality at the cost of about Rs. 7,000 some years back. Owing to the strange views of the mallis it is not so well utilized as it ought to be. No rent whatever is charged for the stalls. This free use of the Market will gradually make it more popular.

103. The Talebág outside the Meeran Gate is in a flourishing condition. It is a municipal garden in as much as it is under the care of the Municipal Secretary and is thrown open to the public who resort to it for recreation. The splendid gardens in the Dil-Khoosal, true to their name, are also open to the public though there is in its midst the Summer House of His Highness. These gardens are worth visiting and as a matter of fact, are visited by many outsiders who happen to come to Pálanpur. They are maintained at a great annual cost by the Darbár and are scrupulously taken care of.

104. The made roads about the city and the one leading to the Railway Station are also under the Municipality and are kept in good order, and constant repairs have to be made owing to the sandy nature of the ground.

105. There is a Fire-Engine purchased last year for Rs. 1,270-13-2. It is carefully kept in good order to be put to use on a fire-emergency happening.

106. A fearful fire occurred a few months back in the suburbs of Pálanpur. It was luckily put down with promptitude. A few huts were burnt down and the pea sants who were thereby rendered homeless and helpless were given a timely succour by the Darbár in shape of money. These, of course, they most thankfully received. The sum distributed to them amounted to about Rs. 250.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

107. The principal Public Works in progress at present are the New Jail which on completion is expected to cost Rs. 65,000 approximately, the Goodfellow Hospital estimated at Rs. 30,000 excluding the cost of the Medical Officer's quarters to be hereafter constructed, and the Scott Girls' School, which to say in round sum, is likely to require Rs. 8,000 including the cost of the site.

108. The Jail cells, its office and Dispensary halls and workshops are now having their roofing. Some part of the compound wall has also been built already. It is, therefore, hoped that the Jail will be completed in a short time, but much depends upon the activity of the contractors. Rs. 41,458-10-3 have been hitherto expended on the Jail.

109. The Goodfellow Hospital has approached completion. The out-houses for the medical assistants and the matron are in course of construction. As soon as they are ready, the buildings will be completed and be fit for occupation. Hitherto its cost has amounted to Rs. 22,901-0-0.

110. The Scott Girls' School building is rapidly progressing. This work was but begun a few months ago and in a few months more it will be completed. It has cost Rs. 5,169-0-0 up to now.

111. The Gobri Tank is being deepened and the old Jagana road up to it, from the city is being made a new, strengthened, and extended both ways. These Public Works have been undertaken with a view to afford relief to poor and unemployed people. But the distress from scarcity or famine prices having not been felt so severely as was apprehended at first, a large number of labourers is not forthcoming to seek work and earn wages. These two works of great public utility are estimated to cost about Rs. 5,000.

112. Among the old public buildings may be mentioned the Travellers' Bungalow near the Railway Station, the Dharamshālla near Delhi Gate, the LeGeyt Vegetable Market, the High School buildings, [the late Tālukdāri School] the Tāluka School-house and the Library.

113. The following table contains the figures of expenses incurred in Samvat 1947 on public buildings as also on the Darbār ones:—

No.	Name of Buildings.	Cost of Public Buildings.	Cost of Darbār Buildings.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Repairs to roads in the different mahāls of the State	1,456 10 7	.....
2	Expenses of the Superintendency Gardens, &c., &c. ....	.....	3,279 7 3
3	Expenses of Dil-Khooshal Gardens ... ..	.....	3,015 11 0
4	Construction of new Buildings	22,015 15 7	9,339 15 1
5	Renewal of old Buildings	1,472 10 0	6,297 8 6
6	Repairs to old Buildings	1,829 7 6	7,742 7 11
	Total Rs. ...	26,774 11 8	29,675 1 9

114. The total outlay for Public Works is Rs. 26,774-11-8 in Samvat 1947 against Rs. 19,593-4-6 in Samvat 1946. It should be observed the expenditure under this head is increasing every year.

115. From the above statistics it will appear that the cost on Darbāri works has amounted to Rs. 29,675-1-9 in Samvat 1947. In the previous year it was Rs. 27,361-2-7. There has thus been but a slight increase in expense under this head.

XII.—CUSTOMS.

116. Since the time of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen, Transit Duty has been abolished from this State. Consequently what income is derived under this head proceeds from the levy of export

and import duties. The following is the income in the last two years including that of the jungles:—

Year Samvat.	Amount.	Increase.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1946	74,704 13 9	} 19,986 4 7
1947	94,691 2 4	

117. The above increase can be accounted for very easily. In Samvat 1946 large quantities of oilseeds, especially of sarsav were not sold by the people on account of low rates, but were stored up awaiting a rise in the prices. Thus the income from export duties fell short in that year while it went high in the next year on the rising of the prices of the said oil-seeds and their consequent exportation. In the current year the income from custom dues will be very much less.

118. According to the Treaty entered into with the British Government on the 20th October 1890, uniform rates of levying custom dues have been introduced into the State. Only import and export duties are now charged and that too only at one náka (Custom station).

119. The new arrangements have involved a greater amount of annual expenditure. A well paid officer designated Inspector of Customs had to be employed to carry out these arrangements and supervise its working. An increased expenditure has been entailed on account of the Custom Inspector's salary of Rs. 125, and the augmented pays of the several nákadárs stationed on the boundary of this State particularly, and at other important places therein.

120. The custom dues are levied by the Darbár throughout the State and wherever the jághirdárs have a share, they are regularly paid by the Darbár. With most of them amicable settlement has been arrived at without the intervention of the Political Superintendency.

121. As required by the said Treaty no import duty is charged on goods brought for *bona fide* home consumption in the Military Cantonment of Deesa, as also no export duty is charged on goods belonging to the Officers and men of the Garrison and covered by a pass from the Cantonment Magistrate. However a duty on goods leaving that Cantonment is levied according to the tariff rates obtaining in the State.

XIII.—SURVEYS.

122. The Survey Department in this State was organized in 1877-78. From that period till now 127 villages have been measured. Excluding the number of alienated villages which it is not necessary to survey, 237 still remain to be measured. In the year under report the measurement of 11 villages has been completed and that of 16 has remained in progress. On account of boundary disputes the work of surveying some of the villages has to be at a standstill.

123. With a view to an early settlement of jamábandi, the survey will have to be carried on vigorously. The accomplishment of this end will necessitate the employment of additional Surveyors whom we intend engaging next fair weather.

124. The annual expenses for the Survey Department in the year under review have been Rs. 4,287-0-1 against Rs. 4,595-2-6 in the preceding year. The small difference is attributable to the omitting of land classifying operations in the year.

125. The total number surveyed in the year is 1641 convering 19,541 acres and 23 gunthás of land. Deducting Rs. 904-4-0 expended in boundary matters &c., from Rs. 4,289-0-1, mentioned in the above paragraph, the net expenditure on account of surveys comes to Rs. 3,384-12-1. This brings average rate of

expense on each survey number of land to Rs. 2-1-0 against 0-15-3 and on each acre to 0-2-9 against 0-2-3 in the preceding year.

126. The Special Surveyor, Mr. Gokaldás, employed for surveying the co-shared villages of Gudhwara and Danta, has, after completing the map of the village of Nagel commenced the survey of Andharia.

127. The cost of the above has amounted to Rs. 2,279-12-3 in Samvat 1947 against Rs. 2,815-11-0 in the preceding year.

128. With the completion of the survey of Andharia the work of the Special Surveyor will come to an end.

XIV.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

129. Large tracts of land in this State are occupied by hilly jungles. They bear the names of villages about which they extend. Those that require mention are Sarotra, Jethi, Dabhela, Kapasia, Powthi, Surbhakhri, Kharra, Virampur and Kurza. The woods that grow there are at the most fit for very inferior sort of timber for the houses of the poor villagers, but most commonly they are used as fuel. Teak and cocoanuts were tried in some of them, but the soil having proved uncongenial to their growth, they did not flourish at all. In these jungles grass, however, grows abundantly and the beers are so extensive that what grass remains uncut, is burnt away by spontaneous fire which frequently takes place by friction of the trees in the thickly-wooded jungles.

130. The jungles are inhabited by ferocious animals of several kinds, and the water is so unhealthy that only few people can be tempted to reside there and bring land under cultivation.

131. There is a Forest Department with an Inspector at its head. He and his staff of rangers and other men look after the conservancy of the forests.

132. The expenditure on account of this department amounts to Rs. 2,135-12-5 in Samvat 1947 against Rs. 3,931-5-4 in the previous year. The increase in the latter item is due to the high salary, the predecessor of the present Inspector used to draw.

133. Fuel is exported by rail from some of the nearest jungles as far as Ahmedabad and the inferior timber is taken to the surrounding country. While bamboo which grows very profusely is largely and widely exported even as distant as Káthiáwár. A very petty export fee is levied on them. *Vide* paragraph 116.

134. Those *jáhágirdás* that have a share in the jungles are rateably paid from the proceeds thereof. Virampur and Kurza forests solely belong to their *Thákardás*.

XV.—RAILWAY.

135. Pálanpur is a principal station on the Rajputána-Malwa Railway, but the important Military Camp of Deesa badly lacking, as it does, such an easy means of approach is happily to be the *Terminus* of an important branch. To this useful enterprise this State has consented to contribute Rs. 1,85,000 in all. The construction of the line was to begin this hot weather as a relief work. But the distress from scarcity which was first apprehended having not been keenly felt in these parts, an immediate starting of the work has been postponed by Government. The ready and easy means of locomotion that Railway provides is so widely known and highly appreciated, that all classes of people are most anxious to see Pálanpur and Deesa connected by it at an early date. The Military authorities will welcome it heartily, not to speak of the opening and facilities it will afford to increased traffic and communication.

XVI.—VACCINATION.

136. The statistics bearing upon this department are not forthcoming though a request was made for them to the Vaccination Superintendent. It is, therefore, not possible to say how many children were vaccinated in the course of the year.

137. There are four vaccinators for this State, one per sixty thousand of population being required according to the standing orders of the department.

It is to be regretted that the results of their work are not to hand to be embodied in this summary.

138. The cost on this head in Samvat 1947 has been Rs. 1,858-1-9 against Rs. 2,552-2-0 in the year preceding it. The decrease is accounted for by the fact of some months' contribution having remained in arrears for payment in the current year.

XVII.—LIBRARY.

139. There is a Library in Pálanpur in "The Victoria Jubilee Institute" situated outside the Delhi Gate, on the station road and in the vicinity of the dharamshála. For these reasons its locality is found very convenient. The building was constructed by this Darbár at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 in commemoration of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen's Jubilee. Its spacious hall is very often utilized for holding public meetings for lectures and other literary purposes. The library possesses 1,088 books and subscribes to a good number of newspapers. This State contributes Rs. 60 as its annual donation, besides the free use of several newspapers.

XVIII.—PRESS.

140. There is a Printing Press in Pálanpur called "The Pálanpur Ráj' bhakta Printing Press." It is owned at present by Mr. Ambalal Becharlal to whom it has been transferred by the Darbár under certain concessions after it was purchased from the Superintendency. The printing and binding works it turns out are of a good order. All the Darbári work is given to this Press for printing.

XIX.—BHAYATS, JAHAGIRDA'RS, &c.

141. The most cordial relations of this Darbár with its numerous subordinate bhayats and jahágirdárs are entirely due to His Highness' conciliatory spirit and judicious policy. His Highness' kindness of heart and generosity have secured him both their affection and obedience. The benefits of such a harmony are obvious.

142. The Patavat Thákores hold villages or certain shares in them as service tenure. They perform petty and miscellaneous duties that the Darbár assigns them.

XX.—CONCLUSION.

143. Ere concluding this resumé of the last year's events, I am in duty bound to respectfully state that I have always had my path smoothed by the useful and intelligent suggestions of my worthy master, His Highness Diván Shri Sher Mahamed Khanji Sáheb Bahádur, who takes a personal interest in ameliorating the administration of his Ráj.

144. It is also obligatory upon me here to mention that my grateful acknowledgments are due to Colonel William Scott, Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, for the valuable and ready advice he has been invariably pleased to vouchsafe to me whenever it was sought.

145. My thanks are also due to Mr. Vanravandáß Vullubhdáß Patwary, Revenue Commissioner, for the satisfactory manner in which he has been discharging his various duties and to Messrs. Vulubhai, Naib Kárbhári, and Amershi Jadavji, Boundary Commissioner, especially for the hard work they have been doing in the Danta Commission. The zealous assistance rendered by Mr. Hormusji Framji, Huzúr Assistant, deserves a particular notice.

146. This summary, I must admit, will rather disclose what remains to be done for placing the administration of the State on a more enlightened, civilized and stable basis than furnish grounds for any laudatory remarks. But if what has been done in the year is deemed satisfactory, it will prove a *stimulus* to conscientious minds and devotion to duty.

DULLABHJI D. VED,
Chief Minister, Pálanpur State

*Camp Chitroda under
Pálanpur, 20th May 1892.*

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RA'DHANPUR STATE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTION.

Area of the State, 1,150 square miles ; Population 98,017 ; Revenue about Rs. 6,08,000 ;
Tribute, Nil.

1. The present year is marked by no particular event requiring special notice. In May 1891 (Ramzan last) on account of a little indisposition and weakness of health, His Highness the Naváb Sáheb having been advised by his medical adviser to go to Cashmere for change of air, His Highness had proceeded as far as Ráwalpindi and Peshawár visiting Pálanpur, Ajmere and Agra on his way. But he could not go to Shri Nagar. On his return however he had passed through Simla, Lahore, Lucknow, Delhi, Jeypoor and other places spending a few days at each and had arrived at Rádhanpur in the beginning of July *via* Abú and Pálanpur. The journey had improved His Highness' health, and the opportunity it had given him of visiting the principal cities of Northern India had materially enhanced his pleasure, and he shortly proposes to put in print a brief account of his travels which he has recorded by his own hand.

2. Syed Bawameya Pirmeya assumed charge of the administration as Diván in January 1891 and his attention having naturally been drawn to the necessity of re-organizing as a preliminary step the various departments of the State, he at once undertook the somewhat difficult work.

3. At the head of the Revenue Department is placed a gentleman by name Ganputráo Sakarám on a handsome salary. This gentleman has spent the most part of his life in the Revenue Department and was lastly in the service of the Gondal State as Revenue Commissioner. The State is divided into four districts or revenue maháls, each of which was placed under the control of a vahivatdár who never worked as Revenue Collectors beyond conducting correspondence. In the proper season for revenue collections, kárkúns of the huzúr office and others temporarily engaged were sent out for the purpose of collecting assessments. These kárkúns made what collections they could and paid them into the huzúr treasury direct. If vahivatdárs had any hand in these collections it was simply nominal. This mode of collections was obviously improper, and measures were adopted to put a stop to it. The vahivatdárs of the four maháls above noticed *viz.*, Rádhanpur, Sami, Munjpur and Balodhan were there after styled maháلكaries and with necessary additional powers were entrusted with the work of revenue collections on *increased* salaries. Under them were placed 23 tappa tehasil kárkúns newly appointed on suitable salaries, each having in his charge a group of seven or eight villages forming a revenue tappa. These tehasil kárkúns collect revenues under the controlling supervision of the maháلكaries. Accordingly the Rádhanpur mahál is sub-divisioned into nine groups of villages or tappas each being placed in charge of a tehasil kárkún. They are :—

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Mehmadabad. | 5. Subdulpur. |
| 2. Kamalpur. | 6. Bhilbot. |
| 3. Arjunsar. | 7. Badurpur. |
| 4. Gotarka. | 8. Ved. |
| 9. Adgam. | |

The above villages form the head-quarters of the tehasil kárkúns in the tappas they represent and the villages comprised in each of these tappas are within an easy distance of four or five kos from their head-quarters.

Similarly the Sami mahál is sub-divisioned into seven tappas. Their names are as follows :—

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Mandvi. | 4. Bhadrada. |
| 2. Baspa. | 5. Anvarpur. |
| 3. Dudkha. | 6. Matrota. |
| 7. Zoravarapura. | |

The Munjpoor mahál is sub-divisioned into the following seven tappas :—

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Rusulpura. | 4. Chundur. |
| 2. Padla. | 5. Lolada. |
| 3. Panchasar. | 6. Kukrana. |

7. Kunvar.

4. Balodhan being a small mahál yielding but a little revenue is not so sub-divisioned and the mahálkari himself has to collect the revenues.

5. The 23 tehasils being so formed, and the mahálkaris being invested with powers the trouble to the cultivators, of frequently having to come to Rádhanpug has been saved, and the work of collecting the revenues as well as of removing obstructions from the way of cultivators and patels always remaining in contact with them is being satisfactorily conducted and the result of the working of the system will appear in the III Chapter of this report.

6. The Account Department is also similarly re-organized, and the accountants and treasury are placed under a handsome salaries officer who has had good experience in accounts. This department was in such a state of disorder that the accounts of income and expenditure of the State for the last five years had not been entered in the vahivat or the treasury books at all. All the credit and debit items have with great care and diligence been in a comparatively short time entered in the vahivat-books and the account brought up to date, and from the commencement of the current year a balance sheet containing the details of income and expenditure is produced in the huzúr office on the 1st of every month. Again sub-treasuries have been created in all the four maháls and placed under the control of the mahálkaris who remit the collection receipts of their respective tehasils at the close of every month to the huzúr treasury at Rádhanpur. Moreover for an estimate of income and expenditure the *Budget System* is also introduced from the commencement of the current year.

7. The Police Department is also fully re-organized. Syed Ismail Abdulla Edrus, a gentleman who has acquired wide experience in the Police Department in the British service and in the Gondal administration, is placed at the head of this department. Foot and horse are retained according to the exigencies of the State and an increase is allowed in the salaries of the individuals employed. Hitherto the savárs were supplied the horses and their feed by the Darbár, and when they were sent outside Rádhanpur on duty they were allowed food besides. Their pay averaged from Rs. 5 to 7 each. This system has been suspended since April 1891 and the savárs have all been made silledars the pay of each being fixed at Rs. 20 per month. Besides instead of being kept at the head-quarters (Rádhanpur) they are distributed over the different maháls and tehasils for the better security of His Highness' subjects. The same arrangement has likewise been made with regard to the foot police; and the savárs like the foot police have been supplied with an uniform this year.

8. Necessary changes have also been made in the Judicial Department. Mr. Girdharlal Hirabhai a gentleman of experience in the judicial line is appointed Sar Nyáyádhish on a liberal salary and a change made in the powers which this Court formerly enjoyed. He is now besides being a Sessions Judge empowered to hear appeals from the decisions of all the Magistrates and other judicial officers subordinate to him. Again the powers of a District Judge and District Magistrate which were formerly combinedly enjoyed by one officer are now separated, and a separate munsiff on a suitable salary is appointed for the Civil work. For the convenience of cultivators also all the four mahálkaris are recently invested with the powers of a third class Magistrate, the particulars of which are detailed in the chapter bearing on this subject.

9 For the better supervision of the Customs Department a special Customs Superintendent is appointed, and the State villages are divided into 23 customs nakas for the purposes of the customs and it is so arranged that the kárkún

located at each of these nakas can go about in his naka and collect the customs. Much however remains to be done in this Department, and this it is proposed to undertake at an early opportunity.

10. Public Works Department has also seen a change. It was in charge of an unprofessional lowly-paid man. It is now placed on a new footing, and an experienced Overseer has been appointed in charge of it. Rules have been framed for the proper supervision of its accounts.

11. The private expenditure of His Highness the Návab Sáheb and his family is placed under the care of the Personal Assistant to the Diván for a proper and systematic account of the various expenses to be kept, and a reduction is made as far as possible in the stable and garikhanas.

12. All the departments of the State have thus been re-organized and placed in charge of well-paid experienced officials.

13. The results of these changes have in the short space of time that has elapsed since their introduction made themselves clearly discernible.

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL CONDITION AND RESOURCES.

14. This Revenue year Samvat 1947 began on 20th June and ended on 8th July 1891 A. D. This is called Assadu year and consists of 13 months including the supernumerary one.

15. The total rainfall this year was 14 inches and 72 cents, upon which depended the prospects of the harvests of the year.
 Season and Rainfall. The average of rain required in this part of the country is estimated at 20 inches. But of the preceding five years not a single year had the required quantity of rainfall; and the revenues never exceeded 75 per cent., since for the most part the State land being covered with saline effervescence the prospects of the year are wholly dependent on the fall of rain.

16. The figures marginally noted show the rainfall during the last four
 Samvat.
 1945 15—59 years, and it will be seen that just as the produce
 1946 16—28
 1947 14—72 is estimated at 12 annas in the rupee the rainfall
 current year.
 1948 13—91 bears nearly the same proportion.

17. From the report of the Medical Officer, Rádhanpur it appears that the general health of the people was fair. By the grace of the Almighty the cholera epidemic had not made an appearance. The prevailing diseases were cough and malarious fevers. There was no appearance of any disease among the cattle this year.

18. The chief manufactures of this State which consist of cotton and woollen cloth, gold and embroidered work, brass and copper utensils, fireworks and saltpetre continue the same as they were before. The manufactures of cotton and woollen cloth seem to be making a good progress, and a gradual improvement is also perceptible in the manufacture of fireworks.
 Manufactures and Trade.

19. In the town of Sami which forms one of the maháls of this State there is a steam cotton ginning factory in which cotton is ginned. But the factory is not in a sufficiently satisfactory condition owing to the impecunious state of its proprietor; measures have however been adopted this year to put the factory in a better condition.
 Cotton Ginning Factory in Sami.

20. The chief articles of export consist of cotton, grains, sarsav, oil-seeds, wool, hides and bones, while the import trade of the State comprises timber, cotton, woollen, silken and embroidered cloth, silver, gold, ivory, sugar and rice, &c.
 Import and export.

21. The general depression of the trade and bad harvests owing to scanty rainfall has tended proportionately to impress it. The General condition of the inhabitants of the city and especially the Mahomedans people. for the most part depend for their livelihood on the Darbár service and liberality of His Highness. Owing to the scanty rainfall during the last few years the cultivators are not in a well-to-do state and the art and trade seem also to have materially suffered.

22. In January last Her Majesty's 14th Infantry Regiment under the command of Major Lyster had halted at Rádhanpur for two days on its way from Bhùj to Deesa. Arrangements for their supplies, fodder and water, &c., having been made in proper way by the Darbár the officers and sepoy were apparently much pleased.

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

23. The following statement shows the land revenue of the Samvat year 1947 as contrasted with that of the preceding year :—

						Rs.	a.	p.
Samvat year	1946	...	...	...	...	5,20,734	3	0
Do.	1947	...	...	...	...	6,08,121	14	4

A glance at the above table will show that the *net increase* in the land revenue this year is Rs. 87,387-11-4 over that of the preceding year, which can be calculated at nearly 18 per cent. This large increase in revenue is not ascribable to anything like a rich harvest being reaped in Samvat 1947, since the rainfall this year was scantier than that in the Samvat year 1946. The real cause however is nothing else than the improved system of revenue collections introduced by a complete recast of the Revenue Department as well as the more cordial relations established with the cultivating classes. The following is a detailed statement of the gross revenue for the year under report :—

						Rs.	a.	p.
Vaje or produce in kind inclusive of pattávat villages	...	...	...	...	...	3,85,274	13	3
Vero and cash rates	...	...	...	...	...	54,632	6	3
Abkári	...	...	...	...	...	4,602	12	10
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	16,555	0	0
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	88,828	12	0
Judicial	...	...	...	...	...	13,655	2	3
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	1,429	1	3
Jamábandi on other tálukas	...	...	...	...	...	1,626	10	0
School fees	...	...	...	...	...	446	12	3
Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	...	...	...	41,070	8	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	6,08,121	14	4

24. The total expenditure this year has amounted to Rs. 5,66,224-14-11 the details of which are as follows :—

						Rs.	a.	p.
The Palace expenses	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,300	11	4
Civil establishment	...	...	...	...	...	69,825	7	3
Sirbandi and Police	...	...	...	...	...	53,302	2	4
Stable	...	...	...	...	...	33,052	0	0
Charity, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	41,347	13	7
Journey expenses of His Highness in Northern India, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	12,557	12	3
Education	...	...	...	...	...	6,622	8	8
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	370	5	0
Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	4,847	8	3
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	16,644	8	6
Jail and lock-up	...	...	...	...	...	3,920	5	11
Revenue Survey	...	...	...	...	...	3,563	14	11
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	2,565	12	3
Library	...	...	...	...	...	541	13	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	47,102	2	2
Pattávat villages...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,660	1	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	5,66,224	14	11

25. The assessment in most of the villages was fixed this year with due regard to the classification of the soil comprised in them. The soil being subject to not unfrequent conversion into salt land from sweet and the *vice versa*, temporary rates on kutchra survey have been fixed.

26. Two new villages are caused to spring up this year and 2,262 acres of waste land brought under cultivation.

27. In all 132 kutchra wells and three pukka ones have been sunk. Owing to the changing nature of water from sweet to salt and from salt to sweet, kutchra wells are found to be an advantage.

Revenue Survey.

28. At the close of the year under report a pukka survey is made of 30 khálsa villages in all, which appears to have been made with greater speed than that in the preceding years. At this rate there is a likelihood of the whole work being finished in a few years.

29. The establishment engaged on this work is composed of one head surveyor and 13 surveyors and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 3,563-14-11.

CHAPTER IV.—PROTECTION.

30. The subjoined table shows the total strength of the Sirbandi Police and Village Police of the State :—

No.	Description.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Regular ...	100	190	290	There is a reduction this year of 5 Foot Police.... Owing to the increase of two new villages this number was increased.
2	Irregular ...	29	135	164	
3	Village Police ...	...	617	617	
	Total ...	129	942	1,071	

31. The total expenditure on account of the Sirbandi Police, and Village Police amounted to Rs. 53,302-2-4 this year.

32. The great Jain fair at Sankesar was this year passed off without any molestations from dacoities, &c., and so have the Lotia and Gotarka fairs passed off, which reflects credit on the Police arrangement.

33. The subjoined statement shows working of the Police during the year under report as compared with the preceding one :—

Offences reported.		Accused arrested.		Accused sent for trial.		Accused convicted.		Accused acquitted.		Percentage of convicted to those arrested.		Percentage of convicted to those sent for trial.	
1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
769	479	1,056	691	840	500	479	333	272	139	45.36	48.19	56.62	61.60

CHAPTER V.—CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

34. The Courts established in this State for the administration of justice are as follows :—

- 1. Huzár Appellate Court.
- 2. The Court of Sadar Nyáyádhish.
- 3. The Court of Sar Nyáyádhish.
- 4. Rádhanpur Munsiff's Civil Court.
- 5. Rádhanpur Nyáyádhish's Criminal Court.
- 6. Sami Thándár's Court.
- 7. Munjpur Thándár's Court.
- 8. Balodhan Thándár's Court

Besides the above there are three mahálkaris in Rádhanpur, Sami and Munjpur who are invested with third class Magistrate's power this year for the purpose of dealing with revenue offences in order to save the cultivators the trouble of going to Rádhanpur every now and then for procuring the punishment of offenders committing petty revenue offences before the Revenue Commissioner at Rádhanpur.

35. The subjoined statement shows the number of original civil cases decided by the State Courts.

Tribunal.				Balance of 1890-91.	Filed during the current year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Sar Nyáyádhish	...	...	...	17	15	32	8	24
Rádhanpur Munsiff	...	...	...	174	595	769	543	226
Sami Thándár	...	...	...	170	306	476	406	70
Munjpur Thándár	...	...	...	26	236	262	241	21
Total				387	1,152	1,539	1,198	341
Appellate Courts				49	67	116	64	52

The number of offences this year was 710 and the number of persons dealt with 1,323. The cases in all numbered 605 and the Criminal Justice. accused brought to trial 1,194, of whom 619 were convicted and 575 were discharged or acquitted.

The following table shows the criminal appellate work.

Tribunal.				Balance of last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Huzúr Court	...	...	...	1	6	7	6	1
Sar Nyáyádhish	...	...	...	1	38	39	27	12
Total				2	44	46	33	13

36. The Sar Nyáyádhish Mr. Girdharlal was absent on three months' leave at the close of the year under report and hence the balance of cases and appeals in his court. Arrangement has however been made now to have the arrear cleared off as soon as practicable.

Registration.

37. The registration rules although in force were not hitherto made compulsory, but were entirely optional and documents were tendered for registration if the parties concerned chose to do so. This year some documents produced in the Húzur Court having appeared suspicious and the ignorant people and especially the illiterate cultivators having often had to suffer on that account the rules have been made compulsory recently. The trading community however shows a dislike for them. Particulars as regards their working will find mention in the next year's report as the new rules only came in force quite at the close of the year under report.

Jail and Lock-up.

38. The tabular statement appended below gives the total number of prisoners remaining in the Jail and Lock-up at the end of the year as well as the number admitted during this year.

Number of Jail.	No. of Lock-up.	Prisoners re- maining at the end of last year.	Admitted during the year.	Released and died this year.	Balance.
1	3	102	702	709	95

39. The cost of the Jail and Lock-up this year was Rs. 3,920-5-11, the cost of ration per head being Rs. 2-10-6 per mensem exclusive of clothing expenses.

40. There is a workshop opened this year in Jail, and in which dungari, tape for cots, and carpets are manufactured by the prisoners and the introduction of other in-door works is under consideration.

41. The sanitary condition of the Jail is not satisfactory. The Jail building being in that part of the city which is affected with moisture, sickness generally prevailed in the rainy season. That being so, it was determined this year to erect a new Jail-building outside the city in open air, and the work of construction has been begun in the beginning of February last. The locality of the building being outside the Patan gate near the new hospital on the edge of the wad opposite the Lálbág will, it is hoped, much improve the view of the suburb.

CHAPTER VI.—MUNICIPALITY.

42. There is only one Municipality in the State and that is in Rádhanpur, and the affairs of this institution are conducted by a Secretary. The lighting of the streets, and watering of roads are looked after. The expense on this account during the year was Rs. 3,864-3-3.

43. As a preventive measure against the deposit of night-soil in the city, public latrines for males and females have this year been built, in all the four directions, and a sufficient number of bhangis have been engaged to keep them clear.

44. There was luckily no destructive fire in the city this year. The Darbári grass ganjis had caught fire in December last, it was promptly extinguished before it could do any considerable damage.

Plantation.

45. There is no natural forest in this State and the soil being brackish and sandy is not calculated to promote the growth of trees. However Lim, Pipal, Banian and Jambu trees have been planted in large numbers on the roads round the city and kept up at considerable expense, His Highness himself being much fond of plantations. During the year under report 1,823 trees were planted but owing to saline nature of the soil only 310 flourished the others having died away. Date palms have been planted this year and are in a good condition, and it is contemplated to encourage this plantation next season.

46. The total expenditure incurred on this head this year amounted to Rs. 3,183-11-0. Looking at the quality of the soil plants in their infant state look promising, but as soon as they cast deep root most of them die-away. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, plantations are encouraged in all possible ways.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

47. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 16,644-8-6 showing an increase of Rs. 5,855-14-6 over that of last year.

48. The following table shows the works executed during the year under report.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Roads	...	...	3,198	2	6
School building at Panchasur	...	...	2,261	3	0
Wells	...	...	1,413	8	3
Tanks	...	...	1,321	2	0
Public Latrines	...	...	1,298	7	0
Repairs to school houses, Hospital and other State buildings	...	...	4,499	12	7
Bangalow at Ranwadi	...	...	2,652	5	2
			Total Rs.	16,644	8 6

49. The following public works have been undertaken this year :—

1. Scott Canal for bringing water from Bauas to the tank at Rádhanpur.
2. The deepening of the Rádhanpur tank.
3. Jail buildings at Rádhanpur.
4. Girl School at Rádhanpur.
5. School house at Sankesar.

50. The above works are undertaken at an estimated cost of a large sum.

51. The supply of pure water to the people of Rádhanpur had been under consideration for some years past, but owing to bad successive years in consequence of insufficient rains the State revenue had fallen and the project had consequently remained in abeyance. This year however the execution of the project having appeared to be a matter of perfect necessity it was resolved to undertake the same, and the ceremony of turning the first sod of the canal was performed at the hands of our popular Political Superintendent Colonel Scott amidst the cheers of the people of Rádhanpur. It being the special wish of His Highness the Naváb Sáheb to perpetuate his friend Colonel Scott's memory in connection with the canal, that officer kindly allowed his name to be associated with this work, a work of general utility indeed. The work of the Scott Canal is now progressing rapidly and we wish it success. This will be a noteworthy incident in the annals of Rádhanpur indeed.

52. The construction of the canal necessitated the deepening of the tank; since it would be difficult to have it deepened after the tank was full, and as without deepening the tank the water would not probably last for twelve months, this work had also to be simultaneously undertaken and is being conducted with all possible speed and it is hoped that the great hardship from the want of pure drinkable water will cease to exist from the next season.

53. Likewise the old Jail building being neither suitable nor commodious as shown above in paragraph 41 a large new building is already under construction for the purpose of securing health and comfort of its inmates.

CHAPTER VIII.—EDUCATION.

54. The following table shows the number and description of schools with average daily attendance for the last two years :—

1890-91.				1891-92.		
Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. on Register at the end of the year.	Daily attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. on Register at the end of the year.	Daily attendance.
Anglo-Vernacular School	1	39	29	1	35	25
Vernacular Schools	13	889	651	13	844	625
Urdu School	...	...	...	1	35	26
Girls' School	1	100	49	1	90	49
Total	15	1,019	729	16	1,004	725

55. The Urdu School was opened this year for the benefit of Musalmán boys. Taking, however, into consideration the Musalmán population of the city the number of students is comparatively small, as it appears the Musalmáns for the most part take advantage of private tuition, but it is hoped that gradually the school will flourish.

56. In December last the Commissioner, N. D., had paid a visit to the Anglo-Vernacular School and after examining it had distributed prizes to the successful students and the Commissioner as well as the Political Superintendent Colonel Scott, who visited the school in January last had both been pleased with

the school-building. Colonel Scott also had distributed prizes to the students of first school as well as the Vernacular and Urdu schools and to the female students of the girl school. He had also witnessed the gymnastic exercises of the students, and was much pleased with this all. Mrs. Scott also had the goodness to examine the girls' school, and had distributed prizes to the students and had expressed herself much pleased with the visit.

57. At the close of the year in pursuance of Colonel Scott's advice His Highness the Návab Sáheb's nephew Jorawarkhanji was sent to the Rájkot Rájkumar College and another nephew Safarkhanji to the Tálukdári School, Wadhván, to prosecute their studies, where it is reported they do well.

58. The total expenditure on account of schools amounted to Rs. 6,622-8-8 during the year under report against Rs. 6,099-1-2 last year showing an increase of Rs. 523-7-6.

59. Panchasar and Sankesar have been provided with new school building this year.

60. There is a Library at Rádhanpur for the use of the public. Plenty of English and Vernacular newspapers as well as books are supplied gratis by the State. Nevertheless the people do not seem to be taking the full advantage of the institution.

CHAPTER IX.—MEDICAL.

61. The Rádhanpur Hospital is in charge of the State Medical Officer Mr. Manchbaram and continues to work satisfactorily.

62. The following table shows the amount of medical relief afforded by the State Hospital during the year under report :—

Total number of patients treated out-door.	IN-PATIENTS.				Died.	Total number treated in-door and out-door.
	Total treated including those remaining from previous year.	Cured.	Remaining.	Absented.		
5,422	54	31	5	13	5	5,476

Daily average 95.37.

63. The following is the statement of major and minor operations performed during the year under report—

Name.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Cured.	Remaining.	Died.	Remarks.
Major	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Minor	...	147	147	146	1	...	...

64. The total cost of maintenance of the hospital during the year under report was Rs. 4,847-8-3 against Rs. 3,021-13-5 last year.

65. The temperature registered at the Rádhanpur Hospital during the year varied between 54° and 110° against 55° and 109° last year.

66. The prevailing diseases during the year were malarious fevers of all types, rheumatic affections, disease of the eye, disease of the skin and affections of the digestive system.

67. The Political Superintendent, Colonel Scott, was pleased to inspect the Hospital at Rádhanpur in January last and was much pleased with all he saw.

VACCINATION.

68. This department is worked under the direction of the Superintendent of Vaccination and no return is received from him by the State.

69. A Telegraph Office was opened at Rádhanpur in November last. This institution has added palpably to the convenience of the Darbár and the public, in point of communication, and apparently it is a paying concern.

70. His Highness the Naváb Sáheb was pleased to liquidate and discharge the old debts of the time of His Highness' father amounting to Rs. 2,75,000 during the year under report.

71. The Diván personally visited all the maháls except the small mahál of Balodhan during the year under report and acquired an insight into the condition of the people and especially the rayats. The Revenue Commissioner also had twice visited the maháls and attended to the requirements of the rayats.

72. It is a matter of pleasure to note that His Highness the Naváb Sáheb enjoyed better health throughout the year under report, than in the preceding years.

SYED BAWAMIYA P.,
Diván of Rádhanpur.

Rádhanpur, 28th May 1892.

APPENDIX A

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Form I.—Native States.

Name of State.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	REMARKS.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.		Census taken in February 1891.								
Pálanpur	50,000	0 0 Gáikwár ...	2,71,864	15	1,451	8,784		6 lakhs ...	156 Horse. 438 Foot.		Principal Crops. Wheat, rice and sarsow.
Rádhampur ... ..		... ..	98,017	16	1,004	3,269		6 do. ...	100 Horse. 190 Foot.		Cotton, wheat and gram.
Tharád and Morvada ...		... ..	72,359	4	254	2,103		96,000	50 Horse. 30 Foot.		Bajri and mug.
Vav ... ..		... ..	32,818	1	129	2,513		63,000	30 Horse. 20 Foot.		Do. do.
Varáhi ... ..		... ..	20,050	2	98	1,636		68,000			Cotton and wheat.
						There is one vaccination for Varáhi, Sántalpur and Morvada Districts.					
Sántalpur and Chádehat ...		... ..	19,099	1	43			22,000	None ...		Cotton.
Saigám ... ..		... ..	13,420	3	108			12,000			Bajri.
Bhábhur ... ..		... ..	8,094	...	...			2,500			Do.
Káuker-j	5,127	6 4 Gáikwár ...	52,579	6	231	1,800		34,000			Wheat and bajri.
Dochar ... ..		... ..	30,251	1	20	1,368		25,000			Bajri and jowári.
Turvada ... ..		... ..	10,109	1	10			12,000			Bajri, jowári and wheat.

W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur

Pálanpur, 16th July 192.

APPENDIX B.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

FORM II.—Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Court

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1
Pālanpur State.										
His Highness Sher Mahomed Khanji Lohani.	Pālanpur	Divān or Chief of Pālanpur.	Pathan, Mahomedan.	40	Can read and write Gujarātī and Urdu; educated in Pālanpur.	Ruler of Pālanpur.	Yes	Yes	Has 2 sons Talehmohomedkhanji aged 9 years and Yawar Hossainkhan aged 5 years. Has 2 sons.	
Hossain Mahomed Khanji.	Do.	Chief's cousin and Jāghirdār.	Do.	46	Do.	Jāghirdār	..	..	..	
Dullabhi Dharanishi Ved.	Morvi	Chief Minister.	Bhatia, Halai.	42	Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law Class. Has passed District Pleaders' Examination.	As Chief Minister of State.	..	..	..	
Rādhanpur State.										
His Highness Bismilla Khan Babi.	Rādhanpur	Nawāb or Chief of Rādhanpur.	Pathan, Mahomedan.	50	Can read and write Gujarātī. Educated in Rādhanpur.	Ruler of Rādhanpur.	Yes	Yes	Has 2 sons, Mahomed Sherkhan aged 6 years and Jafarodukhan aged 3 years. Has a son.	
Fatehjangkhan	Do.	Chief brother and Jāghirdār.	Do.	47	Can read and write Gujarātī.	Jāghirdār	..	..	..	
Murtajangkhan	Do.	Do.	Do.	37	Do. also Urdu.	Do.	..	..	Has 2 sons.	
Nafayalkhan	Do.	Do.	Do.	30	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	
Ahmedkhanji	Do.	Nephew to His Highness the Nawāb.	Do.	37	Can read and write Gujarātī, Persian and Arabic.	..	..	..	..	
Sayad Bawamiya Pir-miya.	Viramgām	Divān or Chief Minister.	Sayad, Mahomedan.	43	(Ahmedabad High School) Well educated. Knows English, Gujarātī and Persian.	As Chief Minister of the State.	..	..	..	
Tharād and Morvada.										
Waghela Abhesing	Tharād.	Thākor.	Rajput	33	Knows little English and Gujarātī; educated in Rāj-kumār College, Kāthiāwār.	Looks after his Jāghir.	..	Yes	Has 2 sons.	
Dharamchand Chelji.	Pālanpur	Kārbhāri	Bania, Jain	40	Well educated; knows English and Gujarātī.	Kārbhāri	..	..	..	
Vār Tāluka.										
Churan Chandansingji Unmedsing.	Vār	Rāna	Rajput	38	Not educated	Looks after his Jāghir.	..	Yes	Has 2 sons.	
Jethalal Jhunchand.	Pālanpur	Kārbhāri	Bania, Jain	..	Well educated; knows English and Gujarātī.	Kārbhāri	..	..	..	
Vārāhi Tāluka.										
Joravarkhan Jumar-khan.	Vārāhi	Chief of Vārāhi.	Malek, Mahomedan.	11	Studies at the Rāj-kumār College.	..	..	..	..	
Gagukhan Ravaji	Do.	Bhayad of Chief of Vārāhi	Do.	23	Knows a little Gujarātī.	..	..	..	..	
Muridkhan Ravaji	Do.	Do.	Do.	3	..	..	..	..	..	
Diodar Tāluka.										
Waghela Devaji Chandaji.	Diodar	Thākor.	Rajput	55	Not educated.	As Jāghirdār	..	..	..	
Waghela Anandsang Chandaji.	Do.	Do.	Do.	49	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	
Waghela Sardarsang Bhupatsang.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	Do.	Do.	..	..	Has 2 sons.	
Ternada Tāluka.										
Nathukhan	Ternada	Thākor	Baloch Mahomedan.	62	Not educated	As Jāghirdār	..	..	Has 5 sons.	
Kankrej Tāluka.										
Waghela Sardarsang	Thāra	Thākor	Rajput	40	Can read and write Gujarātī; taught in Thar School.	As Jāghirdār.	..	..	Has a son.	
Waghela Godarsang	Do.	Shareholder	Do.	44	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	
Sugam Tāluka.										
Narsingji Bhupatsingji Narajji Chaji	Sugam	Thākor	Rajput	36	Not educated	As Jāghirdār	..	..	Has a son.	
Narsingji Bhupatsingji Narajji Chaji	Do.	Shareholder	Do.	21	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	
Sāntalpur and Chaudhāt Tāluka.										
Gagubhai Lakhaji	Adityas in Cutch.	Thākor of Sāntalpur.	Rajput, Jādaja.	15	Can read and write a little Gujarātī.	As Jāghirdār	..	Yes	..	
Dadasing Nathaji	Sāntalpur in Cutch.	Shareholder in Sāntalpur Tāluka.	Do.	55	Not educated	Do.	..	Yes	Has 2 sons.	

W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pālanpur.

Pālanpur, 16th July 1892.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of the Estate of Malek Jorawarkhan
Umarkhan of Várúhi for 1891-92.*

Not received.

W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 16th July 1892.

APPENDIX C.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1891-92.

Number.	State.	Mounted	Foot.	Total Strength	Total Cost during the year 1891-92.	
					Rs. a. p.	
1	Pálanpur—					
	Imperial Police ...	127	180	307	68,520 0 0	
2	Pálanpur State—					
	Regular	156	438	594	67,788 0 1	
	Irregular ...	...	2,334	2,334	46,680 0 0	
3	Rádhanpur—					
	Regular... ...	100	190	290	} 53,302 2 4	
	Irregular ...	29	135	164		
	Village Police ...	...	617	617		
4	Tharád ...	...	15	40	55	4,800 0 0
5	Váv ...	...	37	158	195	12,324 0 0
	Total ...	464	4,092	4,556	2,53,414 2 5	

W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 16th July 1892.

APPENDIX D.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

Statement showing the result of the working of the Police in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1891-92.

Number.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	Pálanpur ...	731	720	747	1,202	722	871	329	515	374	294	44	42	45	59
2	Rádhampur ...	769	479	1,056	691	829	500	479	333	272	138	45	48	56	66
3	Tharad ...	52	75	97	115	82	132	62	110	20	22	63	75	75	83
4	Váv ...	82	64	83	87	75	85	58	49	18	36	70	50	76	60
	Total ...	1,634	1,338	1,983	2,125	1,709	1,588	928	1,007	684	490	47	48	53	63
5	Thándár of Tharad Janya villages ...	74	196	91	182	73	173	46	124	27	49	50	63	63	71
6	Thándár of Váv and Suigám ...	64	69	66	112	61	112	47	10	14	102	71	8	77	8
7	Thándár of Diodar, Teravára and Bhábhar ...	98	111	168	138	165	138	104	95	61	43	61	68	63	73
8	Thándár of Santálpur, Chádehat and Morvára ...	68	80	69	95	66	96	44	51	22	45	63	53	66	63
9	Thándár of Váráhi ...	59	84	88	142	88	118	52	55	23	63	59	34	59	46
10	Thándár of Kánkrej ...	157	217	217	331	214	278	129	168	82	110	59	50	60	60
11	Miscellaneous, Salt, Opium, &c. ...	29	18	42	30	42	30	25	18	16	9	60	60	60	60
	Total ...	549	775	741	1,031	709	915	447	521	245	421	60	50	63	55

Pálanpur, 16th July 1892.

W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

ENCLOSURE No. 6.

Return of Stolen Property for the year 1891-92 recovered and stolen in the districts under the Pálanpur Superintendency compared with that of the last year.

Districts.	Amount stolen.			Amount recovered.			Percentage.			REMARKS.												
	1890-91.		1891-92.	1890-91.		1891-92.	1890-91.		1891-92.													
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.										
Káankrej	...	...	...	4,258	4	4	4,504	3	6	2,218	12	8	2,518	15	9	52	0	0	55	0	0	
Tharád	...	...	...	2,853	12	0	4,925	12	0	1,766	13	1	3,346	9	10	61	0	0	67	0	0	
Sántalpur	...	...	...	1,301	7	6	1,238	15	0	949	6	9	207	4	0	70	0	0	16	0	0	
Váv	...	...	...	1,219	11	6	3,139	6	3	724	10	0	2,415	11	3	59	0	0	76	0	0	
Diodar...	...	...	...	2,438	2	3	2,629	14	9	1,525	9	6	1,199	0	9	62	0	0	45	0	0	
Váráhi...	...	...	...	1,832	12	6	1,935	8	0	1,485	4	3	1,354	9	3	81	0	0	69	0	0	
Total	...	...	...	13,904	2	1	18,373	11	6	8,670	8	3	11,042	2	10	62	0	0	60	0	0	

Pálanpur, 16th July 1892.

W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

ENCLOSURE No. 7.

Return of trials held by the Criminal Courts (including Native State Courts) of the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1891-92.

OFFENCES, WITH CHAPTER OR SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, &c., UNDER WHICH THEY MIGHT COME.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Number.	Court of	PALANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY.																							Total number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons tried																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Offences against the State, Chapter VI.	Offences against public tranquility, Sections 145 to 149, Chapter VIII.	Offences against the lawful authority of public servants, public justice, and false evidence, Chapters X and XI.	Offences relating to Government coins and stamps, Chapter XII.	Offences relating to public health, safety &c., Chapter XIV.	Murder, Sections 302, 303 and 306.	Culpable homicide, Section 304.	Attempt to commit murder, Section 307.	Unlawful miscarriage, &c., Sections 312 to 319.	Crimes of violence or injury to persons, Sections 320 to 329.	Theft and other offences against property, Sections 379 to 399 and 400 to 440.	Private trespass, including house-breaking, &c., Sections 441 to 457.	Forgery, &c., Chapter XVIII.	Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX.	Offences against special and local laws.	Miscellaneous, not included in the above.	Total number of offences.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268

APPENDIX F.

ENCLOSURE No. 8.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and the number of Persons dealt with, and disposed of, during the year 1891-92.

No.	Name of State.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF.															Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
		Number of Offences reported during the year.		Remain- ing dur- ing last year.	Brought to trial during 1901-02.				Received by trans- fer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convict- ed.	Committ- ed and or trans- ferred.	Died, escaped or trans- ferred.			
		1899-01.	1901-02.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Volun- tarily.		1899-01.	1901-02.								
1	Political Superintendent ...	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	23	15 3	24	9	12	...	1	2	2		
2	District Magistrate...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	31	11	20	...	...	...	...		
3	Assistant Political Superintendent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Personal Assistant to Political Superintendent ...	157	163	19	199	35	18	...	9	237	280	104	46	109	18	3	3		
	Total ...	158	191	20	199	35	18	...	63	341	335	104	66	141	18	5	5		
5	Tháudár of Tharád Jamya Villages.	109	243	4	152	23	3	1	18	95	211	46	3	159	3	...	...		
6	Do. of Váv and Suigám ...	91	142	1	155	92	13	2	...	153	263	142	8	112	...	1	1		
7	Do. of Deodár, Terváda and Bhábhár ...	83	99	5	117	2	51	5	...	173	180	80	1	91	5	...	...		
8	Do. of Káukrej ..	195	247	5	244	10	6	...	...	170	265	61	33	163	7	1	1		
9	Do. of Sántalpur, Chadchat and Morváda...	127	107	...	117	11	29	4	...	120	161	64	...	97	...	...	...		
10	Do. of Váráhi ...	80	95	1	114	...	43	4	...	127	162	1	75	86	...	...	...		
	Total ...	685	933	16	899	135	145	16	25	838	1,242	394	120	711	15	2	2		
	Grand Total ...	843	1,124	36	1,094	173	163	16	91	1,179	1,577	498	186	852	33	7	7		

Palampur, 16th July 1892.

W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Palampur.

APPENDIX F.A.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and the number of Persons dealt with, and disposed of, during the year 1891-92.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF.										Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.				
		1890-91.	1891-92.	Renab- ling dur- ing last year.	Brought to trial.				Received by trans- fer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Committ- ed and referred.	Disch. escaped or trans- ferred.	
					Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Volun- tarily.		1890-91.	1891-92.									
1	Pálanpur	2,437	2,308	105	969	99	1,062	8	...	...	1,863	2,243	926	402	829	...	...	86	32	
2	Ráidhanpur	769	692	78	680	116	419	30	...	...	1,323	1,323	167	403	619	...	5	129	28	
3	Tharád	86	119	2	104	38	57	...	...	...	145	201	37	14	145	1	2	2	2	
4	Váv	58	47	9	25	10	39	4	...	...	96	87	29	6	49	...	...	3	1	
5	The Thákor of Deodar, Dewáji ...	35	23	...	54	...	...	...	1	49	55	...	...	16	39	...	...	...	...	
6	The Thákor of Deodar, Sardársing.	26	24	...	31	...	...	...	7	62	38	...	...	17	18	3	...	...	...	
7	The Thákor of Bhoral, Khetáji ...	24	14	...	1	11	13	1	...	37	26	...	...	10	16	...	...	...	...	
8	Malek Jorávarkhán of Várdhi ...	17	18	...	29	1	...	...	...	38	30	...	...	17	13	...	...	...	...	
9	Tálukdárs of Thára under Kánkrej.	32	44	...	75	...	2	8	...	65	85	2	...	45	38	...	...	...	...	
	Total	3,484	3,289	194	1,968	275	1,592	51	8	3,678	4,088	1,161	930	1,766	4	7	220	63		

Pálanpur, 16th July 1892.

W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

ENCLOSURE No. 9.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Courts of the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1891-92.

Name of Court.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of Appeals disposed of.	REMARKS.
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	25	11	6	42	

ENCLOSURE No. 10.

Annual Return of Prisoners in the Pálanpur Superintendency Jail for the year 1891-92.

Station.	Number of Prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.						Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of main-tenance of Prisoners.	REMARKS.
		Remaining at the end of last year.	Admitted during the year of report.	Total.		Daily average in Jail.				
				1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.			
Palampur ...	1	92	461	480	553	104	101	102	Rs. a. p. 2,590 12 9	Cost per head, 1 anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ pie. Clothing charges, Rs. 380-5-3 Released ... 447 Hanged... ... 1 Transported ... 1 Died ... 2 461

APPENDIX J.

ENCLOSURE No. 11.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1891-92.

No.	Designation of Superintendency Offices.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of the year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		REMARKS.
						1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
1	Political Superintendent ...	Civil Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Assistant Political Superintendent	Do. ...	14	13	27	7	13	14	14	
3	Personal Assistant ...	Do. ...	19	20	39	14	14	19	25	
		Total ...	33	33	66	21	27	33	39	
4	Thana dar of Theraid Janya villages	Civil Court ...	14	60	74	306	69	14	5	
5	Do. of Vav ...	Do. ...	19	71	90	162	83	19	7	
6	Do. of Dondar ...	Do. ...	20	136	156	147	147	20	9	
7	Do. of Santalpur ...	Do. ...	46	82	128	91	81	46	47	
8	Do. of Varad ...	Do. ...	75	64	139	125	148	75	11	
9	Do. of Kankrej ...	Do. ...	102	14	200	123	123	102	77	
		Total ...	276	531	807	1,014	651	276	136	
		Grand Total ...	309	564	873	1,045	678	298	195	

Pálanpur, 16th July 1892.

W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur

APPENDIX J-A.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1891-92.

No.	States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on file at the end of the year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF		ARREARS.		REMARKS.
						1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
1	Pálanpur	Civil Court ...	1,862	2,649	4,511	3,439	2,961	1,862	1,550	
2	Rádhaapur	Do. ...	387	1,152	1,539	1,025	1,198	387	341	
3	Tharád	Do. ...	44	31	75	269	53	44	22	
4	Váv	Do. ...	43	72	115	82	95	43	20	
5	Thákor of Deodar Devaji.	Do. ...	...	5	5	16	4	...	1	
6	Do. do. Sardarsang...	Do. ...	4	10	14	10	12	4	2	
7	Do. of Bhoral ...	Do. ...	1	7	8	32	7	1	1	
8	Varáhi Japtidár... ..	Do. ...	2	8	10	21	8	2	2	
9	Tálukdárs of Thara under Kámkrej... ..	Do. ...	1	33	34	73	33	1	1	
		Total ...	2,344	3,967	6,311	4,967	4,371	2,344	1,940	

APPENDIX K.

ENCLOSURE No. 12.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Superintendent and the Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, during the year 1891-92.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF		ARREARS.		REMARKS.
					1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
1	Civil Appellate Court of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	21	22	43	23	30	21	13	
2	Civil Appellate Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	37	40	77	17	52	37	25	
	Total ...	58	62	120	40	82	58	38	

Pálanpur, 6th July 1892.

W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

ENCLOSURE No. 13

Annual Statement of Judicial, Civil and Political work performed in the Pudukkottai Superintendency for the year 1891-92.

Names of Courts.	ORIGINAL REGULAR CIVIL SUITS.					REGULAR CIVIL SUITS OR APPEALS.					ORIGINAL JUDICIAL POLITICAL CASES.										JUDICIAL POLITICAL CASES ON APPEALS.					Total of Columns 5, 10, 14, and 25.	Total of Columns 12, 19, and 26.	Number of Miscellaneous Cases disposed of in the Executive capacity of the Agency.	
	Land Suits.	Money Suits.	(Other Suits.	Total of Columns 3, 4, & 5.	Value of Suits in Column No. 6.	Land Suits.	Money Suits.	Other Suits.	Total of Columns 7, 8, & 9.	Rs. a. p.	Value of Suits in Column No. 10.	Total of Columns 6 and 11.	Land Suits.	Money Suits.	Boundary disputes.	Compensation Suits.	(Other Suits not falling under Columns 13 to 16.	Total of Columns 13 to 17.	Value of Suits in Column No. 18.	Land Suits.	Money Suits.	Boundary disputes.	Compensation Suits.	Other Suits not falling under Columns 20 to 23.	Total of Columns 20 to 24.				Value of Suits in Column No. 25.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Rs. a. p.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Political Superintendent, Palampur	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	2	30	3,282 10 3	3,282 10 3	3,282 10 3	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	3,282 10 3	11
Assistant Political Superintendent, Palampur	1	3	9	13	13,001 11 0	22	21	6	52	4,115 9 0	17,147 1 0	17,147 1 0	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	17,147 1 0	...
Personal Assistant	...	11	...	11	7,851 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,851 3 3	7,851 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7,851 3 3	...
Total	1	17	9	27	20,852 14 3	40	34	8	82	7,428 3 3	28,281 1 6	28,281 1 6	14	1	...	...	1	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	2,281 1 6	11
Thondar of Tharad Janya Villages.	2	66	1	69	6,560 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,560 8 1	6,560 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	6,560 8 1	4
Do. of Vay	15	68	2	83	5,360 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,360 2 0	5,360 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	5,360 2 0	16
Do. of Sitalpur	21	126	1	148	10,695 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,695 10 5	10,695 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	10,695 10 5	...
Do. of Brodar	...	147	...	147	9,495 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,495 4 6	9,495 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	9,495 4 6	1
Do. of Yarthi	15	65	1	81	3,138 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,138 4 3	3,138 4 3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	3,138 4 3	...
Do. of Kankrej	3	117	3	123	5,882 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,882 9 9	5,882 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	5,882 9 9	14
Total	56	587	5	631	41,122 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,122 7 0	41,122 7 0	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	41,122 7 0	35
Grand Total	57	604	17	678	61,985 5 3	40	34	8	82	74,228 3 3	69,413 5 6	69,413 5 6	17	1	...	...	1	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	69,413 5 6	46

Pudukkottai, 16th July 1892

W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pudukkottai.

ENCLOSURE No. 15.
Analysis of total Criminal, Political and Civil Cases decided during the year 1891-92.

No.	Names of Courts.	CRIMINAL.										POLITICAL.						CIVIL.						APPEALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		Trials held.			Cases closed in the Executive capacity of the Agency.			Preliminary enquiries.				Total.			Cases enquired into.			Cases closed under the spirit of the Government Resolution No. 486, dated 30th October 1878, and thrown out for want of proof, &c.			Total.			Investigation made.			Cases transferred and struck out.			Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1	Political Superintendent	1	26	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	27	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..</

Palanpur, 16th July 1892.
W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur

ENCLOSURE No. 16.

Abstract Return showing balance of all old cases at the end of the official year 1891-92 and those filed and disposed of during the year 1890-91 and the balance remaining in the Pálanpur Superintendency Courts.

	Criminal Cases.	POLITICAL CASES.						CIVIL CASES.			
		Land Suits.	Money Suits.	Boundary disputes.	Compensation Suits.	Other Suits.	Total.	Land Suits.	Money Suits.	Other Suits.	Total.
Balance on 1st April 1891.	17	37	1	12	...	1	51	65	224	20	309
Cases filed during the year.	820	22	6	...	...	1	29	32	520	12	564
Total ...	837	59	7	12	...	2	80	97	744	32	873
Cases disposed of during the year 1891-92—											
Old cases ...	17	14	...	...	...	1	15	34	165	10	209
New cases ...	813	3	1	...	...	...	4	23	439	7	469
Total ...	830	17	1	...	...	1	19	57	604	17	678
Balance at the end of the year 1891-92—											
Old cases ...	...	23	1	12	...	...	36	31	59	10	100
New cases ...	7	19	5	...	...	1	25	9	81	5	95
Total ...	7	42	6	12	...	1	61	40	140	15	195

W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 16th July 1892.

ENCLOSURE No. 17.

Annual Return of Persons Vaccinated in the Districts of the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1891-92.

Districts.	PERSONS VACCINATED.										RESULT.							
	Europeans.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Others.		Total.		Vaccinated successfully.		Revaccinated successfully.		Doubtful, unsuccessful and unknown.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Pálanpur	1	...	1,407.	1,336	176	200	...	...	1,584	1,536	1,558	1,507	17	21	9	8	1,584	1,536
Dhandhar	...	...	576	678	210	103	...	...	786	781	757	761	15	10	14	10	786	781
Deesa and Deesa Camp	...	...	895	706	52	71	60	50	1,007	836	999	821	...	...	8	15	1,007	836
Dhanera, Khemat, Pathniwara, Dantiwara, &c. ...	...	...	1,069	935	24	17	96	113	1,189	1,065	1,109	1,005	12	1	68	59	1,189	1,065
Rádhanpur	...	...	840	839	82	101	...	...	922	940	913	935	8	4	1	...	922	940
Sami, Táluka Rádhanpur	...	...	715	621	33	28	...	...	748	659	733	644	11	10	4	5	748	659
Tharad	...	...	896	920	33	41	101	109	1,033	1,070	1,010	1,052	6	6	17	12	1,033	1,070
Váv	...	...	1,061	1,048	36	33	171	161	1,268	1,245	1,242	1,231	22	11	4	3	1,268	1,245
Kánkrej	...	...	861	850	41	48	...	...	902	898	864	867	23	17	15	14	902	898
Váráhi, Morvada and Sántalpur, &c.	...	...	767	748	60	61	...	...	827	809	814	797	13	12	...	...	827	809
Deodar	...	...	701	648	11	8	...	...	712	656	694	644	14	9	4	3	712	656
Total	1	...	9,788	9,329	758	721	431	445	10,978	10,495	10,693	10,265	141	101	144	129	10,978	10,495

W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur

ENCLOSURE No. 18.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1891-92 contrasted with the Returns of the four preceding years.

Districts.	Years.				
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Pálanpur	3,270	2,812	1,925	2,574	3,120
Dhandhar	2,723	2,206	2,499	1,906	1,567
Deesa and Deesa Camp ...	2,133	2,602	2,170	1,967	1,843
Dhanera, Pathavara, Dantivara and Khemat, &c. ..	2,605	2,395	1,786	2,167	2,254
Rádhapur	2,490	2,480	1,985	1,809	1,862
Sami, Táluka Rádhapur ...	2,516	2,417	1,508	1,066	1,407
Tharád	2,500	2,911	2,902	2,268	2,103
Váv	...	...	...	1,223	2,513
Kámkrej	2,554	2,817	2,552	1,861	1,900
Varáhi, Morváda and Sántal- pur	3,789	2,720	1,897	1,968	1,636
Doodar	...	...	...	820	1,368
Total ...	24,580	23,311	19,224	19,629	21,477

W. SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 16th July 1892.

ENCLOSURE No. 19.

Annual Statement of Schools in the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1891-92.

Number of Schools.		Name and Class of Schools.	Number of Scholars.		Average Attendance.		Total Receipt from fees.		Total Expenditure.		Remarks.
1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
		<i>Pálanpur.</i>					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	1	Victoria Talukdári School...	19	...	5	...	991 0 0	971 0 0	971 0 0	...	
1	1	Pálanpur English High School...	99	107	82.4	89.23	216 12 9	54 4 0	1,857 13 11	5,639 1 8	
1	1	Do. Taluka School...	346	333	25.1	24.7	185 0 6	129 4 0	1,736 12 1	1,320 11 10	
1	1	Do. Girls do...	83	90	37	50	...	...	566 4 2	679 5 2	
1	1	Do. Persian do...	104	112	75	75	38 8 0	30 1 6	472 15 11	571 13 10	
1	1	Deesa Vernacular School...	201	205	140	150	60 9 6	62 7 0	437 5 0	535 12 6	
1	1	Dhanera do...	79	106	63	74	30 1 6	33 1 0	304 6 1	396 13 9	
1	1	Khemat do...	61	50	40.55	41	19 8 6	19 6 0	230 0 5	365 6 10	
1	1	Gálh do...	47	56	37	37	16 1 6	15 15 0	235 11 2	240 1 2	
1	1	Kanodar do...	103	100	86	86	35 5 0	33 8 6	356 10 10	406 10 2	
1	1	Wadgam do...	46	47	32.5	37	14 13 0	15 3 0	165 7 6	179 11 5	
1	1	Chandisar do...	54	44	34	34	18 11 0	16 1 6	262 9 4	233 1 11	
1	1	Pilurha do...	41	41	34	35	14 4 0	13 7 0	163 0 0	227 13 8	
1	1	Panthawada do...	26	38	21.9	24	12 0 0	12 15 0	133 5 11	241 7 6	
1	1	Malan do...	40	42	30	29	13 6 6	12 11 6	238 13 10	248 4 6	
1	1	Mehta do...	78	76	43.1	5	21 9 6	20 2 0	240 12 8	236 5 0	
		<i>Tharad State.</i>									
1	1	Tharad Vernacular School...	146	170	100	120	53 5 6	63 5 0	509 12 6	517 9 6	
1	1	Morvada do...	48	45	33	26	16 12 0	14 3 6	397 2 2	211 12 3	
		<i>Thurid Thandarate.</i>									
1	1	Bhorol Vernacular School...	11	14	8	10	4 5 6	5 0 6	144 14 8	162 7 10	
1	1	Dua do...	21	25	15.2	17	8 11 0	9 6 6	194 12 5	195 14 1	
		<i>Vádo State.</i>									
1	1	Váv Vernacular School...	114	129	78	96	41 3 6	47 12 6	419 4 0	520 8 0	
		<i>Vádo Thandarate.</i>									
1	1	Dhema Vernacular School...	31	36	25	26	11 15 0	13 1 6	151 4 0	115 15 9	
1	1	Sungam do...	53	53	30	40	18 3 0	18 5 6	2,584 14 8	202 9 9	
1	1	Asara do...	16	19	12	16	1 10 0	7 0 0	6 14 6	165 3 1	
		<i>Rádhapur State.</i>									
1	1	Rádhapur Anglo-Vernacular School...	39	36	20	25	4 0 0	47 4 0	1,049 5 0	7,080 7 6	
1	1	Do. Taluka do...	333	344	24.1	25.0	235 6 0	240 4 0	1,103 13 11	1,714 15 11	
1	1	Sami Vernacular School...	161	162	113	118	71 12 0	75 15 0	1,378 15 8	800 2 8	
1	1	Majpur do...	43	55	31	38	28 14 0	31 11 0	300 13 0	305 4 10	
1	1	Gotarka do...	21	19	14	13	13 2 0	12 13 0	140 2 6	146 15 8	
1	1	Sankeshwar do...	30	30	23	19	20 4 0	20 4 0	235 5 6	183 4 8	
1	1	Tnad do...	29	40	24	35	0 2 0	0 14 0	186 8 5	143 8 1	
1	1	Kuwar do...	40	30	28	21	5 13 0	19 4 0	159 12 9	185 12 9	
1	1	Lalada do...	56	34	52	27	4 8 0	28 2 0	152 1 4	284 7 2	
1	1	Dudhka do...	37	31	50	22	0 4 0	10 8 0	166 9 1	103 8 0	
1	1	Panchasar do...	31	21	19	22	2 13 0	14 6 0	161 9 9	220 15 3	
1	1	Chándur do...	47	35	38	27	3 14 0	19 8 0	238 13 6	253 2 8	
1	1	Vad do...	20	21	17	18	...	7 10 0	1 5 9	224 5 0	
1	1	Raphu do...	33	22	21	16	...	6 14 0	1 0 9	209 15 5	
1	1	Rádhapur Girls' School...	100	90	49	49	...	...	722 2 5	761 5 8	
1	1	Do. Urdu School...	...	35	...	26	...	...	...	114 11 6	
		<i>Kankrej Thandarate.</i>									
1	1	Thára Vernacular School...	78	72	61.5	54	48 4 0	2 1 0	216 9 11	770 10 0	
1	1	Un do...	50	47	42	38	26 5 0	23 11 0	145 2 0	384 10 4	
1	1	Sumao do...	26	40	31.3	31	1 15 0	8 7 0	203 3 6	306 10 7	
1	1	Umbri do...	39	33	22.8	23.5	1 14 6	10 7 0	114 3 0	146 14 8	
1	1	Váda do...	30	20	26.3	14	1 2 0	5 3 6	131 10 9	223 9 0	
1	1	Sihori do...	19	18	18.8	11	0 15 6	3 0 6	589 8 5	115 11 6	
		<i>Diodar Thandarate.</i>									
1	1	Diodar Vernacular School...	22	20	15	16	8 5 6	8 1 0	171 3 3	163 6 0	
1	1	Torrada do...	19	10	11.1	17.9	6 1 6	4 6 0	126 7 0	169 8 8	
		<i>Sántalpur Thandarate.</i>									
1	1	Sántalpur Vernacular School...	50	43	38	37	16 13 9	15 7 0	248 11 9	256 15 5	
		<i>Várihi Thandarate.</i>									
1	1	Várihi Vernacular School...	93	60	63	64	61 11 0	5 11 7	427 3 0	293 12 2	
1	1	Anarapur do...	15	9	...	10	...	...	...	150 13 8	
50	50	Total	3,336	3,348	2,402.24	2,447.37	2,356 8 6	1,837 11 1	21,023 5 8	29,476 15 5	

ENCLOSURE No. 20.

Press.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATION THEREAT.	
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.
1	2	3	4	5
	None.			

W SCOTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent.

Pálanpur, 16th July 1892.

B 175-19

INDEX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PÁLANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

Paras.

1. Submitting the Annual Administration Report of Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1892-93, also the reports from the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States, with statistical tables as appendices.
2. Colonel Salmon not being in charge during any portion of the period reported on, quotes Colonel Scott's notes *verbatim*.

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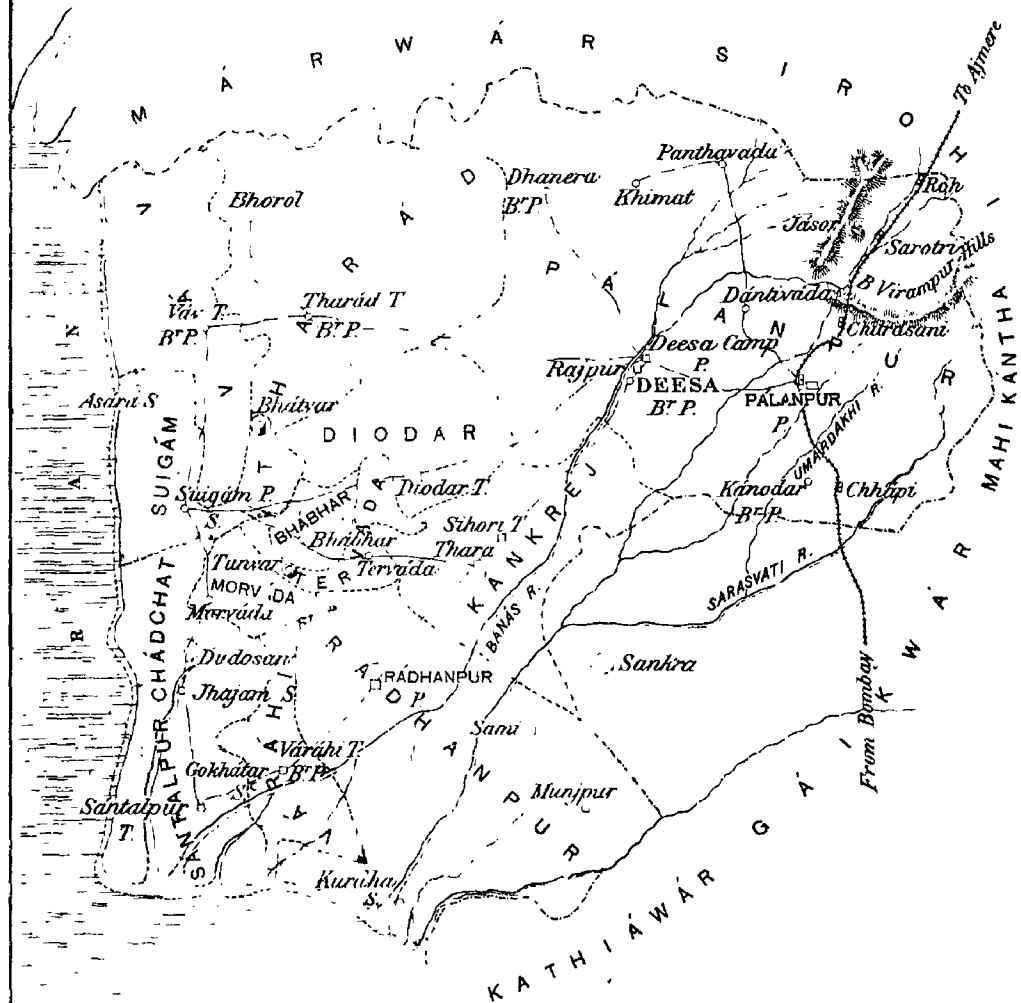
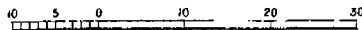
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W. A. SALMON, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

DISTRICTS SUBORDINATE
TO THE
POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT
AT
PALANPUR

Scale, 20 Miles=1 Inch



— Reference —

Thana Stations.	T
Post Offices	P
Branch Do: Do:	B.P.
Stations or Bungalows Salt Depart.	S.
Railway & Railway Stations	R.
Roads or Country tracks	—

Reduced to 1/2 Scale.

Printed at the Photoduplication Office, Poona, 1893.

Letter from Colonel W. A. SALMON, Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, through the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2192, dated Pálanpur, 5th August 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit with the usual returns the Administration Report of the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1892-93. The separate reports submitted by the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States are also attached in accordance with the practice initiated last year, but with the addition of statistical tables as appendices which were noted in Government Resolution No. 1033 of 13th February 1893 as wanting and desirable.

2. In preparing this report I labour under the great disadvantage of not being able to write anything from personal knowledge, as I was not in charge during any portion of the period reported on, having taken charge only on the 6th May last, when I relieved Colonel Scott. That officer, however, left with me a memorandum for embodiment which deals with all the most salient points of the year's administration with the exception of the statistical information in its various branches, which could only be gathered from the returns and wherever practicable I shall quote his notes *verbatim*.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. Colonel Scott writes :—

“ 1. I myself was in charge of the Superintendency throughout the year. Lieutenant Pritchard, Assistant Political Superintendent, was transferred to Káthiáwár in June and the appointment remained vacant until the arrival of Lieutenant Carnegie in September; he was transferred to the Mahi Kántha in November, having been relieved by Lieutenant Jacob. Ráo Bahádur Jethálál Varajbhái was appointed Native Assistant in April; he has since reverted to the Revenue Department as Deputy Collector but has been seconded for political employment. He will probably leave when the Native and Personal Assistants of the Political Agencies are put upon a graded list, which is under contemplation. Ráo Bahádur Dulerái Gir-dharlál, Personal Assistant, was transferred to the Mahi Kántha in March and his place has been taken by Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangádhara.

“ 2. Amongst the notable events which have taken place during the year are :—

I. The abolition of Veth or forced labour in Pálanpur from 12th July.

II. The completion of the dam canal and tank or reservoir in Rádhanpur touched upon in last year's report.

III. The abolition from 18th February of all import dues upon grain, fruit, oil, vegetables and other food-stuffs brought into the Rádhanpur State. This is a tentative measure for five years.

IV. The Limitation Act in force in Káthiáwár was made applicable to this Superintendency by Government Resolution No. 6726 of 27th October 1892 and comes into force from 1st May next.

V. The use of Court-fee stamps was sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 124 of 16th February 1893.

VI. The Branch Line of Railway from Pálanpur to Deesa was commenced in December last, and trial surveys of a line from Deesa towards Umarkot were taken in hand in March.

VII. The long standing disputes between Pálanpur and Dánta regarding some co-shared villages have been settled by Mr. Fforde, the Special Officer deputed for the work.

affairs and will by degrees, it is hoped, develop the resources of the State ; and if progress in that direction has not been characterised by extreme rapidity, it is satisfactory to know that something at any rate has been done. The expenditure by the State upon public works irrespective of its contribution to the railway of Rs. 185,000, out of which Rs. 120,000 have been actually paid, is as much as its finances could afford.

(30). "The Diván's eldest son is now 10 years of age. He is strong and robust and his general physique makes him look older; he is at present being educated at home, but it is high time that he were withdrawn from Darbár surroundings and zenana influence and sent to the Ráj Kumár College to be educated. I have pressed the matter on the Diván's attention more than once, but I regret to say he is very much opposed to it. He has hinted that when the boy has to be sent away to College, which he does not wish for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years to come, he would prefer to send him to Ajmere, but in my opinion this should not be allowed, and it would be an excellent thing if the boy were sent to Rájkot from next term.

(31). "The rainfall was the heaviest known within anybody's memory; it amounted to $40\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the crops of bájri and jowári suffered to some extent, but all loss was made up by the increase in the rabi crops, which have been very good as a consequence of the abnormal rainfall; a very severe fever epidemic prevailed in October, November and December, which materially interfered with agricultural and all other pursuits; very few escaped an attack of fever, and not unfrequently as many as $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the population were laid low by it at the same time. A great many cases, especially where those attacked were old or feeble, terminated fatally, but on the whole the mortality in Pálanpur was not so great as in other districts.

(32). "In paragraph 23 of last year's report I remarked on the growing scarcity of the Siccaí rupee, the current coin of Pálanpur. It is daily becoming more so: I have drawn the attention of the Darbár to the fact and it behoves the Diván in the interests of his State and of the mercantile community to give the question of the currency his early consideration, and he has promised to do so without delay."

6. To the above I would add my own remarks as follow in review of the State report submitted by the minister.

7. The results show that progress has been made in several branches of the administration, and that the Chief Minister, Ráo Bahádur Dullabhji Ved, has not falsified the hopes that were formed from his assumption of office. Measures of reform in a State that has been conservatively backward during a long series of years cannot but progress slowly, and I think Mr. Dullabhji has effected almost as much as might be fairly expected from him. But his efforts must not be relaxed, and while introducing further improvements he must carefully watch the reforms already carried out to see that they are such in fact as well as in name. 'Veth' has been abolished it is true, but it will be his duty to ascertain if the rates fixed for the different classes of labour are suitable and acceptable and whether payment for such labour is invariably made.

8. There seems to be a commencement made towards some kind of forest conservation, but the whole thing is carried on in a desultory sort of way and a properly organised scheme and department for this useful and important branch will be needed before the valuable forests of the State can be successfully worked. The income derived from this source as against the expenditure shows but a very trifling margin in favour of the former.

9. The marble quarries that are being developed in the Sarotri jungles are, I think, likely to be successful if properly exploited and worked. One of the officers of the Railway recently told me that he thought they ought to pay well.

10. The abnormally heavy rainfall does not appear to have affected the prices of food-grains, the rates for which ruled very much the same as those of the previous year. In

rice only were the prices notably higher, those crops having suffered from excess of rain. Grass was abundant and cheap and the cattle had a good time and were free from disease.

11. The number of pukka wells has been almost trebled during the year under report, 117 new ones having been sunk in addition to 231 katcha ones. Liberal Tuccavi advances were made to the cultivating classes for this purpose.

12. Two new villages have been populated; but no experimental agriculture has been undertaken, and in this respect the State is very backward.

13. The statement of receipts and disbursements for the Samvat year 1948-49 forms Appendix C of the State report. On a comparison with the previous year the figures stand as under :—

Years.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	24,031	5,89,972	5,92,260	21,743
1892-93	21,743	5,89,799	6,06,296	5,246

14. The difference in the receipts is apparently very slight, but as a sum of Rs. 28,394 on account of opium compensation has been brought to credit during the year under report, there is really a falling off of about Rs. 29,000 in the revenue, which is accounted for apparently under the item of "Customs duties," the income from which was less by Rs. 38,801. Why there is such a loss under this head is explained under the head of "Trade", paragraph 151.

15. The question of the "Siccaï" rupee and its drawbacks as a currency coin has, it will be observed, not escaped attention. The matter is a pressing one and the situation is becoming daily more critical in the present demoralized state of the silver market. Beyond "several conferences of the Darbári officers and the leading sowcárs" having taken place however we glean nothing but platitudes from the Minister's report. A certain number of Siccaï rupees were recently sent to Bombay to be assayed and the result has been communicated to the Darbár. I am informed there is a general scarcity of copper coins felt in the town.

16. The expenditure on public works has been very liberal, amounting to Rs. 71,815 as against Rs. 26,774 in the previous year; the money has been laid out in completing various buildings, amongst which are the Goodfellow Hospital, the New Jail and the Scott Girls' School. A great deal of useful money has, I think, been expended unnecessarily on the jail and it is not quite ready even yet. In addition to the large sum above shown as expended on public works there is the sum paid for the Pálanpur-Deesa Railway, the greater portion of the contribution towards which was paid up during the year. The balance in full has been paid since the close of the year. Including the Railway expenditure the grand total comes to the very respectable sum of Rs. 2,56,815.

17. The income of the Municipality is apparently derived from only one source, viz., octroi duties. The amount Rs. 2,889 was very small and did not nearly suffice to meet expenditure which came to Rs. 7,828. The deficiency was met, it is presumed, from the general revenues. The town roads are bad as a lot, but there is great difficulty in procuring good material to make them near at hand, while the railway charges for bringing it in from a distance are very heavy. I have suggested to the Minister to make some special arrangement with the Railway authorities which, I think, the latter would be ready to do as a special case. Drainage and water-supply are matters that have not yet been touched, but I have spoken on them both with His Highness the Diván and the Minister.

18. The returns for the working of the Police (Appendices D and E of the State report) show some slight improvement over those of last year. The percentage of accused convicted of those arrested is 45·9 as against 42·9 and that of the convicted against those sent for trial is 60·3 as against 59·1. But the percentage of recovered property has fallen by one per cent. and the total percentage figure of 23·4 is a very poor one indeed. The force altogether does not seem to come up to the standard it ought and its general organization would appear to be lax. An additional Drill Master for the Foot Police has been engaged. A good head of the force with departmental experience and properly paid would soon work a beneficial change.

19. The serious offences were few, and no mail robberies occurred. The police arrangements at the annual fairs appear to have been good. The framing of a code of rules for the guidance of the officers and subordinates of the force is a step in the right direction, but rather suggests the question, what have they been working on hitherto?

20. The work in the Judicial Branch (shown in Appendices F to I of the State Report) has been good. The Huzúr and Appellate Courts disposed of most of the work that came up to them and the balance of appeals at the close of the year was small. The Original Civil Courts disposed of 3,247 cases, which shows an increase of 286 cases over the previous year. This, during a notably unhealthy year when officials and parties were laid low by fever and sickness, causing work to be unavoidably postponed, is very creditable to the Courts concerned.

21. The results on the Criminal Side are equally satisfactory, but the work was lighter than last year. The Original Courts had 855 cases in all (including balance), out of which 834 were disposed of, leaving 21 at close of the year. In 1891-92, the figures were 1,136, 1,104 and 32, respectively. The two Appellate Courts had 66 appeals before them, of which 4 only remained as balance. Sessions cases numbered 6. The amount of fines inflicted was nearly double that of the preceding year, being Rs. 8,302-6-0 against Rs. 4,541-4-11. How much has been recovered is not shown.

22. The number of decrees in civil suits executed was 3,174, which is a considerable increase of 811 over the figure of 1891-92. This result is due to the assistance provided by two additional hands for this branch and a good year.

23. Colonel Scott (para. 17) alludes to the separation of Judicial and Revenue functions in *three* maháls; but the State report shows this has only been carried out as yet in *two*. It is said "two well-paid and competent men" have been appointed for the Judicial work, but probably the Darbár's ideas of what constitutes that expression differ somewhat from ours.

24. The total number of prisoners was 886, a slight decrease on last year; of these 767 were discharged, died, &c., leaving a balance of 119. The mortality owing to fever was heavy. Expenses came to Rs. 4,439-14-5 as against Rs. 7,677-13-5; the subsistence charges of a lunatic in Ahmedabad amounting to nearly Rs. 2,000 having been paid last year.

25. The number of pupils in all the schools was greater by 172 than in 1891-92, the total reaching 1,623, out of which 103 are girls. In connection with the Scott Girls' School in Pálanpur, a scholarship was founded for Máli girls, and this has already brought several of that class to the school. The handsome gift of Mr. Pitámbar Háthi-bháí to the girls' school will also help on the interests of that institution. At my instance the pay of the mistress has recently been raised by Rs. 10 per month. The new building for this school is a capital one in every respect both as to site and accommodation as well as outward appearance.

26. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 11,606 as against Rs. 9,503 last year. I think the increase and general results obtained testify to Darbár interest taken in this important branch.

27. In addition to Colonel Scott's remarks (25) on the Goodfellow Hospital, which I fully endorse, I have to notice the great Medical. success that has attended the provision made for female medical relief under the Matron Jiwaka Báí, who is spoken very highly of by Assistant Surgeon Wádia, and has made herself deservedly popular with the female public who recognise gratefully the good services she performs.

GENERAL.

28. Colonel Scott has remarked (30) on the reluctance of His Highness the Diván to send his eldest son to the Ráj Kumár College. He also mentioned the subject to me on giving over charge. I have in consequence on one or two occasions taken opportunity to speak on it. His Highness always asserts that though he looks outwardly well and strong, the boy is not so in reality, and that even with the studies he is now pursuing under a private tutor, care has to be taken with him; he therefore wishes to keep him under his own eye until his constitution is more formed, and that he will then be quite ready and willing to send him to the Mayo College at Ajmere, which he prefers to the Rájkot College. It is of course possible that His Highness' great affection for the boy leads him to exaggerate any weakness of his constitution and makes him somewhat oversolicitous on his behalf: but after all, parents are supposed to be the best judges of what is best for their children and it is a delicate matter to interfere where grounds such as those given by His Highness for non-compliance with our wishes are put forward. As the young prince is carrying on study with a private tutor, and His Highness has pledged himself to me that he shall go to College as soon as his anxieties regarding his health are removed, I do not see much advantage in pressing His Highness further on a matter to which he is obviously, and, as he thinks, on good grounds, averse.

29. I am glad to notice in Ráo Bahádur Dullabhji's report the grateful acknowledgment which is made of the assistance and support he has received in carrying out the important duties of his office from His Highness the Diván. Indeed, the relations between Chief and Minister seem in this case to be all that can be desired. The former has given his entire confidence and the latter, I believe, endeavours to discharge his duties faithfully and conscientiously. The result of this cannot but be beneficial to the State generally in the future.

RA'DHANPUR.

30. Colonel Scott's remarks on this State are quoted below:—

(33). "I visited Rádhanpur in December and again in February, and was generally pleased with what I saw.

(34). "In February last His Highness the Naváb, with a view to giving an impetus to trade, abolished all import dues upon grain and food stuffs of sorts, fruit, vegetables, and oil brought into his State from outside. The measure is a tentative one for five years when, if it is found that the State is not a loser by it, it will be made permanent. I myself am very hopeful that no loss will be entailed and that the larger quantity of imports under this concession will of itself bring about a considerable increase in exports, and the customs dues on the latter will make up for the loss on the former, even if it does not leave a balance in the State's favour. The measure, as I observed, is experimental, and His Highness, I think, deserves much credit for having set the example in such a matter. Should it be found to entail no loss, it is hoped that his example may be followed by many other States. Government have been pleased to signify their cordial approval of His Highness' action in Government Resolution No. 1315 of 23rd February.

(35). "In February last His Highness celebrated the marriage of his eldest daughter with the son of his brother Futtehjangkhán. The ceremony was conducted with much pomp and was regardless of expense. Many guests were invited from outside, and every Tálukdár with his attendant suite and quite $\frac{2}{3}$ of the population of the whole country side within a radius of 25 miles attended to do honour to His Highness on the occasion.

(36). "The scheme referred to in last year's report for bringing water from the Banas to Rádhanpur proved a complete success as far as filling the reservoir was concerned, and more than enough water for the year's supply is assured. Consequent, however, on the abnormally heavy rainfall, the floods in the Banas were heavier than they have ever been known and after the reservoir had been filled, a flood came down which completely destroyed the dam and washed away the sluice gates; the matter, however, has been taken in hand and new arrangements made, by which the water will be taken by natural gravitation through new sluice gates without a dam being constructed at all.

(37). "In connection with police organization, the State savárs have been made Silledárs; but their pay is somewhat low and a slight increase to the Rs. 20 Jorawársai which they now get would considerably add to their efficiency.

(38). "The new jail building referred to in last year's report is now approaching completion, and I hope will be ready for occupation before the rains.

(39). "The girls' school at Rádhanpur has been finished and was formally declared open in February; a new dispensary has been opened at Sáni, and also a girls' school and a new vernacular school has been opened at Bhilot.

(40). "The rainfall was very heavy, amounting to 39 inches. The monsoon crops were very seriously damaged, but the cold weather crops were good. Taken all round, the season may be said to be a fairly good one. The Rádhanpur District suffered very much from the fever epidemic and fatal cases were very numerous.

(41). "The revenue survey is progressing and the Bighoti system is being extended under the supervision of Mr. Ganpatráo Sakhárám, who as a chief Revenue officer is doing excellent service to the State.

(42). "There is considerable room for improvement in the town of Rádhanpur in the way of made roads, drainage, and sanitary measures; the attention of the Darbár has been invited to the same, and the Diván promised that they should be taken in hand as soon as they secured the services of a more competent public works overseer, and as this has been since done, it is hoped the required improvements will be carried out.

(43). "His Highness the Naváb's health, never at any time robust, broke down entirely in February and under medical advice he left Rádhanpur in March for change of air to the sea side, and has since been residing at Domas where he will probably remain until June. The change has apparently done him good.

(44). "The administration of the State has during the year been satisfactory. The Diván Syed Bávánia Pirmiya possesses His Highness' entire confidence and has conducted the affairs of the State with tact and ability, gradually introducing reforms in the administration generally but particularly in the Revenue Department. Irrespective of the very large outlay on water-work scheme, the expenditure upon public works has been about as much as the finances of the State could afford."

31. I have no personal knowledge of this State and its internal administration. Though I acted in this Superintendency on a previous occasion some years ago, I had no opportunity either of visiting the capital or any of its districts. His Highness the Naváb, with whom I have a slight personal acquaintance, is a kindly, courteous gentleman, whose health has for some time past been very feeble and precarious. I was glad to find, however, when I recently met him that change of air to the sea-side at Domas (near Surat) had considerably improved his general health.

32. There is nothing of an important political nature to record. Three deaths took place in the immediate circle of His Highness the Naváb's family

and the daughter of the latter was married to her cousin Safdarkhánji, son of the Naváb's second brother Fatehkhánji. The ceremony was conducted with much éclat.

33. Dealing with the State report, the most noticeable feature, without doubt, is that portion which relates to revenue and finance. The receipts in the former show again an advance, and a very considerable one, the total amounting to Rs. 7,55,012 as against Rs. 6,08,121 in the previous year. With increased expenditure in many of the branches, and after allowing a liberal outlay on public works, a surplus has been shown of Rs. 1,36,888. If these figures and returns are reliable, and it is to be presumed that they are, they reflect great credit on Mr. Syad Bawámia and Mr. Ganpatráo Sakhárám, the Head of the Revenue Department, and the revenue reforms they have been introducing. The land revenue alone shows an increase of Rs. 1,15,508, while that in customs amounts to Rs. 40,076, the latter being attributed to increased trade and a good cotton year. The expenditure came to Rs. 6,18,123, the chief item of which was palace expenditure Rs. 1,63,788.

34. Revenue survey was completed in 40 villages by the end of the year and the area thus covered was 110,150 acres or 12,073 numbers. Revenue assessment has been settled in 78 villages. Some 2,000 acres have been brought under the plough. Where survey assessment has not been introduced the "Bhágbatái" system of collection is in force, and from the detailed description given this seems to be well checked.

35. The police cost Rs. 56,416; it was rather less last year. The pay given is not bad as Native States police pay runs. The percentages obtained on the work done all round are better than last year's, that in recovery of stolen property being specially good, viz. 53·90 against 17·74. There has evidently been better work in the Police Branch. The Village Police were strengthened by 123 men.

36. There was a marked decrease in crime and in the work of the Criminal Courts. Only 997 accused were tried as against 1,323 in 1891-92, and of these, 71 remained to be tried at the close of the year. All the criminal appeals that came up were disposed of. All the offenders surrendered to the State have been dealt with.

37. In the Civil Courts the number of suits filed during the year was less by 320 as compared with the previous year. Out of 832 filed no less than 825 related to money claims and only 3 to land. Their total value was Rs. 39,116 as against Rs. 57,044 last year, and the closing balance 206 against 341. The work in the Appellate Courts was not so good.

38. Registration, which was introduced just before the year opened, is commencing to work well, and property was registered to the amount of over half a lách, the fees on which realized Rs. 756-7-0. In all 204 documents were produced for registration.

39. The rainfall was excessive, being 39·83 inches, while the average of the last three years has been only 14·75. As a result wheat crops suffered. The rapeseed crops were good. Food prices ranged high. Fever amounted to an epidemic through the districts.

40. Details of the public works carried out appear in the State report (para. 48). The Scott Canal and the Rádhanpur Tank form the largest items that go to make up the total expenditure of Rs. 1,03,061.

41. In the hospital at Rádhanpur 9,653 patients were treated, the daily average being very nearly 134. The expenditure on this account came to Rs. 3,864.

42. The number of schools is 18, of which two new ones were added during the year under report: but the number of pupils on the rolls has decreased by nearly 100. This is attri-

buted to the malarious year. The cost of the department was slightly more than the preceding year, Rs. 7,105 being expended.

43. Taking the report as a whole, it may be said that there has been fair progress going on in the Rádhanpur State and that the General. Diván has done his best to promote its welfare and shown himself careful of the interests of his master, the Naváb Sáheb.

THARAD.

44. Colonel Scott's notes on the affairs of this táluka are contained in the following paras :—

“(45). Regarding this táluka I have not much to remark excepting to say that it suffered a good deal from the abnormally heavy rainfall which very much damaged the monsoon crop, the only one raised in that district where there is little or no well irrigation. The year has been a bad one for the táluka, and following as it did upon the previous one when the rainfall was under 5 inches, and a failure of the crops was the consequence, makes it the more unfortunate.

“(46). The financial state of Tharád is not satisfactory, and I fear the Thákor is living beyond his means. I have advised him on more than one occasion to curtail his expenditure, and when I last saw him he faithfully promised to draw up a budget and submit it for my approval, but he has not done so as yet.

“(47). The Thákor's son, Kumvar Dolatsingh, is being educated at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.

“(48). Mr. Dharmchand Chelji was the Thákor's Kárbhári throughout the year, and as far as they have come under my notice, has conducted his duties satisfactorily.

“(49). Extensive repairs to the hospital and additions to the school-house were urgently needed when I was at Tharád in January, and the Thákor promised that they should be undertaken at once, but I have had no report regarding their completion.”

45. Colonel Scott's fears as to the year being a bad one are not supported by the returns of income and expenditure that have been furnished by the Thákor, which are as follows :—

	Rs.
Receipts, including Patávat villages...	... 71,234
Expenditure	... 69,522
Balance ...	<u>1,712</u>

The income came from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	... 33,250
Jama	... 2,615
Customs	... 5,943
Opium... ..	... 7,024
Nazaránás and Ijaras	... 4,114
Fine, Commission fees, &c.	... 2,683
Miscellaneous	... 604
	<u>56,233</u>
Income of Patá and Jivái villages	... 15,000
	<u>71,233</u>

(N.B.—Annas and pies not entered make up the extra rupee.)

The expenditure set down is :—

	Rs.
Darbár... ..	... 8,121
College expenses of fees of Kumár Dolatsingji	... 2,996
Thándár's establishments	... 2,186
State establishments	... 11,442
Public Works	... 1,335

				Rs.
Frontier preventive establishment	...	...	...	2,444
Family funeral expenses	...	...	...	3,709
Grass ...	...	...	...	7,668
Guest expenses	...	...	...	1,453
Charities	...	...	...	1,558
School expenses	...	...	...	778
Vaccination	...	...	...	227
Medical charges	...	...	...	596
Repairs to buildings	...	...	...	766
Gardens, &c.	...	...	...	1,488
Litigation expenses	...	...	...	2,013
Losses on sale of grain	...	...	...	618
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5,124
				54,522
Patá and Jivái villages	...	...	...	15,000
				69,522

46. Besides the above, on the side of recoverable income are outstandings on account of jama, fines, &c., which, with the stock of grain and opium in hand, amount to Rs. 42,360. The debt against the táluka coming down from past years is set down at Rs. 37,700, the increase of this last item over last year is presumably on account of interest, but with an income which exceeded that of the previous year by upwards of Rs. 14,000, one would have thought some portion of the old debt might have been liquidated. The personal expenses of the Thákor appear to have been reduced, and looking at the list of other items of expenses, there must have been surely room for economy in several of them, and I should think a more careful Kárbhári might be found. As matters stand, they appear to be drifting from bad to worse, and improvements in the táluka are impossible until financial embarrassments are relieved.

47. The returns of civil and criminal works are to be found in enclosures F-A. and J-A.

Vá'v.

48.* The general report on this táluka is far from satisfactory. Colonel Scott remarks as follows :—

“(50). The remarks I have made regarding the season in Tharád Táluka apply with equal force to Váv ; it has been a very poor one.

“(51). I visited Váv in January and was sorry to find that the dissensions between the Rána and the members of his family are just as bitter as ever.

“(52). In accordance with the promise made to me last year the Rána has opened what he is pleased to call a dispensary, but on inspecting it I found it in a very embryo state indeed. I found a medical subordinate certainly with a few bottles of ordinary medicines, costing perhaps Rs. 25 or 30, kept in a common deal box, but without any conveniences for compounding or dispensing of any kind. I pointed out the inadequacy of the whole thing to the Rána and he promised to make good the deficiencies I had brought to his notice.

“(53). The last instalment of the Government nazarána has been paid.

“(54). The finances of Váv are in a more or less embarrassed state, and nothing is spent upon works of public utility or improvements. The Rána promised me to make an addition to the school-house which was urgently needed, but I have as yet received no report of his having done so.”

49. The dissensions between the Rána and the members of his family are as active as ever, the offices of the Political Superintendent being constantly called into requisition to arrange questions of maintenance allowances. There is something to be said for both sides, for while the widows of the late

Rána and his own son complain of the illeberality with which they are treated, the Rána falls back on the encumbered state of the táluka as an excuse for meeting their demands. The táluka is indebted to the extent of Rs. 55,048, so there has been an increase instead of a reduction since last year. Outstanding balances are shown from various sources at Rs. 43,630, in which sum are included salt compensation and value of opium in stock.

50. Colonel Scott's anticipations of a bad revenue year seem to have been fully realised. The balance brought forward from last year is not given in the returns, but it must presumably have been very insignificant. The receipts are given as Rs. 25,765, whilst in 1891-92 they were Rs. 47,127. I am, however, not inclined to believe the figures shown this year to be reliable. The receipts in Tharád were, as shown, better than those of the previous year, and I cannot discover any special reasons for so marked a contrast between the two tálukas.

51. The following is the return of the revenue:—

				Rs.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	8,000
Customs	...	...	...	1,920
Opium duty, &c.	...	...	...	2,603
Fines, fees, &c.	...	...	...	1,451
Abkári...	...	...	...	437
Jama	...	...	...	255
Nazarána	...	...	...	356
Sale of lands	...	...	...	3,279
Police cess	...	...	...	3,000
Salt compensation	...	...	...	287
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	177
				21,765
Income of Patá villages	...	...	...	4,000
				25,765

52. The round numbers in which land revenue and one or two items have been shown in the returns strike me as very suspicious, and I am inclined to think the accounts are in a state of confusion and require to be overhauled if the táluka affairs are to be put at all straight and on a healthy footing.

53. The expenditure is given as under:—

				Rs.
Darbár ..	...	...	...	10,265
Thána contribution	...	...	...	518
Cost of administration and establishment...	...	...	...	6,300
Education	...	...	...	420
Vaccination	...	...	...	88
Charities	...	...	...	750
Guest expenses	...	...	...	2,000
Jail and prisoners	...	...	...	350
Ináms, &c.	...	...	...	1,000
Expenditure on buildings	...	...	...	486
Travelling expenses of officials	...	...	...	1,200
Marriage expenses of Rána's daughter, Bái Moghiha	...	...	...	3,000
Contingencies	...	...	...	300
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,000
				27,677
Patá and maintenance charges...	...	...	...	4,000
				31,677

54. Here again there is a strangely suspicious look about the round numbers shown for sundry heads, *e.g.*, marriage expenses, guests, travelling expenses of officials, miscellaneous, &c., any how the unsatisfactory result is a surplus of expenditure over receipts amounting to some Rs. 10,000. Any progress in the táluka under such circumstances is not to be looked for.

55. The civil and criminal returns for the year will be found in enclosure F-A and J-A.

THÁNA CIRCLES.

56. Colonel Scott's general remarks on the Thánas are contained in the subjoined paragraphs taken from his memorandum :—

“(56). I myself visited each of the Thánas during my tour and I know that my Assistant and Native Assistant did the same during theirs. I think there has been a gradual improvement in the general working of all the Thánas. The work is more carefully and more systematically done, although there is still much room for improvement. A reduction of two runners or peons has been made in each Thána and out of the saving thus effected the Thándárs have been given a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 10 per month on the condition that they travel in their districts for at least 10 days in the month. This has to some extent improved their position, but their pay is very small when the duties expected of them are taken into consideration. If we could increase the pay, a better stamp of officials too could be obtained : but for the present at any rate there is no chance of increasing the Thána funds. The subordinate establishment too in one or two Thánas might be increased with advantage, but for lack of funds it cannot be done. The Commissioner also paid flying visits to Sihori and Deodar Thánas in December.

“(57). Some difficulty is still experienced in carrying out the very elaborate new system of accounts, which has certainly been found to increase the work instead of to lessen it, as was the intention of the compiler. It is very essential that the system should be much simplified and the sooner it is done the better.

“(58). At Diodar the Thákors agreed to increase their annual contribution towards the dispensary by Rs. 90, making the amount up to Rs. 750.

“(59). In Sántalpur a dispensary is sadly needed and all the shareholders except Rawaji of Adesir have given in agreements to contribute their respective shares of Rs. 750 for annual maintenance besides the initial expenses. Rawaji is a minor and his estate is managed by an official appointed by the Cutch State, and on the plea that the estate is in debt, the Darbár has refused to allow him to agree to contribute towards the dispensary and so a charitable scheme which might otherwise be set going is still in abeyance.

“(60). A new school has been opened in Uchosan in the Sántalpur Thándárate.

“(61). I this year went to see the bund alluded to in paragraph 123 of last year's report. I found that it had held very fairly well, and that no salt water from the Sandher Lake had come out over the banks, notwithstanding the extraordinarily heavy rainfall, and a very large tract of country several square miles in extent had been much improved by having the flood water of the river diverted and made to flow over it. I myself saw extensive fields of wheat growing on land which had before been too full of salt to grow anything. The Thákors have raised a further sum of Rs. 300 this year to be expended on making the bund thoroughly strong.

“(62). The work of sorting and classifying the daftars in all the Thánas has been commenced. It was hoped that the work would be completed in six months, but it will take, I fear, nearly double that time : it is however absolutely necessary that it should be done.

“(63). The benefit to the Thánas and attached estates of having an official like the Native Assistant to immediately supervise them, and who has time to go to each place and stay for a week or so, closely inspect the records and accounts and see for himself how the whole thing is working, is very apparent, and this year many shortcomings have been brought to light, and errors corrected which under the former system must have passed unnoticed. Ráo Bahádúr Jethalal V. came to this Superintendency with an excellent reputation and he has thoroughly upheld it in every way ; he has done very good work.”

THARÁD JAMYA VILLAGES THA'NDA'RATE.

57. The rainfall in this district was 37 inches, *i.e.*, nearly 8 times as much as that of the previous year, but it was not timely and in consequence the outturn of the monsoon crops was not favourable. The general yield was an 8-anna one.

58. Many of the cultivators went to Nyer in Márwár on the border of the district and raised wheat there, the produce of which to some extent supplied the local requirements.

59. There appears to have been a slight increase in the number of civil suits filed during the year, the total for which came to 106: of these 92 were disposed of and 14 remained as balance.

60. In criminal matters, there is a marked decrease in the figures. Offences reported were only 72 as against 243 in the previous year, persons dealt with were 128 and those convicted 74, whilst in 1891-92 they were 211 and 159 respectively. Two cases were still remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.

61. The civil and criminal returns of the Bhorole Estate, which is incorporated in this Thána, are given in Enclosures F-A. and J-A. The Thákor is permitted to exercise a Third Class Magistrate's powers.

62. Fever raged as an epidemic throughout this district, attacking 9,190 persons, of whom 4,040 died.

VA'V THÁNDÁRATE.

63. The heavy rains caused an overflow of the river Banas, which inundated the lands of the villages of Dhima, Golegam, Bhakri, Bukna and others along its banks. The outturn of the rapeseed crops was much increased thereby.

64. A considerable decrease is also noticeable in this Thána in offences reported and persons dealt with. The former fell from 142 to 55, and the number of the latter from 263 to 99 only: of these last 59 were convicted. No case remained untried.

65. In the Thándár's Civil Court, the number of suits (including a balance of 9 from last year) was 90. Only 30 of these were disposed of, leaving a heavy balance of 60. The reason assigned, and which is no doubt the true one, is the prevalence of fever from October 1892 to February 1893, during which time, owing to parties not being able to attend, very little work could be got through.

66. The fever in this district appears to have been specially severe, no less than 7,003 persons being attacked by it, out of whom 2,689 died.

67. Two new villages were populated by Thákor Khetaji of Suigám.

DIODAR THA'NDA'RATE.

68. The rainfall was excessive and continuous throughout these districts, so that the cultivators had to sow two or three times. The outturn of the kharif crops was not in consequence very favourable. Rapeseed, however, which appears to flourish with copious rain and wet, was much benefitted and yielded a good return. The people, much smitten down with fever, were unable to attend to their field work, and the crops suffered from this cause; also 1,978 persons were attacked and the mortality was very heavy, 1,227 persons succumbing to the disease.

69. Criminal offences reported to the Thándár numbered 67, in which 112 persons were dealt with, of whom 49 were convicted. These figures are much lower than the corresponding ones for the previous year. There were 6 cases untried at the close of the year.

70. The civil suits numbered 178, out of which 126 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 52. Last year the balance was only 9 and the heavy arrears of this year are attributable to the same cause shown in the case of the Váv Thána.

71. The two principal shareholders in this district, Wághelás Dewáji and Sirdársingji, are invested with criminal powers of Third Class Magistrates in their own jághirs and with civil jurisdiction in suits up to Rs. 250. The work of their Courts is included in Enclosures F-A and J-A.

KA'NKREJ THÁNDÁRATE.

72. The rainfall was 28·60 inches and continuous. It damaged the bájri crops but improved those of muth, mug and other grains. Rapeseed was largely cultivated in place of wheat.

73. The criminal offences reported to the Thándár were 240, which is a very slight decrease over last year of 7: and the number of persons involved was less by 31. In all 234 were dealt with, convictions being recorded against 143. All the cases were cleared off before the year closed.

74. In the Thándár's Civil Court the suits numbered 276, only 95 of which could be disposed of, leaving the heavy balance of 181.

75. In last year's report it was shown that for certain reasons given a large balance of 77 had to be taken over this year, but the fever epidemic interfered terribly with all Court work and so the balance at the close of this year is larger instead of smaller.

76. The Thándár has not supplied statistics as to the fever and mortality of the district, but it is known to have been a most unhealthy season.

77. The Subordinate Court of the Thára Tálukdárs in this Thándárate is vested with criminal powers of a Third Class Magistrate and hears civil suits up to Rs. 250. The returns of its work will be found entered in Enclosures F-A and J-A.

VÁRÁHI THÁNDÁRATE.

78. In these districts the rainfall registered 36·78 inches, or three times that of the previous year. It was not, however, timely and the result was that the monsoon crops were unfavourably affected. Heavy late rain was on the other hand good for the rabi crops which gave a 14-anna outturn. Epidemic fever which attacked 1,695 people proved fatal in 984 cases.

79. The criminal returns of the Thándár's Court show, as in most of the other Thána Courts, a decrease in figures as compared with the previous year. Offences reported were 62, involving 139 persons, of whom 82 were convicted. There were no untried cases at close of the year.

80. Civil suits were 140 (including a balance of 47) as against 159 in 1891-92. The Thándár disposed of 100 and a balance of 40 remained over.

81. The estate of Málek Joráwarkhánji in this district is under attachment and the Japtidár is a Third Class Magistrate with civil powers in suits up to Rs. 250 within the estate. His returns are incorporated in Enclosures F-A and J-A.

SÁNTALPUR THÁNDÁRATE.

82. Here again the monsoon crops were damaged by excess of rain, the fall registered being 27·13 inches. The average fall in these districts, which lie on the border of the Runn of Cutch at the extreme limit of this Superintendency, is only 9 inches. As the result of the continued wet the grain turned blackish and tasteless. The winter crops made up somewhat for the failure of the monsoon ones, the harvesting of wheat, gram, rapeseed and cotton being much better than last year's. A large portion of the population was laid low with fever as elsewhere, 4,461 persons being attacked, of whom 1,235 died.

83. The criminal offences reported to the Thándár were 75, the number of persons dealt with was exactly the same as last year, viz., 161, and there were 101 convictions. Two cases remained untried.

84. The work in the Thándár's Civil Court did not differ much from that of the previous year; 122 cases came on the file, of which 94 were disposed of, while 28 remained as balance. This is the only Thána Court where the balance did not exceed that of last year.

GENERAL.

85. I do not offer any remarks of my own about the above Thána Circles, not only because I was not in charge of them at any time of the year, but also because I have never had an opportunity of personally visiting them and making myself acquainted with their general working. Compared with the Thándárátes in the Mahi Kántha, the Thándárs and officials appear to be decidedly underpaid and the general system on which the Thána management is conducted does not admit of equal local improvement. The bigha cess levied in the Mahi Kántha Thána Circles allows many urgent local wants to be provided for, but perhaps the people of these districts are poorer.

CAPTER II—ATTACHMENT.

86. The total number of attachments at the close of the previous year was 17; three new ones were imposed during the year, so that the existing number of attachments is 20. Of these 19 are of minor importance and are distributed over the districts as under :—

In the Váráhi	District	...	...	...	4
Do. Váv	do.	...	...	...	4
Do. Sántalpur	do.	...	...	...	2
Do. Tharád	do.	...	...	...	3
Do. Diodar	do.	...	...	...	3
Do. Kánkroj	do.	...	...	...	3

19

87. The 20th and the only important estate under attachment is that of Malek Joráwarkhánji Umarkhánji of Váráhi, who is a minor of 12 years of age and is being educated at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. The Japtidár, through whom this estate is managed, exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate with authority to hear civil suits up to Rs. 250 in value.

88. The abstract of receipts and disbursements of this estate are given in Appendix III. The total revenue according to the Enclosure No. 3. Ashádi year from 7th July 1891 to 25th June 1892 is Rs. 22,971-6-4 and the balance in hand on the 6th July 1891 was Rs. 7,832-2-8. This gives a total of Rs. 30,803-9-0 and the expenditure amounts to Rs. 24,327-9-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,475-15-9. Arrangements have been made for the purchase of Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 6,000 for the estate out of this balance.

89. In connection with this jághir Colonel Scott remarks as follows :—

“(65). There has been some confusion in connection with the revenue accounts which had been allowed to fall into arrears. This however is not the fault of the present Japtidár who has been in charge of the estate since October only, but of his two predecessors. The services of the first of these were dispensed with for misconduct and incapacity and he was succeeded by a man whose health so entirely broke down under the climate and bad water last hot weather that he could do little or no work and eventually had to resign. Two special kárkúus have been employed temporarily to work off the arrears and balance up all last year's revenue accounts and the work will now soon be done.

“(66). The survey of the jághir has been commenced and is being pushed on with vigour, and by the end of the working season enough, I hope, will have been done to warrant steps being taken for the introduction of the Bighoti system of assessment.”

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION

90. During the year under report the reorganization of the Pálanpur Imperial Police force has been brought about in accordance with the orders of Government conveyed in their Resolution No. 3215, dated the 18th May 1892, and certain radical changes have been introduced in the force both numerically as well as financially. This change was effected with a view to place the force on a better footing and to improve its status generally.

91. The number of Mounted Police was reduced by 29 and that of the Foot Police increased by 36.

92. The following six *tálukas* of the Superintendency were under the charge of the District Superintendent of Police who is also Assistant Political Superintendent :—

1. Kánkrej.	4. Sántalpur.
2. Diodar.	5. Váv.
3. Váráhi.	6. Tharád.

93. Two men were punished judicially by the Magistrates, 72 men were departmentally fined and 8 dismissed; 22 men left the force, 2 on pension, 8 by resignation, 8 by dismissal, and 4 by death.

94. The percentage of the force in hospital during the year was larger than that of the previous year, being 79·6 against 57·9. This increase was, it appears, due to the prevalence of fever during the months from September to December last.

95. The percentage of mortality during the year under report is smaller, being 1·2 against 3·9.

96. The Superintendent of Police, Pálanpur, reports that “the drill of the force has continued to improve under the care of the present Headquarter Chief Constable, Bákrishna Moruskar, a pensioned Subadár of the 4th Bombay Rifles, who has taken the men in hand and aroused them from the lethargic state into which they had fallen. Before his arrival the police were ignorant of the very rudiments of drill, which is confined to “Squad Drill” and other exercises, *e. g.*, “Manual Exercise.” Physical drill with and without arms by which most physique is likely to be improved. The more intelligent and smart men, on becoming acquainted with the routine of drill will be sent to the different *thánas* as instructors. An attempt is made at headquarters to practise drill every day, but the exigencies of other multifarious police duties preclude the daily attendance of all but a very few men.”

97. “During the year under report the Pálanpur Imperial Police were supplied with the bored out Snider Arms received from the Native Regiments in place of the old superannuated Enfield M. L. The weapon was new to them. The *savárs* (except the Camel *Savárs*) have been armed now for the first time and their performances in musketry must be judged with consideration. Of the 41 *savárs* tested 4 only are first-class shots, 5 are second-class and the remainder are placed in the third-class, obtaining points less than 20 out of a highest possible score of 40. The best score is $\frac{29}{40}$, and three men were unable to hit the target with 10 rounds at the short distances of 50, 65 and 80 yards. The average per man amongst the mounted constables is 11·23.”

98. In the whole force the best shot has obtained $\frac{30}{40}$, and is the sole “marksman.” Of first-class shots there are 12, of second-class 33, and of third-class 112, making a total of 158 exercised. Of a full strength of 301 every available man was exercised. The average per man in the force is 9·25.

99. The conduct of the force has been generally good, but the District Superintendent of Police remarks that “it will be necessary to eliminate from the force the Pálanpuris, *i. e.*, the residents of the city of Pálanpur, who are in most cases a disreputable lot and totally unfitted for enlistment in the ranks of the Agency Police. It has been the custom of the men at headquarters to be their own masters more or less, and the rigorous supervision now exercised over them by the Headquarters Chief Constable is naturally distasteful and productive of much discontent. An exact discipline, however, will now be the rule, and with the elimination alluded to above, there will be no reason to be dissatisfied with the bearing and conduct of this “Police Force.”

100. Thirty-seven officers and 200 men can read and write. A school has been established at the headquarters to teach illiterate men Gujaráti reading and writing.

101. Instruction in the Police Code is given once a week to the men at headquarters and, as far as practicable, this system is carried into effect in the *Thána* Headquarters also.

102. The new lines for the Foot Police and a magazine for ammunition have been completed by the Public Works Department at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 10,524, and the men are now comfortably and suitably housed.

103. On my inspection of the lines after taking over charge of this Superintendency I noticed that there are no latrines for women and those for men are in bad repairs. Something will certainly have to be done next year to provide proper and sufficient latrines for both men and women.

104. Colonel Scott in his memorandum remarks on the Mounted Police lines as under :—

“ The quarters occupied by the Mounted Police are, however, in a wretched state, so bad in fact that it is not safe to interfere with the roofs with a view to repair them for fear of the whole thing tumbling in. These buildings were originally the Pága stables of the Gaikwár Contingent, and were made available for police quarters by running up partition walls, putting in doors and knocking out windows, but the repairs absolutely necessary (the whole range of buildings being full of white ants) are so extensive that it would be almost as cheap, and very much better to build new quarters altogether, and it was my intention to lay this matter before Government with a view to this being undertaken after next rains.”

Colonel Scott's general remarks also on the force are as follows :—

“(5). In June last the Imperial Police was to some extent reorganized, 29 savárs being reduced and the Foot Police being increased by 36 constables. The allowances to the Mounted Police and Camel Savárs were increased and the pay in the various grades of constables made to more nearly assimilate with the rates drawn by the Zilla Police. These changes have placed the police force on a much more efficient footing than it was before, and I trust the returns will show a proportionate improvement in their working. The decrease in the Mounted Police has caused some little inconvenience, but I hope it will be less felt as time goes on.

“(6). In consequence of frequent changes of the Superintendent of Police and the Headquarter Chief Constable, the general discipline of the force was getting very slack ; but since Lieutenant Jacob took them in hand in November last I have noticed a marked improvement, more especially since February when the services of pensioned Subadár Bákrishna Moruskar of the 4th Rifles were secured to replace his predecessor who was too old and effete to be of any good. Subadár Bákrishna Moruskar has done excellent work.”

105. The number of offences reported to the police as having occurred within the Superintendency jurisdiction was 674 against 775 the previous year. The figure represents cognizable offences only.

Appendix D.
Enclosure No. 5.

106. The number of persons arrested was 869 against 1,031. Of these 727 were sent for trial, of whom 452 were convicted and 275 were acquitted or discharged, the percentages of convictions of persons arrested and of those sent for trial by the police being respectively 52 and 62 against 50 and 55 the last year.

107. These figures show that the working of the Police is somewhat improved.

108. One undetected case of previous years was investigated and traced out, which ended in a conviction.

109. There has been an increase in the amount of property stolen, the figures being Rs. 21,987-5-6 against Rs. 18,373-11-6 the previous year. The amount recovered was Rs. 8,433-13-4 against Rs. 11,042-2-10, the percentage is 38 against 60 for last year. In this branch of their work the results attained by the police must be admitted to be poor.

Enclosure No. 6.

110. The number of offences reported in the jurisdictional States was 1,127 against 1,338 last year and the number of persons arrested 1,843 against 2,125. Of these, 1,489 were sent for trial, of whom 906 were convicted and 576 were acquitted or discharged, the percentages of convictions of accused arrested and sent for trial being 49 and 60 respectively against 48 and 63 last year.

111. These figures don't fall far short of the percentages obtained by the Imperial Police, and if not as good as they ought to be, at any rate show that with all their slackness of drill and often slovenly appearance, the States' Police are not far behind their Imperial brethren in detective work.

112. Appendix C shows the number of police maintained in the jurisdictional States as also the strength of the Imperial Police force employed in this Superintendency.

Enclosure No. 4.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

113. From Enclosure No. 7, which is a return of all trials held by the officers of this Superintendency, exclusive of those held by the Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, it appears that the number of trials held during the year under report was 594 against 794 the previous year.

Enclosure No. 7.

114. The number of persons involved was 1,100 against 1,510, or decrease of 410. Of these, 655 were convicted and 445 were acquitted or discharged against 852 and 658 respectively the previous year.

115. The very marked decrease in crime everywhere throughout the province during the year under report is, I think, attributable to three causes:— (1) Improved police supervision, (2) A better season, (3) The epidemic fever which attacked, and in many cases carried off, a large number of the criminal classes.

116. Of these trials 22 were held by the Political Superintendent, 73 by the Native Assistant, 60 by the Personal Assistant, and 439 by the six Thándárs.

117. The total number of offences against property was 426 against 562 the previous year, or a decrease of 136.

118. The total number of offences against the person was 78 against 113 the previous year, or a decrease of 35.

119. Of the graver offences there were 3 of murder, 2 of culpable homicide, 2 of miscarriage, 19 of grievous hurt, one of rape, 3 of dacoity, and 5 of robbery. There was, therefore, a slight increase in serious crime except in cases of robbery, of which there were 5 less than in the previous year.

120. At the close of the year there was a balance of 13 cases as against 7 in 1891-92.

121. Appendix F. gives the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with during the year. The total number of offences reported was 777 against 1,124 the previous year, or a decrease of 347.

Enclosure No. 8.

122. The number of persons dealt with was 1,197 against 1,577. Of these, 978 were arrested by the police—45 upon warrants, 77 by summons, 25 gave themselves up voluntarily, and 66 were received by transfer. There was besides a balance of 7 remaining at the close of the last year; 299 were discharged without trial, 175 acquitted, 655 convicted and 45 committed and referred, 1 died, and 22 remained over.

123. There were 24 committals to the Court of the Political Superintendent and 2 cases remained from last year. 47 persons were involved, of whom 18 were acquitted and 29 convicted. Last year the number of cases committed was 29 involving 55 accused.

124. The total number of criminal appeals disposed of by the Political Superintendent was 30 against 42 the previous year. In 9 cases the sentences of the lower Courts were confirmed, in 13 reversed, and in 8 modified against 25, 11 and 6 respectively during the previous year.

Enclosure No. 9.

125. The total number of trials held in the Courts of the States possessing jurisdictional powers was 1,505 as against 1,954 the previous year.

Enclosure No. 7.—Native State Courts.

The number of persons tried was 3,020 against 3,857. Of these 4,190 were convicted and 1,530 acquitted or discharged. The figures for the two principal States stand as under as compared with the previous year:—

Names of States.	Offences reported.		Decrease.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	
Pálanpur	2,308	1,647	661
Rádhanpur	692	519	173

126. Of heinous offences brought to trial in the Pálanpur State Courts there were two of murder, 3 of culpable homicide, 1 of attempt to commit murder, 5 of grievous hurt, 3 of kidnapping, 1 of unnatural offence, 2 of dacoity, and 11 of robbery.

127. In Rádhanpur there were 3 cases of murder, 1 of attempt to commit murder, 2 of miscarriage, 1 of grievous hurt, 1 of kidnapping, 2 of rape, 7 of dacoity and 3 of robbery. In the Rádhanpur State there has been a considerable decrease of serious crime, the cases being only 20 as against 48 last year.

128. The total number of offences reported in the Native States exercising jurisdictional powers was 2,384 against 3,289, or a decrease of 905.

PRISONS.

129. Enclosure No. 10 is a return containing particulars regarding the Pálanpur Superintendency jail, and general information regarding all the jails is contained in the subjoined table:—

Jail.	Balance at close of 1891-92.	Received during year.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Escaped.	Balance.	Cost.
								Rs. a. p.
Superintendency Jail	102	337	439	348	6	1	84	3,601 5 2
Pálanpur Jail	141	745	886	752	14	1	119	4,830 13 6
Rádhanpur Jail	95	460	554	506	8	...	50	2,967 12 2
Tharád	9	50	59	54	...	1	4	200 0 0
Váv	10	26	36	33	...	...	3	277 2 0
Total	357	1,627	1,9 84	1,693	28	3	260	11,877 0 10

N.B.—Under “discharged” are included 4 transported. Under “died” is included one hanged.

In cost of maintenance Váv heads the list with 2 annas per head per diem, while the lowest rate is that of the Superintendency jail which comes to 1 anna $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies per head.

130. The general health of prisoners in all the jails has been fairly good considering the general unhealthy season, but 27 deaths occurred as against 11 reported last year.

131. The total value of raw material worked up by the prisoners in the Superintendency jail engaged on intra-mural work was Rs. 720-11-0, whilst articles manufactured from it and valued at Rs. 1,360-9-9 have been sold. There was thus apparently a decrease in receipts by Rs. 97. Numbers of carpets are made to fulfil contracts entered into with bazaar traders, and the demands are with difficulty met by the supply. It is believed these carpets are exported from India.

132. Assistant Surgeon Wádia was Jail Superintendent throughout the year and unflinching in his efforts for the improvement of the jail and discipline of the prisoners, who are well fed and sturdy-looking in most cases.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

133. Appendix J shows the working of civil justice in the Pálanpur Superintendency Courts. The number of cases on the file at the end of the previous year was 195 and the

number filed during the year under report was 781, totalling 976. Of these, 572 were disposed of, leaving 404 in arrears as compared with 678 disposed of and 195 in arrears in 1891-92; the value of suits decided was Rs. 53,447-3-0, giving an average of Rs. 93 per suit. The large balance of arrears is undoubtedly due to the heavy fever epidemic which almost paralysed the Courts' work during a portion of the year.

134. The number of civil appeals disposed of by the Political Superintendent was 23 and that disposed of by his Assistant was 28, making a total of 51. The number left over at the close of the year was 24 against 38 the previous year.

135. The number of political cases decided in Superintendency Courts was 15, all of which related to land.

136. The following tables in accordance with Government Resolution No. 5208 of 5th November 1878 are given showing the fluctuations in judicial business:—

Years.	Criminal Trials.	Criminal Appeals.	Original Civil Suits (ordinary).	Civil Appeals (ordinary).	Original Civil Suits (Political).	Appeals Political.
1883-84	804	66	823	94	69	11
1884-85	781	50	1,608	70	75	9
1885-86	575	32	1,339	94	26	6
1886-87	565	33	1,391	32	82	...
1887-88	587	40	833	107	32	2
1888-89	647	40	550	70	26	6
1889-90	646	35	578	89	21	11
1890-91	537	34	1,035	40	19	15
1891-92	794	42	678	82	11	3
1892-93	594	30	572	51	15	5

Arrears on	Criminal.	Political.	Civil.	Total.
1st April 1883	10	179	696	885
" 1884	4	149	676	829
" 1885	7	124	507	638
" 1886	5	111	392	508
" 1887	10	103	287	400
" 1888	18	93	278	389
" 1889	10	78	269	357
" 1890	9	63	299	371
" 1891	17	65	303	391
" 1892	7	61	195	263
" 1893	13	40	404	457

137. Enclosure No. 14 is a return showing the civil and political work of the Courts of the jurisdictional States. The total number of civil original suits disposed of by them was 4,419 valued at Rs. 2,81,993 against Rs. 4,371 valued at Rs. 2,12,565 in the previous year.

138. The Pálanpur State Courts decided 3,247 suits against 2,961, Rádhanpur Courts 967 against 1,198, Tharád Court 73 against 53, and the Váv Court 38 against 95 the previous year.

139. The large arrears in Rádhanpur, Tharád and Váv have accrued from the same cause, I fear, as that shown for our own Superintendency Courts, but I have drawn the attention of those States to the necessity of making arrangements for working them off as far as possible during the current year.

140. The total number of civil appeals was 91 valued at Rs. 7,366 against 127 valued at Rs. 15,369 the previous year.
141. Of 91 appeals 44 were disposed of by the Pálanpur Appellate Court, 44 by the Rádhanpur Court and 3 by the Tharád Court. The Pálanpur Courts also disposed of 188 political cases valued at Rs. 3,353 and 5 political appeals ; the Huzúr Court decided 15 special appeals valued at Rs. 10,611 against 64 valued at Rs. 9,261 the previous year.
142. The number of special appeals disposed of by the Rádhanpur Court was 24, and 7 political appeals against 46 and 3 respectively the previous year.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

143. The rainfall was excessive everywhere and the heavier portion fell very late.
- The following table gives the figures registered at the principal stations :—

				Inches.	Cents.
At Pálanpur	...	...	...	40	50
„ Rádhanpur	...	...	...	39	83
„ Tharád	...	...	...	46	0
„ Váv ...	...	...	...	44	11
„ Várahi	...	...	...	36	78
„ Sántalpur	...	...	...	27	13
„ Diodar	...	...	...	30	94
„ Kánkrej	...	...	...	28	60

- Monsoon crops generally suffered somewhat, but the rabi crops were improved in most cases, so that the loss on the first was compensated by gain on the second.
144. The prices of grain were on the average almost the same as last year, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Names of States and Tálukas.	1891-92.						1892-93.					
	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Mutt.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Mutt.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.
	Lbs. per Rupee.											
Pálanpur...	28	23	32	27	22	15	30	28	40	32	31	13
Rádhanpur	27	19	28	24	21	13	24	18	39	23	31	15
Tharád ...	30	20	34	16	27	14	33	21	62	18	33	14
Váv ...	31	20	18	17	26	13	33	20	56	17	45	12
Várahi ...	30	23	26	20	22	15	27	18	31	16	21	13
Diodar ...	32	25	30	18	27	12	32	22	40	20	32	13
Kánkrej ...	25	24	25	20	20	16	32	24	38	35	32	15
Sántalpur	32	27	26	18	26	14	30	24	36	28	32	14

TELEGRAPH.

145. A combined Telegraph Office was opened in the month of June 1893 in the town of Pálanpur. It has been of great convenience to the public.

PUBLIC WORKS.

146. The expenditure on public works has been very liberal, and the total amount expended by the Native States, the largest I believe recorded, reaching Rs. 1,76,211. It was contributed as under chiefly :—
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| | Rs. |
| Pálanpur | 71,815 |
| Rádhanpur | 1,03,061 |
| Tharád | 1,335 |
| Váv | ..... |

147. In addition to the above, there has been in the Superintendency on account of the new police lines, &c., Rs. 10,524, and other small sums on account of repairs to thána buildings.
148. The principal works have been the Scott Girls' School, the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur Jails, the Goodfellow Hospital, Scott Canal, Rádhanpur Girls'

School and Rádhanpur Tank. Both the jails abovementioned have yet to be completed. The Scott Canal, by which the large Rádhanpur Tank is supplied and kept full of good water from the Banas river, must undoubtedly prove a great blessing to the inhabitants of the town. The Goodfellow Hospital at Pálanpur, as also both the girls' schools above noted, have been completed and opened for use.

RAILWAYS.

149. The construction of the Pálanpur-Deesa Branch Railway has been pushed on during the year, and it is probable that the line will be ready for and opened to traffic by next September. The Pálanpur Darbár's contribution to it is Rs. 1,85,000, out of which Rs. 1,20,000 were paid up to the close of the year. The entire sum has since been settled.

150. Towards the end of the year, in March, Mr. Etlinger, C.E., arrived with a survey party to commence the survey of a line to connect Deesa with Umarkot in extension of the Pálanpur-Deesa line. Before leaving for England he wrote to acknowledge with thanks the very ready help and co-operation of the Darbár authorities in his work.

TRADE.

151. The information furnished under this head by both Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States is very meagre. The former reports a considerable falling off, the income from customs dues being some Rs. 34,000 short of that of last year. The cause is ascribed to a decrease in export traffic, and this is borne out by the returns furnished by the Railway Company which show a decrease (principally in export) of nearly Rs. 30,000 in the traffic at the stations on the line within Pálanpur territory. The outturn of rapeseeds and oil-seeds was smaller than usual, and rates ranging low for them, merchants did not find it worth their while to purchase and export them. A falling off in customs dues this year appears to have been expected (*vide* paragraph 117 of Pálanpur Report for 1891-92). In Rádhanpur on the other hand such a large increase in customs receipts as Rs. 40,000 shows a briskness in trade which makes up for the slackness in Pálanpur. Whether this is the result of the abolition of import dues upon grain, food stuffs and other articles is not clear, but it is presumable that the good results attained were influenced by those fiscal measures.

152. A cotton ginning factory established in Sami, one of the Rádhanpur districts, being in difficulties, has been assisted by the State and better things are expected of it next season. Sugar-candy factories flourish and drive a good trade.

153. Matters of customs agreements with petty jághirdárs under the provisions of Article V of the Levy Treaty have been noticed already in Colonel Scott's notes (paragraph 28 on the Pálanpur State).

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

154. There are six funds in charge of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, and the subjoined statement shows the financial condition of each fund as it stood on the 31st March 1893 :—

No.	Names of Funds.	Balance on 1st April 1892.	Receipts during 1892-93.	Total.	Charges during 1892-93.	Balance on 31st March 1893.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agency General Fund...	14,817 7 5	32,808 0 8	47,625 8 1	26,826 9 11	20,796 14 2
2	Education Fund ...	13,027 1 7	3,669 7 7	16,696 9 2	12,121 2 0	4,575 7 2
3	Vaccination Fund ...	2,423 11 5	4,262 12 11	6,685 8 4	4,110 0 1	2,575 8 3
4	Petty Fund (includes Dispensary and Survey Funds) ...	5,722 10 9	4,021 8 3	9,744 3 0	7,338 9 9	2,405 9 3
5	Account current of deposits with the Párekh ...	22,735 11 0	43,370 9 0	66,106 4 0	31,984 6 1	34,121 13 11
6	Account current of Advances .	2,709 2 5	2,014 6 7	694 11 10	1,117 12 4	1,812 8 2
	Total ...	56,016 7 9	90,144 13 0	1,46,161 4 9	83,498 8 2	62,662 12 7

155. The expenditure, it will be observed from the above, has been kept well within the income of the General Fund.

156. Rs. 12,121 are shown as expenditure under "Education Fund", but this includes Rs. 9,500 which have been invested in Government promissory notes and kept in safe custody with the Accountant General, Bombay.

157. The general result shows a saving on all the funds above the year's expenditure of Rs. 6,646.

158. In last year's report (paragraph 215) Colonel Scott alluded to the income derived by the fund from fees levied on applications and petitions made to the Courts of the Superintendency. During the year under report a slight modification in the system of levy has been introduced on which he remarks as under :—

"(8) By Resolution No. 1124 of 16th February Government were pleased to sanction the use of Court-fee stamps : hitherto judicial fees of all kinds have been levied in postage stamps or cash, a method chiefly objectionable by reason of the opening it affords for dishonesty and speculation and the nuisance of having to sell the stamps ; the introduction of Court-fee stamps will be a great improvement ; the necessary arrangements for printing and perforating the stamps are being made by the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Bombay."

159. The Pálanpur sub-treasury has been opened from the 5th April last. The Personal Assistant is the officer in charge of it. The monies formerly lodged with the Párekh have been withdrawn and placed in the treasury.

160. The accounts at the Huzúr and the Thána sub-treasuries have been kept in the forms prescribed under the new system of accounts but are found much too elaborate and troublesome to work with the limited low-paid establishments and officials at command.

161. Government in their Resolution No. 379, dated the 16th January 1893, approved of the proposal of the Commissioner, Northern Division, for the appointment of a committee for the revision of the account forms for the Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha Agencies, and it is hoped that this committee, which is composed of Native Assistants who have been serving in both the Agencies for some time and have a practical knowledge of what is really needed, will devise a set of rules and forms which will be at once simple and workable. Colonel Scott remarks on the above subject :—

"57. Some difficulty is still experienced in carrying out the very elaborate new system of accounts, which has certainly been found to increase the work instead of to lessen it, as was the intention of the compiler. It is very essential that the system should be much simplified, and the sooner it is done the better."

162. The accounts of the several funds and the managed estate of Váráhi were audited by the special officer Ráo Sáheb Máneklál Gokaldás during the year under report,

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

163. Enclosures Nos. 17 and 18, which give the results of vaccine operations, show that the number of persons vaccinated was 18,132 against 21,473 the previous year, or a decrease of 3,341.

164. The cost has been Rs. 4,110-0-1 as compared with Rs. 4,073-13-3 the previous year, or about 3½ annas per head.

165. Fifteen persons are reported to have been attacked with small-pox during the year under report, of whom 8 died.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

166. The following table shows the number of patients who received treatment at the Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharád and other Superintendency dispensaries in the thána circles :—

	1891-92.					1892-93.				
	Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Pársis.	Total.	Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Pársis.	Total.
Pálanpur ...	13	6,997	7,494	93	14,597	35	7,475	8,913	230	16,653
Rádhampur ...	...	1,730	3,745	1	5,476	...	3,693	5,960	...	9,653
Tharád ...	...	189	1,052	3	1,244	...	134	758	...	892
Diodar ...	...	737	2,126	...	2,863	...	358	2,191	...	2,549
Varáhi ...	6	643	1,828	1	2,478	3	738	1,798	...	2,539
Sihori (Kánkrej) ...	...	131	1,037	...	1,168	...	164	1,636	...	1,800
Váv ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14	129	...	143
Total ...	19	10,427	17,282	98	27,826	38	12,576	21,385	230	34,229

167. The increase of 6,403 patients bears witness to the severe visitation of fever in the country.

168. A new dispensary was opened at Váv on the 13th October 1892 at the expense of the Váv State: but Colonel Scott who saw it had evidently a very poor opinion of it as a useful institution in its then condition.

169. There is a marked increase in the attendance at the Pálanpur, Rádhampur, Varáhi and Sihori dispensaries; while the attendance at Tharád and Diodar shows a decrease of 352 and 314 patients respectively.

170. Further remarks on the above head by Colonel Scott are contained in paragraphs 58 and 59 of his memorandum (*vide* under paragraph 56 of this report).

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Enclosure No. 19. 171. Enclosure No. 19 contains full particulars regarding schools in this Superintendency.

172. During the year under report four schools have been opened, *viz.*, two at Gola and Rájpur in the Pálanpur State and two at Vághe! and Padla in Rádhampur territory; the total number of schools is now 54.

173. The number of pupils attending was 3,337 against 3,348 the previous year, or a slight decrease of 11, and the average daily attendance 2,275·9 against 2,447·37.

174. The receipts on account of fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 2,030-15-0 against Rs. 1,877-11-1, and the total expenditure has been Rs. 30,599-3-5 against Rs. 29,475-15-5½ the previous year.

175. There were 37 indigenous schools during the year under report in which the number of boys attending was 906. In 1891-92 there were 47 schools and 1,134 boys.

176. It is very desirable to re-open the night schools for boys of the agricultural classes. These schools were closed during the year 1891-92.

177. The physical training of the boys in most of the schools continues to be well cared for as reported last year.

178. The following is a list of the Kunvars who are receiving special education:—

At the Rájkumár College at Rájkot—

Kunvar Joráwarkhánji of Rádhampur ...	...	1
Do. Dolatsingji of Tharád ...	...	1
Do. Joráwarkhánji of Varáhi ...	...	1
		<u>3</u>

At the Scott College at Sádra—

Kumár Chamansingii of Diodar	...	...	1
Kunnárs of Dhima	...	...	2
Kunvar Bhojráj of Uchosan	...	...	1
			<u>4</u>

At the Tálukdári School at Wadhwán—

Kumár Safdarkhánji of Rádhanpur	...	...	1
---------------------------------	-----	-----	---

179. The results obtained in the High School at Pálanpur, as noted in Colonel Scott's remarks (paragraphs 20 and 21) for that State, are very satisfactory and creditable to so young an institution.

180. The liberal donation of Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Pitámber Háthibháí towards promotion of female education and the establishment of the Velibái Scholarship for girls of the Máli caste should draw more pupils to the girls' school in Pálanpur which is not attended nearly as well as it ought to be considering the size of the town.

MISCELLANEOUS.

181. 5,671 head of cattle were attacked with cattle-disease, of which nearly 67 per cent. died, whereas in the previous year the proportion of deaths to the number attacked was nearly 50 per cent. The disease during the year under report was rather serious.

FIRES.

182. The loss of property from fires reported is almost half of what it was the previous year, the figures being Rs. 5,709-14-0 against Rs. 11,174-6-0 the previous year. There is a fire-engine in the Pálanpur State only.

OPIUM.

183. On the 1st April 1892 the stock of opium in the Government Depôt at this Superintendency was 16 chests 9 lbs. and 6 tolas ; and 40 chests of opium were imported during the year.

184. The quantities of opium issued for retail sale by opium vendors during the 12 months were 35 chests and 36 lbs. The money realised by the sales, exclusive of pass fee, amounted to Rs. 23,089-12-0.

185. During a similar period of the previous year the opium issued from the depôt amounted to 38 chests 40 lbs. and 31 tolas, and the money realised aggregated to Rs. 26,065.

186. The confiscated opium in the depôt on the 1st April 1892 was 2 lbs. 39 tolas and 135 grains and that received during the year was 134 lbs. 35 tolas and 147 grains. Out of these quantities of the drug 131 lbs. 37 tolas and 72 grains have been disposed of.

187. In the year under report the number of licensed vendors in the six thána circles under the jurisdiction of this Superintendency was 90 against the same number the previous year.

188. The larger States which obtain their supply of the drug from Málva and Meywár imported opium during the year as under :—

				1891-92.	1892-93.
				Chests.	Chests.
Pálanpur	...	...	...	21½	30
Rádhanpur	...	...	...	20	19½
Tharád	...	...	...	9	8
Váv...	...	...	...	5	3
Total	...	...	...	55½	60½

189. It will be seen from the above that the quantity imported last year by these States was $55\frac{1}{2}$ and there has thus been an increase of 5 chests in the quantities as compared with those of the previous year. There is no doubt that the consumption of the licit opium is increasing, which may be attributed to the adoption of stringent measures to prevent smuggling.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

190. The Government stallions "Elzevier" and "Milton", stationed in the Cantonment of Deesa, covered 41 and 23 mares respectively.

191. During the year under report the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, visited Pálanpur and Deesa, and branded 27 mares.

GENERAL.

192. The Vakils of the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States were Mr. Lála Thákarprasád and Mr. Dalpatráam Chhaganlál. The latter holds a lien on the post of Shirastedár in the Mahi Kántha Agency. He was lent to the Rádhanpur State as Sir Nyáyádhish, but has since been transferred to the post of State Vakil. Both the above gentlemen have performed their duties with discretion, and afforded the Political Superintendent much assistance.

193. On the subject of special establishment which has been entertained to sort and classify the records Colonel Scott says:—

"(9) The sanction of Government has been obtained to the entertainment of a special establishment to assist the Daftar Kárkún in sorting and classifying the records. Both the Daftar Kárkún and his subordinates have worked well and have done very good work, but it has taken longer to do than I anticipated when I asked Government for sanction, and I now see that the work cannot possibly be completed within the time I at first thought; it is however absolutely necessary that the work should be done, and that thoroughly, and before the money sanctioned is altogether expended it will be necessary to approach Government with a request for a further sanction."

194. On the working of the establishments and officials serving in this Superintendency Colonel Scott has recorded the following remarks in his memorandum:—

"67. I desire to express my thanks to my Assistant Lieutenant Jacob, the Personal Assistant Ráo Bahádur Dhulerái Girdharlál, the Native Assistant Ráo Bahádur Jethálál Varajbhái, my Head Clerk Mr. A. S. Tambe, and Shirastedár Motilál Rattanji for the way in which they have discharged their duties; they have all worked well and by their cordial assistance have materially lightened my labours."—I have, &c.

APPENDIX A.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

FORM I.—Native States.

Name of State.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pálanpur ...	Rs. ...50,000 0 0	Gáekwár ...	Census taken in February 1891. 274,864	17	1,623	8,155		6 lakhs.	159 Horse 441 Foot.		<i>Principal crops.</i> Wheat, rice and sarsay
Rádhapur ...	...	.....	98,017	18	888	2,787		7½ Do.	100 Horse 190 Foot.		Cotton, wheat and gram.
Tharad and Morvada	...	.....	72,359	4	171	1,322		91,000	15 Horse 40 Foot.		Bájrí and mugg.
Váv ...	...	.....	32,848	3	100	1,670		54,000	12 Horse 21 Foot.		Do.
Varáhi ...	...	.....	20,950	2	116	1,255 There is one vaccinator for Varáhi, Sán- talpur and Morvada dis- tricts.	Small-pox and fever.	68,000	None	...	Cotton and wheat.
Sántalpur and Chádelat ...	...	.....	19,999	1	36			24,000	Do.	...	Cotton.
Suigám ...	...	.....	13,420	1	40	.....		12,000	Do.	...	Bájrí.
Bhábhar ...	...	.....	8,094	...	...	.....		2,500	Do.	...	Do.
Kánkrej ...	...5,127 6 4	Gáekwár ...	52,579	6	250	1,554		34,000	Do.	...	Wheat and bájrí.
Díodar ...	...	.....	30,251	1	32	1,399		25,000	Do.	...	Bájrí and jowári.
Terváda ...	...	.....	10,109	1	21	.....		12,000	Do.	...	Bájrí, jowári and wheat.

Pálanpur, 5th August 1893.

W. A. SALMON, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX B.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Court.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Pālanpur State.</i>										
His Highness Sher Mahomedkhanji Lohani.	Pālanpur	Divān or Chief of Pālanpur.	Pathān (Mahomedan).	41	Can read and write Gujarātī and Urdu; educated in Pālanpur.	Ruler of Pālanpur.	Yes	Yes	Has two sons—Talehmahomedkhanji, aged 10 years, and Yawar Hoosainkhan, aged 6 years.	
Houssein Mahomedkhanji.	Do.	Chief's cousin and Jāghirdār.	Do.	47	Do.	Jāghirdār			Has two sons.	
Dullabhaji Dharamshi Ved.	Morvi	Chief Minister.	Bhātia, Halai.	48	Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law Class. Has passed District Pleader's Examination.	As Chief Minister of State.				
<i>Rādhanpur State.</i>										
His Highness Bismillah Khan Babi.	Rādhanpur	Navāb or Chief of Rādhanpur.	Pathān (Mahomedan).	51	Can read and write Gujarātī; educated in Rādhanpur.	Ruler of Rādhanpur.	Yes	Yes	Has two sons—Mahomed Sherkhan, aged 7 years, and Jalaludinkhan, aged 4 years.	
Fattehjungkhan	Do.	Chief's brother and Jāghirdār.	Do.	46	Can read and write Gujarātī.	Jāghirdār			Has a son.	
Mardawalikhanji	Do.	Nephew to His Highness the Navāb.	Do.	24	Do.	Do.				
Nadeyalikhan	Do.	Chief's brother and Jāghirdār.	Do.	31	Can read and write Gujarātī and Urdu.	Do.				
Ahmedkhanji	Do.	Nephew to His Highness the Navāb.	Do.	38	Can read and write Gujarātī.					
Sayad Bavamiya Pirimiyā.	Viramgām	Divān or Chief Minister.	Sayad (Mahomedan).	44	Ahmedabad High School; well-educated; knows English, Gujarātī and Persian.	As Chief Minister of the State.				
<i>Tharād and Morvāda.</i>										
Waghela Abhesang	Tharād	Thākor	Rajput	34	Knows little English and Gujarātī; educated in Rajkumar College, Kāthiawār.	Looks after his jāghir.		Yes	Has two sons.	
Dharamchand Chelji	Pālanpur	Kārbhāri	Bania (Jain)	41	Well educated; knows English and Gujarātī.	Kārbhāri				
<i>Vāv Taluka.</i>										
Chwan Chandasingji Unedisingji.	Vāv	Rāna	Rajput	39	Not educated	Looks after his jāghir.		Yes	Has two sons.	
Jethalal Jhunchand	Pālanpur	Kārbhāri	Bania (Jain)		Well educated; knows English and Gujarātī.	Kārbhāri				
<i>Vārāhi Taluka.</i>										
Jorawarkhan Umarkhan.	Vārāhi	Chief of Vārāhi.	Malik (Mahomedan).	12	Studies at the Rajkumar College.					
Gajukhan Ravaji	Do.	Bhāyad or Chief of Vārāhi.	Do.	24	Knows a little English.					
Murlikhan Ravaji	Do.	Do.	Do.	4						
<i>Deodar Taluka.</i>										
Waghela Dewaji Chandaji.	Deodar	Thākor	Rajput	36	Not educated	As Jāghirdār				
Waghela Anandasing Chandaji.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50	Do.	Do.				
Waghela Sardarsing Bhupatsing.	Do.	Do.	Do.	41	Do.	Do.			Has two sons.	
<i>Terwāda Taluka.</i>										
Nathukhan	Terwāda	Do.	Baloch (Mahomedan).	63	Do.	Do.			Has five sons.	
<i>Kankrej Taluka.</i>										
Waghela Sardarsing	Thara	Do.	Rajput	41	Can read and write Gujarātī; taught in Thara School.	Do.			Has a son.	
Waghela Godadsing	Do.	Shareholder	Do.	45	Do.	Do.				
<i>Suigām Taluka.</i>										
Narsingji Bhupatsingji.	Suigām	Thākor	Do.	37	Not educated	Do.			Has a son.	
Narsingji Nathaji	Do.	Shareholder	Do.	22	Do.	Do.				
<i>Santalpur and Chadehal Talukas.</i>										
Gagubha Lakhoji	Adeysar Cutch.	Thākor of Santalpur.	Rajput (Jādeja).	16	Can read and write a little Gujarātī.	Do.		Yes		
Devising Nathaji	Sanva in Cutch.	Shareholder in Santalpur Taluka.	Do.	56	Not educated	Do.		Yes	Has two sons.	

Pālanpur, 5th August 1893.

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W. A. SALMON, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pālanpur.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.
Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of the Estate of Malek Jorawarkhanji Umarkhanji of Vardhi from 7th July 1891 to 25th June 1892.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.		No.	Charges.	Amount.	
		Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
Balance ...	...	...	...		Establishment—	...	...
Land Revenue—	...	...	...		Japhi	3,607	10 2
In Cash	...	3,155	2 4		Contingent Charges	79	4 6
In kind	...	10,722	1 0		House-rent for Karkins	10	8 0
Miscellaneous produce from land—	...	...	...		School Expenses	314	8 8
Sale-proceeds of Grass	...	...	...		Dispensary	480	3 1
House-rent	...	163	7 0		Survey	737	14 10
Grazing Fees	...	189	8 0		Fixed allowance of the Chief, &c.	3,931	1 8
Sale-proceeds of Wood	...	127	15 6		Charges for Cattle	278	14 7
Sauth Receipts	...	0	9 6		Miscellaneous	1,743	13 3
Other receipts—	...	150	8 0		Yearly Allowance—	...	...
Liquor Farm	...	330	0 0		Charity	61	7 0
Opium Duty	...	654	6 8		Repairs to Buildings	32	11 4
Customs Duty	...	1,407	0 10		Miscellaneous—	...	...
Brokerage	...	996	5 4		Diet Charges of Prisoners	2	6 9
School Fees	...	43	8 0		Fee to License Vendors of Opium	37	8 0
Nazrana	...	205	0 0		Miscellaneous	170	0 8
Marriage Cess	...	4	8 0			Total	16,488 0 6
Sale-proceeds of Cords and Threads	...	20	11 3			Deposit	25 9 10
Do. of Leather	...	24	12 10			Advance	7,813 14 11
Judicial—	...	...	...		Balance at the end of the Japhi year	6,475	15 9
Fines	...	93	8 1				
Commission Fees	...	5	10 0				
Process Fee	...	14	7 0				
Copying Fee	...	9	5 0				
Stamp Fee	...	9	14 0				
Miscellaneous—	...	...	...				
Pound Fees	...	58	6 6				
Diet Charges	...	47	13 6				
Sale-proceeds of Cattle	...	19	0 9				
Miscellaneous	...	3	4 4				
		Total	18,456 13 5			Grand Total	30,803 9 0
		Deposit	0 5 3				
		Advance	4,514 3 8				
		Grand Total	30,803 9 0				

Palanpur, 5th August 1895.

W. A. SALMON, Colonel,
Political Superintendent,
Palanpur

APPENDIX C.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1892-93.

No.	State.	Mount- ed.	Foot.	Total Strength	Total Cost during the year 1892-93.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.	
1	Pálanpur—					
	Imperial Police ...	98	216	314	64,896 5 7	
2	Pálanpur State—					
	Regular	159	441	600	83,123 1 7	
	Irregular	...	2,334	2,334	46,680 0 0	
3	Rádhanpur—					
	Regular	100	190	290	} 66,582 3 4	
	Irregular	29	135	164		
	Village Police ...	...	740	740		
4	Tharád	15	40	55	4,800 0 0	
5	Váv	12	21	33	4,200 0 0	
	Total ...	413	4,117	4,530	2,70,281 10 6	

Pálanpur, 5th August 1893.

W. A. SALMON, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX D.
ENCLOSURE No. 5.

Showing the result of the working of Police in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1892-93.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	Pálanpur ...	720	618	1,202	1,137	871	866	515	522	294	340	42	45	59	60
2	Rádharpur ...	479	395	691	549	500	404	333	289	138	172	48	52	66	62
3	Tharád ...	75	67	145	96	132	94	110	54	22	40	75	56	83	57
4	Váv ...	64	47	87	61	85	65	49	41	36	24	56	67	60	66
	Total ...	1,338	1,127	2,125	1,843	1,588	1,489	1,007	906	490	576	48	49	63	60
5	Thándár of Tharád Jamya villages ...	196	114	182	104	173	93	124	65	49	28	68	62	71	69
6	Do. of Váv and Suigám.	69	24	112	20	112	20	10	4	102	16	8	20	8	20
7	Do. of Diodar, Terváda and Bhabhar.	111	123	138	199	138	162	95	86	43	76	68	43	73	53
8	Do. of Santalpur, Chadchat and Morvada ...	80	86	99	90	96	67	51	61	45	6	53	67	53	91
9	Do. of Váráhi ...	84	65	142	155	118	98	55	52	63	41	38	33	46	55
10	Do. of Kánkrej ...	217	213	331	236	278	227	168	140	110	87	50	59	60	61
11	Miscellaneous—Salt, Opium, &c. ...	18	49	30	65	30	65	18	44	9	21	60	67	60	67
	Total ...	775	674	1,031	869	945	727	521	452	421	275	50	52	55	62

Pálanpur, 5th August 1893.

W. A. SALMON, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur

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ENCLOSURE No. 6.

Return of Stolen Property for the year 1892-93 Recovered and Stolen in the Districts under the Pálanpur Superintendency compared with that of the last year.

Districts.	Amount Stolen.		Amount Recovered.		Percentage.		REMARKS.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92	1892-93.	
Kánkrej	Rs. a. p. 4,504 3 6	Rs. a. p. 5,942 8 3	Rs. a. p. 2,513 15 9	Rs. a. p. 3,359 2 6	Rs. a. p. 55 0 3	Rs. a. p. 56 0 0	
Tharúd	4,925 12 0	2,548 1 10½	3,346 9 10	1,383 6 10½	67 0 0	54 0 0	
Sántalpur	1,238 15 0	2,600 9 9	207 4 0	555 9 9	16 0 0	21 0 0	
Váv ...	3,139 6 3	6,539 6 3	2,415 11 3	199 15 6	76 0 0	3 0 0	
Diodar...	2,629 14 9	2,570 11 9	1,199 0 9	1,497 14 0	45 0 0	58 0 0	
Váráhi...	1,935 8 0	1,785 15 7½	1,354 9 3	1,431 12 8½	69 0 0	80 0 0	
Total ...	18,373 11 6	21,957 5 6	11,042 2 10	8,433 13 4	60 0 0	38 0 0	

Pálanpur, 5th August 1893.

W. A. SALMON, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

ENCLOSURE No 7.

Return of Trials held by the Criminal Courts (including Native State Courts) of the Paldanpur Superintendency during the year 1902.

OFFENCES, WITH CHAPTER OR SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, &c., UNDER WHICH THEY WERE COMD.		Total number of persons tried.																												
		Offences against the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X and XI	Offences relating to Government property and stamps, Chapter XII.	Offences relating to the health, safety, &c., Chapter XIV.	Murder, Sections 302, 303, and 304.	Attempt to commit murder, Section 307.	Causing injury or hurt under aggravated circumstances, Sections 323 to 325.	Hurt, criminal force, and assault, Sections 325, 326, 327, 328, and 329.	Kidnapping, &c., Sections 363 to 370.	Unnatural Offence, Section 377.	Deceit, Section 395 & 397 to 402.	Robbery, Sections 392 to 394.	Theft and other offences against property, Sections 379 to 389 and 403 to 410.	Private trespass including house-break- ing, &c., Sections 447 to 462.	Forgery, &c., Chapter XVIII.	Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX.	Offences against special and local laws.	Miscellaneous not included in the above.	Total number of offences reported.											
Number.	Court of	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
1	Political Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	Assistant Political Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3	Native Assistant Political Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4	Personal Assistant to Political Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5	Thandar of Tharad Janna villages	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6	Do of Vav and Sugan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7	Do of Bisdar, Terrada and Bhaddar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8	Do of Gantapur, Morvada and Chadehat	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9	Do of Vaddul	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10	Do of Kachar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total of 1902-03		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Grand Total of 1902-03		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total for 1901-02		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total for 1902-03		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total for 1901-02		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Paldanpur, 5th August 1903

W. A. SALMON, Colonel.
Acting Political Superintendent, Paldanpur.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1892-93.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Remaining during last year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF.										Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.		
		1891-92.	1892-93.		Brought to trial during 1892-93.				Received by trans-fer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convict-ed.				Commit- ted and referred.	Died, escaped or trans-ferred.
					Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Volun- tarily.		1891-92.	1892-93.								
1	Political Superintendent ...	16	23	2	...	...	...	...	44	24	46	...	18	28	...	...	...		
2	District Magistrate...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	1	...	...	1	...	...	...		
3	Assistant Political Superintendent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Personal Assistant to the Political Superintendent ...	163	81	3	89	8	...	...	3	280	103	33	3	57	9	...	1		
5	Native Assistant to the Political Superintendent ...	...	101	...	162	4	...	...	8	...	174	92	...	61	17	1	3		
	Total ...	191	206	5	251	12	...	...	56	335	324	125	21	147	26	1	4		
6	Thándar of Tharád...	243	72	...	99	4	14	2	9	211	128	26	22	74	4	...	2		
7	Do. of Váv and Suigám ...	142	55	1	71	4	10	12	1	263	99	36	1	59	3	...	...		
8	Do. of Diodar, Terváda and Bhábhár ...	99	67	...	91	6	10	5	...	180	112	11	35	49	5	...	6		
9	Do. of Kánkrej ...	247	240	1	226	...	8	...	...	265	234	81	5	143	5	...	...		
10	Do. of Santalpur, Chadchat and Morváda ...	107	75	...	120	12	29	...	...	161	161	20	34	101	2	...	4		
11	Do. of Váribi ...	95	62	...	120	7	6	6	...	162	139	...	57	82	...	...	...		
	Total ...	933	571	2	727	33	77	25	10	1,242	873	174	154	508	19	...	18		
	Grand Total ...	1,124	777	7	978	45	77	25	66	1,577	1,197	299	175	655	46	1	23		

W. A. SALMON, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Palanpur, 5th August 1893.

APPENDIX F-A

ENCLOSURE No. 8 A.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1892-93.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF.											Number of Criminal Cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.			
		1891-92.	1892-93.	Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1892-93.				Received by transfer.	Total		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.			Commit- ted and referred.	Died, escaped or trans- ferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.
					Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Sum- mons.	Volun- tarily.		1891-92.	1892-93.								
1	Pálanpur	2,308	1,647	86	866	133	685	1	...	2,243	1,771	633	393	688	...	...	57	21	
2	Rádhampur	692	519	129	611	82	86	89	...	1,323	997	150	245	525	...	6	71	12	
3	Tharád	119	94	2	81	8	73	13	...	199	177	37	3	123	12	1	1	1	
4	Váv	47	28	3	23	8	26	5	...	87	65	24	...	40	1	...	...	...	
5	The Thákor of Diodar, Deváji ...	23	25	...	25	...	...	...	8	55	33	...	3	30	...	...	...	...	
6	The Thákor of Diodar, Sardár- singji ...	24	20	...	33	...	...	...	6	38	39	...	16	20	3	...	...	...	
7	The Thakor of Bhorole, Khetáji ...	14	17	...	3	2	21	...	...	26	23	...	9	17	...	...	...	...	
8	Malek Jorávarkhán of Várahi ...	18	7	...	25	...	...	2	...	30	27	2	7	6	12	...	...	...	
9	Tilukdars of Thára under Kánk- rej	44	27	1	15	...	...	25	...	83	41	8	1	28	2	...	2	1	
	Total	3,289	2,334	221	1,682	233	891	135	14	4,088	3,176	854	677	1,477	30	7	131	35	

Pálanpur, 5th August 1893.

W. A. SALMON, Colonel,

Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

ENCLOSURE No. 9.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Courts of the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1892-93.

Name of Court.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of Appeals disposed of.	REMARKS.
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	9	13	8	30	

ENCLOSURE No. 10.

Annual Return of Prisoners in the Pálanpur Superintendency Jail for the year 1892-93.

Station.	Number of Prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.						Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of maintenance of Prisoners.	REMARKS.
		Remaining at the end of the last year.	Admitted during the year of report.	Total.		Daily average in Jail.				
				1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.			
Pálanpur ...	1	102	337	553	439	101	114	84	Rs. a p 3,601 5 2	Cost per head, one anna and 4½ pies. Released 314 Died 5 Hanged 1 Transported... .. 4 Escaped 1
									355	

APPENDIX J.

ENCLOSURE No. 11.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1892-93.

No.	Designation of Superintendency Officers.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of the year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		REMARKS.
						1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
1	Political Superintendent ...	Civil Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Assistant Political Superintendent ...	Do. ...	14	6	20	13	7	14	13	
3	Native Assistant ...	Do. ...	...	4	4	...	3	...	1	
4	Personal Assistant ...	Do. ...	25	15	40	14	25	25	15	
		Total ...	39	25	64	27	35	39	29	
5	Thándár of Jamya villages ...	Civil Court ...	5	101	106	69	92	5	14	
6	Do. of Váv ...	Do. ...	7	83	90	83	30	7	60	
7	Do. of Biodar ...	Do. ...	8	169	177	147	126	9	62	
8	Do. of Sántalpur ...	Do. ...	11	111	122	148	94	11	23	
9	Do. of Váráhi ...	Do. ...	47	93	140	81	100	47	40	
10	Do. of Káukrej ...	Do. ...	77	199	276	133	95	77	181	
		Total ...	156	766	912	651	537	166	375	
		Grand Total ...	195	781	976	678	572	195	404	

W. A. SALMON, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 5th August 1893.

APPENDIX J-A.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1892-93.

No.	States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on File at the end of the year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF.		ARREARS.		REMARKS.
						1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
1	Pálanpur	Civil Court ...	1,550	3,459	5,009	2,961	3,247	1,550	1,762	
2	Rádlhanpur	Do. ...	341	632	1,173	1,198	967	341	206	
3	Tharád	Do. ...	22	101	123	53	80	22	43	
4	Váv	Do. ...	18	43	61	95	38	18	23	
5	Thákor of Diodar Deváji.	Do. ...	1	6	7	4	5	1	2	
6	Do. do. Sar-dársing...	Do. ...	2	5	7	12	5	2	2	
7	Do. of Bhorole ...	Do. ...	1	13	14	7	13	1	1	
8	Váráhi Japtidár	Do. ...	2	4	6	8	6	2	..	
9	Tálukdárs of Thára under Kámkrej	Do. ...	1	68	69	33	61	1	8	
		Total ...	1,938	4,531	6,469	4,371	4,422	1,938	2,047	

APPENDIX K.

ENCLOSURE No. 12.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Superintendent and the Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, during the year 1892-93.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the File at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF.		ARREARS.		REMARKS.
					1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
1	Civil Appellate Court of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	13	15	28	30	23	13	5	
2	Civil Appellate Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	25	22	47	52	28	25	19	
	Total ...	38	37	75	82	51	38	24	

Pálanpur, 5th August 1893.

W. A. SALMON, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

ENCLOSURE No. 13.

Annual Statement of Judicial, Civil and Political work performed in the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1892-93.

Name of Courts	ORIGINAL REGULAR CIVIL SUITS.					REGULAR CIVIL SUITS ON APPEALS.					ORIGINAL JUDICIAL-POLITICAL CASES.										JUDICIAL-POLITICAL CASES ON APPEALS.						Total of Columns 5, 10, 18 and 25.	Total of Columns 12, 19 and 26.	Number of Miscellaneous Cases disposed of in the executive capacity of the Agency.
	Land Suits.	Money Suits.	Other Suits.	Total of Columns 2, 3 & 4.	Value of Suits in Column No. 6.	Land Suits.	Money Suits.	Other Suits.	Total of Columns 7, 8 & 9.	Value of Suits in Column No. 10.	Total of Columns 6 and 11.	Land Suits.	Money Suits.	Boundary Disputes.	Compensation Suits.	Other Suits not falling under Columns 13 to 16.	Total of Columns 13 to 17.	Value of Suits in Column No. 18.	Land Suits.	Money Suits.	Boundary Disputes.	Compensation Suits.	Other Suits not falling under Columns 20 to 23.	Total of Columns 20 to 24.	Value of Suits in Column No. 25.				
1																													
Political Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.	4	17	2	23	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Assistant Political Superintendent ...	3	2	2	7	975 0 0	9	19	...	23	3,374 1 0	3,349 4 0	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Native Assistant ...	2	...	1	3	4,160 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	4,160 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Personal Assistant ..	2	29	...	25	11,834 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	11,834 12 0	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total ...	7	25	9	35	16,969 12 0	13	36	2	51	11,040 3 0	28,009 15 0	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Thakur of Kanhera ...	6	80	3	89	6,488 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	6,488 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. of Tharad ...	2	89	1	92	8,315 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	8,315 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. of Vav ...	6	91	...	96	2,258 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	2,258 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. of Pindar ...	...	126	...	126	8,870 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	8,870 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. of Virahi ...	2	98	...	101	5,658 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	5,658 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. of Sitalpur ...	5	89	...	94	4,886 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	4,886 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total ...	21	512	4	537	38,477 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	38,477 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Grand Total ...	28	537	7	572	53,447 3 0	13	36	2	51	11,040 3 0	64,457 6 0	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					

Pálanpur, 5th August 1893.

W. A. SALMON, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

ENCLOSURE No. 14.

Annual Statement of the Judicial Civil and Political work performed in the Native States under the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1892-93.

Number.	Names of Courts.	ORIGINAL REGULAR CIVIL SUITS.					REGULAR CIVIL SUITS ON APPEALS.					ORIGINAL JUDICIAL-POLITICAL CASES.										JUDICIAL-POLITICAL CASES ON APPEALS.					SPECIAL APPEALS.								
		Land Suits.	Money Suits.	Others suits.	Total of Columns 2, 3 and 4.	Rs. a. p.	Land Suits.	Money Suits.	Other Suits.	Total of Columns 7, 8 and 9.	Rs. a. p.	11	12	Land Suits.	Money Suits.	Boundary Disputes.	Compensation Suits.	Other Suits not falling under Columns 13 to 16.	Total of Columns 17 to 19.	Value of all Suits in Column No. 18.	Land Suits.	Money Suits.	Boundary Disputes.	Compensation Suits.	Other Suits not falling under Columns 20 to 23.	Total of Columns 24 to 26.	Value of Suits in Column No. 25.	Total of Columns 2, 10, 18 and 25.	Total of Columns 12, 19, and 26.	Value.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
1	His Highness the Dān of Pān-par	9	3,206	32	3,247	2,12,905	5	7	3	40	1	44	3,639	3	9	2,16,544	9	4	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,484	2,19,897	11	4	15	1	10,611	13	9	134
2	His Highness the Nawāb of Rīdhanpur	5	959	3	967	54,776	8	44	1	39	4	44	3,727	6	0	69,503	15	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,042	58,508	14	44	...	...	...	...	...	
3	The Thākōr of Tharād	1	77	...	78	5,740	6	6	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	5,740	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	5,740	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	
4	The Rana of Vā	15	21	2	23	3,691	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,691	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	3,691	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	
5	The Thākōr of Diodar, Devāji	...	6	...	6	291	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	291	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Do. Sarādsangji	...	5	...	5	239	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	239	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	
7	The Thākōr of Bhorle	...	13	...	13	629	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	629	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	629	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Varahi Japtidar	...	6	...	6	165	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	165	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	
9	The Thāra Talukdāra...	...	60	...	60	2,554	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,554	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	2,554	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	30	4,352	57	4,419	2,81,993	6	54	4	70	8	91	7,966	9	9	2,84,300	0	34	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,735	2,91,713	2	24	15	1	10,611	13	9	134

ENCLOSURE No. 15.

Analysis of total Criminal, Political and Civil Cases decided during the year 1892-93.

No.	Names of Courts.	CRIMINAL.						POLITICAL.						CIVIL.						APPEALS.															
		Trials held.			Cases closed in the executive capacity of the Agency.			Preliminary enquiries.			Total.			Cases enquired into.			Cases closed under the spirit of the Government Resolution No. 4587 dated 9th October 1878, and thrown out for want of proof, &c.			Total.			Investigation made.			Cases transferred and struck out.			Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Criminal.	Political.	Civil.
		Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.								Old.	New.	Total.
1	Political Superintendent, Palanpur	2	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	10	23
2	Assistant Political Superintendent, Palanpur	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
3	Native Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Palanpur	...	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Personal Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Palanpur	3	57	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	65	68	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Thandar of Tharad Janya villages	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Do. of Vav and Suigam	1	55	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	55	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Do. of Diodar, Tervada and Bhábar	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Do. of Santalpur, Morvada and Chádebat	...	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Do. of Váráhi	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Do. of Kankrej	1	134	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	134	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	7	592	599	...	...	...	22	22	7	614	621	11	1	12	3	14	1	15	115	457	572	115	457	572	...	...	...	457	572	30	10	51		

Pálanpur, 5th August 1893.
W. A. SALMON, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

ENCLOSURE No. 16.

Abstract Return showing balance of all old cases at the end of the official year 1892-93 and those filed and disposed of during the year 1891-92 and the balance remaining in the Pálanpur Superintendency Courts.

	Criminal Cases.	POLITICAL CASES.						CIVIL CASES.			
		Land Suits.	Money Suits.	Boun- dary Disputes.	Compen- sation Suits.	Other Suits.	Total.	Land Suits.	Money Suits.	Other Suits.	Total.
Balance on 1st April 1892...	7	37	...	12	...	...	49	40	140	15	195
Cases filed during the year	627	6	...	...	...	...	6	31	746	4	781
Total	634	43	...	12	...	...	55	71	886	19	976
Cases disposed of during the year 1892-93—											
Old cases	7	14	...	...	...	...	14	17	95	3	115
New cases	614	1	...	...	...	...	1	14	441	2	457
Total	621	15	...	...	...	...	15	31	536	5	572
Balance at the end of the year 1892-93—											
Old cases	...	23	...	12	...	...	35	23	45	12	80
New cases	13	5	...	...	...	...	5	17	305	2	324
Total	13	28	...	12	...	...	40	40	350	14	404

Pálanpur, 5th August 1893.

W. A. SALMON, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

ENCLOSURE No. 17.

Annual Return of Persons Vaccinated in the Districts of the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1892-93.

Districts.	PERSONS VACCINATED.								RESULTS.									
	Europeans.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Others.		Total.		Vaccinated successfully.		Revaccinated successfully.		Doubtful, unsuccessful and unknown.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Pálanpur ...	...	...	1,231	1,063	197	221	...	2	1,428	1,286	1,382	1,239	30	35	16	12	1,428	1,286
Dhandhar ...	...	...	655	553	70	101	...	...	725	654	722	614	...	...	3	40	725	654
Deesa and Deesa Camp ...	...	...	862	781	76	58	73	77	1,011	916	992	897	...	...	19	19	1,011	916
Dhanera, Khemat, Panthawara, Dantiwara, &c. ...	...	...	958	912	20	26	109	110	1,087	1,048	1,068	1,022	...	...	19	26	1,087	1,048
Rádhapur ...	...	...	577	554	29	35	52	46	658	635	651	629	7	6	...	...	658	635
Sami, Táluka Rádhapur ...	...	...	655	651	29	45	45	69	729	765	713	748	13	13	3	4	729	765
Tharád ...	...	...	583	546	17	28	74	74	674	648	637	615	27	23	10	10	674	648
Váv ...	...	...	673	702	16	15	127	137	816	854	783	816	27	32	6	6	816	854
Kámkrej ...	...	...	764	737	14	29	...	...	778	766	740	735	24	21	14	10	778	766
Váráhi, Morvácá and Sántalpur, &c. ...	...	...	591	541	55	68	...	...	616	609	637	606	7	1	2	2	616	609
Diodar ...	...	...	709	575	22	12	43	38	774	625	761	613	13	12	...	...	774	625
Total ...	...	...	8,258	7,615	545	638	523	553	9,326	8,806	9,086	8,534	148	143	92	129	9,326	8,806

Pálanpur, 5th August 1893.

W. A. SALMON, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

ENCLOSURE No. 18.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1892-93, contrasted with the Returns of the four preceding years.

Districts.	Years.				
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Pálanpur	2,812	1,925	2,574	3,120	2,714
Dhandhar	2,206	2,499	1,906	1,567	1,379
Deesa and Deesa Camp ...	2,602	2,170	1,967	1,843	1,927
Dhanera, Panthawara, Danti- wara, Khemat, &c. ...	2,396	1,786	2,167	2,254	2,135
Rádhanpur	2,430	1,985	1,809	1,862	1,293
Sami, Táluka Rádhanpur ...	2,417	1,508	1,066	1,407	1,494
Tharád	2,911	2,902	2,268	2,103	1,322
Váv	...	...	1,223	2,513	1,670
Diodar	...	...	820	1,368	1,399
Kánkrej	2,817	2,552	1,861	1,800	1,544
Varáhi, Morváda and Sántalpur.	2,720	1,897	1,968	1,636	1,255
Total ...	23,311	19,224	19,629	21,473	18,132

Pálanpur, 5th August 1893.

W. A. SALMON, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

ENCLOSURE No. 19.

Annual Statement of Schools in the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1892-93.

Number of Schools.		Name and Class of Schools.	Number of Scholars.		Average Attendance.		Total Receipts from Fees.		Total Expenditure.		REMARKS
1891-92	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
							Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
1	1	Pálanpur English High School...	107	124	89.23	97.	648 4 0	642 4 0	5,639 1 8	4,529 7 7	
1	1	Do. Taluka School	333	333	247.	236.	129 4 0	120 12 6	1,520 14 10	1,449 16 1	
1	1	Do. Girls' do.	90	103	50.	36.	.....	.....	579 5 2	10,552 10 7	
1	1	Do. Persian do.	112	100	75.	69.	30 1 6	35 10 6	571 13 19	464 7 8	
1	1	Deesa Vernacular School	205	210	150.	154.	69 7 0	78 6 6	535 12 5	550 12 6	
1	1	Ihanera do.	106	113	74.	90.	33 1 6	40 4 0	365 6 10	324 2 0	
1	1	Kheirat do.	60	61	41.	48.	19 6 0	21 7 0	238 13 9	245 11 3	
1	1	Qádh do.	66	82	37.	52.	15 15 0	21 2 0	240 1 8	230 7 0	
1	1	Kanodar do.	100	103	80.	79.	33 6 6	33 2 6	408 10 2	564 10 8	
1	1	Wadgrán do.	47	47	37.	33.	15 3 0	15 13 0	179 11 5	206 5 3	
1	1	Chandisar do.	48	60	34.	36.	16 1 6	17 3 6	253 1 11	224 6 5	
1	1	Pitucha do.	41	40	33.	32.	13 7 0	12 13 6	227 3 6	203 11 0	
1	1	Ponthawada do.	35	35	24.	23.	12 15 6	13 6 6	261 7 6	236 0 7	
1	1	Malan do.	43	41	29.	27.	12 11 6	13 6 6	244 6 6	236 7 0	
1	1	Mehta do.	78	61	68.	63.	26 2 0	25 8 0	286 5 0	258 12 11	
1	1	Gola do.	48	48	37.	37.	.....	16 14 0	.....	165 12 5	
1	1	Rájpur do.	60	60	34.	34.	.....	13 3 6	.....	137 14 10	
1	1	Rádhapur Anglo-Vernacular School	35	30	25.	19.	47 8 0	39 13 0	7,000 7 6	1,294 7 3	
1	1	Rádhapur Taluka School	344	218	240.	179.	240 4 0	212 2 0	1,714 15 11	899 9 1	
1	1	Sami do.	159	157	118.	98.	75 15 0	79 0 0	809 2 8	612 2 0	
1	1	Mujpur Vernacular School	62	69	38.2	39.	31 11 0	32 11 0	305 4 10	108 14 11	
1	1	Gotarka do.	19	17	13.	10.	12 12 0	11 10 0	140 16 8	117 9 10	
1	1	Bankeshvar do.	21	32	10.33	22.39	15 8 0	19 7 0	183 4 8	159 7 7	
1	1	Tund do.	41	34	34.	25.	0 14 0	0 10 0	143 8 1	200 5 7	
1	1	Kunvar do.	30	30	21.	13.	19 4 0	14 1 0	185 12 9	130 0 9	
1	1	Lolada do.	34	30	27.	21.	28 2 0	20 1 0	284 7 2	204 14 5	
1	1	Dudhka do.	27	23	22.	17.	16 8 0	15 10 0	163 8 0	128 12 0	
1	1	Panchasvar do.	26	24	23.	18.	14 6 0	13 14 0	220 16 8	139 6 3	
1	1	Chándur (large) do.	32	28	26.8	21.	19 6 0	15 10 0	253 2 8	181 15 11	
1	1	Ved do.	21	20	13.	12.	7 10 0	7 3 6	224 8 1	124 13 8	
1	1	Raphu do.	20	21	16.9	17.	6 14 0	7 13 0	209 15 5	125 5 8	
1	1	Rádhapur Girls' School	90	78	49.	34.	.....	.....	751 5 8	821 7 6	
1	1	Do. Urdu School	35	34	26.	16.	.....	.....	114 11 6	198 5 8	
1	1	Vaghel Vernacular School	.....	36	.....	23.	.....	.....	.....	183 15 6	
1	1	Padla do.	.....	23	.....	16.	.....	.....	.....	138 1 3	
1	1	Tharad do.	189	93	120.	70.	63 5 0	43 9 0	517 9 6	499 11 0	
1	1	Morvada do.	46	46	28.	25.	14 3 6	15 1 0	211 12 3	239 10 3	
1	1	Bhorole do.	14	13	10.	10.	6 0 6	4 7 6	163 7 19	145 8 3	
1	1	Dua do.	22	21	17.1	13.2	186 13 7	100 2 8	105 14 1	112 0 6	
1	1	Vuv do.	148	110	66.	85.	47 12 6	45 12 0	523 9 0	439 11 4	
1	1	Dhima do.	41	33	26.	23.	13 1 6	12 12 6	118 15 9	211 11 9	
1	1	Suigam do.	54	40	40.	33.	18 15 6	17 0 6	202 9 9	283 6 6	
1	1	Asura do.	28	17	16.	14.	7 0 0	7 0 0	165 8 1	104 12 6	
1	1	Thara do.	72	78	54.	65.7	42 1 0	42 3 0	770 10 0	857 14 0	
1	1	Un do.	47	50	39.	33.	23 11 0	21 10 0	381 10 4	187 10 0	
1	1	Samao do.	40	43	30.	29.	9 7 0	12 0 0	305 10 7	219 0 0	
1	1	Umri do.	33	37	23.6	23.7	10 7 0	10 0 0	145 14 8	166 11 3	
1	1	Vada do.	20	32	13.	13.2	5 3 6	4 2 0	223 9 0	84 7 8	
1	1	Sihori do.	19	10	11.	8.11	3 6 6	.....	115 11 0	123 9 5	
1	1	Diodar do.	26	32	16.	15.2	8 1 0	9 2 6	163 6 0	169 1 1	
1	1	Tervada do.	10	21	17.9	10.4	4 6 0	4 10 0	159 6 3	137 14 0	
1	1	Santalpur do.	43	36	37.	23.	15 7 0	12 12 6	246 15 5	207 15 0	
1	1	Vársáhi do.	69	101	64.	43.	8 11 7	63 12 0	293 12 2	481 0 9	
1	1	Amrápur do.	8	.....	10.	.....	.....	.....	110 12 8	.....	
1	1	Abiyana do.	.....	15	.....	5.	.....	.....	.....	125 0 3	
50	64	Total	3,343	3,337	2,447.37	2,276.9	1,877 11 1	2,030 15 0	20,476 15 5	30,503 3 5	The school at Amrápur was abolished and in place of that a new one at Abiyana has been opened.

ENCLOSURE No. 20.

The Press.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATION	
			(a)	
			Newspapers.	
1	2	3	4	
		None.		

W. A. SALMON, Colonel.

Pálanpur, 5th August 1893.

Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Annual Administration Report of the Pálanpur State for the year 1892-93.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

This is the second annual report of its kind. The appreciation shown by the Political Superintendent and Bombay Government on the last year's report is a great incentive to the issue of this one.

2. As mentioned in the previous report this State stands first among the 11 States comprised in the Pálanpur Superintendency. Its area is about 3,177 square miles, a portion of which is covered by hills and jungles. The number of villages it owns is 503, two having been newly populated in the year under report. It pays no tribute to the British Government, but pays Bábásái Rs. 50,000 as tribute to His Highness the Gáikwár.

3. Among the noteworthy events of the year the most important and prominent is the bestowal of the title of the Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on His Highness Diván Sáheb Shri Sherma-homed Khánji, the ruler of this State, by Her Imperial Majesty the Queen. This gracious recognition of the personal merits of His Highness and the achievement of works of reforms introduced by him since after his accession to the gadi is a most welcome event and was announced in the beginning of this year among the new year's honours.

4. The other important events of the year are the finishing of the surveys and beginning of the construction of the Pálanpur-Deesa Railway Branch from here to Deesa. The contribution of a sum of Rs. 1,85,000 towards the construction of this line, coupled with the expenses of building the Goodfellow Hospital with quarters for the medical officer and his staff on the spot and also that of the new extensive jail and the outlay of Rs. 10,000 for the erection of the Scott Girls' School and other public works, having made the year one of extraordinary expenditure, it is to be regretted His Highness had, through pecuniary inconvenience, to abandon his long-cherished desire of completing his travels in North India. But when the financial condition of the State make it convenient, His Highness is very earnest about completing his travels and that too at a not very distant date.

5. The labours of the Special Settlement Officer, Mr. A. Brownlow Fforde, have almost come to an end and his decisions will shortly be delivered. If, along with the separation of joint villages, jurisdiction is allowed concurrently, there will be by this State a complete and unrestricted enjoyment of the revenues thereof. Otherwise a prolific source of disputes with Dánta will ever continue to give endless troubles to all concerned. The disputes with the Ghadváda Thákors are likely to be entrusted to an arbitration, and if so entrusted these too stand the chance of a speedy adjudication.

6. Some important changes in the personnel of the administrative staff have transpired in the year. This State has lost an old and experienced servant in the lamented death of Mr. Vellubháí Dolji, the Náib Kárbhári. He died on 27th January 1893 and has been succeeded by his son, Mr. Sobhágchand, who has, by creditably doing for a number of years the onerous duties of the Tehsildár and First Class Magistrate of Deesa, earned a good name as an able and industrious officer. The Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Vandránandás Vallabhdás Patwary, having been appointed Chief Kárbhári of the State of Bajána in Kathiáwár, delivered over charge of his duties to Mr. Girdharlál Vithaldás on the 6th of March. Mr. Vandránandás has very efficiently carried on the incipient portion of the Vighoti system now being introduced in the villages under this State. His successor is pushing on the work so ably commenced by him. Mr. Pránlál Bhogilál, Appellate Judge, having resigned his post, Mr. Vámanráo Bákrishna Barve, Thándár of the Wadhwan Civil Station, was appointed his successor in January last, but his lamentable death by the end of March after a protracted illness has left a vacancy which will have to be soon filled up by the appointment of an equally qualified man.

7. As mentioned in paragraph 12 of the last annual report, the Registration Act has been enforced from the 26th June 1892. The department has been working under the supervision of the Sir Nyâyadhish. A separate Sub-Registrar has been appointed for Pálanpur itself, and in the districts the Thándárs have been entrusted with this work in addition to their own duties. A New Limitation Act has been framed and it has received the sanction of His Highness. It is now being circulated among the people and will come in force from 3rd July 1894, corresponding to the beginning of Samvat 1951.

8. The greatest and most noteworthy reform, introduced in this State in the past year, is the abolition of Veith or enforced labour. This much desired reform was brought about in July last. The different classes of artizans, such as Tailors, Plasterers, Grocers, Masons, Oilsman, Goldsmiths, Blacksmiths, Mochis, Potters, Carders, Khatries, Tanners and others who were compelled up to then to work for the Darbár and some of its officials gratis, have been totally relieved from this much-abused system. They are now being paid fair wages for their work of which the rates have been fixed by the Darbár. Governments of India and Bombay have expressed their satisfaction in most suitable and choice terms to this Darbár for the intelligence and spirit of self-sacrifice evinced by it by the abolition of this injurious old system.

II.—GENERAL CONDITION, RESOURCES AND INDUSTRY.

9. The amount of rainfall in the year and the average of the previous five

Average of previous five years.	Rainfall in 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
23 inches and 31 cents.	40 inches and 50 cents.	17 inches and 19 cents.	...

years have been given in the subjoined table. Therefrom it will appear that *Jupiter Pluvius* has been exceptionally indulgent to us in the year under review. A copious down-pour

of rain is indeed a welcome thing, but extraordinary rains prove injurious, which has been partially the case in the last monsoon. Crops were partly spoiled by too much of moisture and cold. The different Beeds had their grass somewhat rendered black by subsequent and untimely falls of rain. But on the other hand an over-indulgent monsoon has brought in its concomitant advantages. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation purposes has lasted longer to the great convenience of the people in general and the cultivators respectively.

10. Public health has not been good in the year under report. There was cholera from the month of September to December. It was not of a virulent type here. It greatly prevailed in Deesa and some villages in its district. Fever prevailed in the whole State with fearful and widespread extensiveness, but did not cause so much lamentable mortality as it did in the neighbouring States. To alleviate the sufferings of the villagers from fever the Darbár distributed large quantities of quinine in addition to the relief afforded by the Pálanpur Darbár Hospital and Dispensary. Every village official was provided with a large quantity of quinine to give it free to fever patients. Were it not for this charitable arrangement, hundreds of poor villagers would have died from malarial fever which had appeared in all the horrors of a dire visitation.

11. The local industries are the same as those mentioned in paragraph 19 of the last annual report. There is no appreciable change in them except that an attempt is being made to introduce silk dyeing and weaving by manual labour.

12. The articles of export are leathers, leather works, bones, hides, swords, different kinds of cloth made at Kanohar, Deesa fancy works and articles of native cutlery. Among vegetable products, rice, rapeseed, sisamum, &c., are the important exports.

13. The marble quarries in the Sarotri Jungles near the Gombhu hills are being worked by contractor Lalji Rághavji of Rajkot. He has made a road 7 miles in length from the quarry to the railway station of Roh, which village belongs to this State. The carrying of the excavations has thus been facilitated. The working of the quarries is still confined to their upper strata which are used for making lime. But it is hoped that the lower strata, when reached, will

disclose layers of marble of a superior order. The ruins of ancient temples at some distance from these quarries furnish evidence of there being excellent marble imbedded in these hilly jungles. Now that the road is made the excavation of the quarries will be pushed on with vigour and probably with advantage to the contractor.

14. The subjoined table will show at a glance the average rates of cereals for the year under review and the preceding one :—

Year.	Bājri.	Wheat.	Mutt.	Gram.	Mug.	Superior Rice.	Inferior Rice.	Remarks.
Pounds per Rupee.								
1891-92 ...	28	23	32½	27	22½	15½	16½	
1892-93 ...	28	23	33	28	23	12	14	

It will be easily seen from a comparison of the above rates that bājri and wheat, which are the staple food of the people here, are the same for both years. Mutt and gram, which are largely consumed by horses, are somewhat cheaper. No great change has taken place in the rate of mug, but rice of both descriptions is dearer. The heavy rains to some extent spoiled rice-crops, too much of moisture proved injurious and hence the price of rice has risen.

15. Grass has been abundant and cheap and the previous year's want of fodder has been more than compensated by the unusual amount of rainfall which enables us to say that as a matter of fact cattle have fared very well throughout the year. They have been free from disease.

III.—REVENUE.

16. The "Kultur" and "plough" systems of assessing the crops, described in paragraph 27 of the previous report, are now slowly but steadily giving way to the Vighoti system. This reform is calculated to enhance the land revenue. According to the "Kultur" method the Darbār's share is calculated only by an estimate of the crops while they are standing in the fields. This estimate is mostly in favour of the cultivators and is consequently much liked by them. This accounts for their persistent refusal to accept the Vighoti system. Hence it is necessary to employ tact and spirit of compromise with them and overcome their callous indifference and reluctance.

17. In spite of such difficulties we have succeeded in introducing Vighoti in 42 villages in the course of the year under report. Appendix A is a statement showing the total number of villages owned by this State and their numbers surveyed and assessed in the year under report and in the previous years as well as of how many of them remain to be surveyed and assessed.

18. The introduction of Vighoti in 42 villages in the course of a year in the face of so many difficulties is no small a success.

19. The number of villages has increased by two, one having been populated in the Mehta Tāluka and one in the Deesa Tāluka.

20. Appendix A also shows that the number of villages, the survey of which has been completed in the year under review, is 13. Further details on this subject will be given under the head of Surveys.

21. The number of the villages enjoyed by the Jāghirdārs and Patawats continues to be 145, while that of the co-shared villages is nearly 100.

22. A comparative statement (Appendix B) showing the figures of revenues derived from the Khālsa, Patta and Pasāita lands for the years Samvat 1947 and 1948 is attached.

23. The increase of Rs. 6,423-7-5 in spite of deficient rains in the Khālsa land revenue for Samvat 1948 is mainly attributable to the enhancement in the

prices of the different kinds of produce, to the Vighoti system of assessment in some of the villages, and to increase in irrigated lands by additional wells.

24. The fall-off of Rs. 1,852-10-1 in the income of the Patta villages is due to the village of Khodla having lapsed to the State on account of the death of His Highness' aunt, Amírbibi Sáhib, and the same fact goes to add to that extent to the figure of Khálsa income.

25. There having been no change in the service-tenure lands, the figures of the income of the Pasáita lands remain the same for both the years.

26. In the year 1892-93, 117 pucca wells have been newly sunk against only 53 in the preceding year. The increase in the number is due to the Takávi system of advances to the cultivators made by the State during the year to encourage the turning of dry-crop lands into irrigated lands. This enterprise was partially prompted by deficient rains.

27. A total sum of Rs. 4,251-8-0 has been paid to different people for the above purpose in the year. Besides Vighoti, the Takávi system of lending money to the cultivating classes is another mode of promoting the land revenues of a State. Besides 117 pucca wells 231 kutchá wells have been sunk in the year against 255 in the previous year.

28. A sum of Rs. 344 has been expended in agricultural improvements. This amount consists of small payments made as sheer encouragement to those cultivators who sink and construct pucca wells.

29. In connection with our opium revenues the amended Treaty with Government deserves a passing mention here. The Home Government in due consideration of our representation have been pleased to increase the amount of opium compensation from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 31,500 per annum. The New Treaty was concluded in the course of the year under review.

IV.—FINANCES.

30. The financial year in this State extends from the 2nd of Ashád Sud to the 1st of Ashád Sud of the succeeding year. The financial figures for the Samvat 1948 similarly embrace the period intervening between 7th July 1891 and 26th June 1892. This is to be borne in mind while perusing this summary.

31. Appendix C is the statement showing receipts and disbursements of revenue for the year Samvat 1948. At the end of the preceding year there was a balance of Rs. 21,743-13-6. In Samvat 1948 the grand total of income from all sources amounts to Rs. 5,89,798-14-11, making a total of Rs. 6,11,542-12-5. Deducting therefrom Rs. 6,06,296-8-5 the total amount of expenditures under all heads there was left a balance of Rs. 5,246-4-0. It is evident from these items that the receipts and expenditures are both almost the same as in the previous year. There is no appreciable difference requiring any special remarks.

32. In the current year good rains and the partial introduction of the Vighoti system will, it is hoped, tend to increase the income of the State to some extent.

33. As mentioned in paragraph 44 of the preceding report, "Siccai" rupee is the current coin in this State. This is an old coin and its exchange rate is very fluctuating, depending as it does on that prevalent at different times in His Highness the Gáikwár's neighbouring districts. The worn out coins are considered depreciated and pass for indefinitely less value than a rupee. Several conferences of the Darbári officers and the leading Sávkárs were held under the personal supervision of His Highness and the matter of introducing the Government rupee in place of the Siccai is being seriously considered to avoid monetary complications that may any day arise. The change indeed will be a great reform, but its probable effects require the adoption of remedial measures being taken beforehand. The problem is a stern one and needs a very delicate handling as the interests of merchants and other classes of people have to be safeguarded.

V.—POLICE.

34. The following table shows the strength of the Regular Police, Foot and Mounted, as also of the Village Police as it stands at present :—

Regular Foot Police.	Regular Mounted Police.	Village Police.	Total.
441	159	2,334	2,934

Comparing the above figures with those of the previous year as given in paragraph 45 of the preceding annual report, it will be apparent that there has been an increase of three in the first two heads while the strength of the Village Police remains the same. It should be noted that the above figures include the Police Superintendent, ten Faujdárs and two drill Masters (one for training the Foot having been engaged in the year) and one Bugler. Besides about 100 Savárs of the Patawats who enjoy villages or shares therein as service-tenure do police duties whenever they are called upon to do so.

35. In Samvat 1948 the total expenditure for the Police Department has come to Rs. 86,176-3-10 against Rs. 67,788-1-0 incurred in the preceding year under circumstances mentioned in paragraph 47 of that year's report. According to the Treaty of 20th October 1890 with the British Government this State is bound to maintain an expenditure of Rs. 82,350. The reason why the amount has been exceeded is the outlay expended in providing dress, &c., for the police, and furnishing it, though partially up to now, with the necessary arms and ammunitions.

36. The annual figure of the cost of the Village Police continues to be the same, viz. Rs. 46,680. Its strength remains the same also as detailed in paragraph 48 of the previous annual report.

37. Appendix D shows the working of the Police for the year under report as also for the previous year. By comparing the figures of both the years the number of offences reported during the year under report will be found less than that in the previous year, and consequently the number of persons arrested is less. 866 persons were sent for trial against 871; out of the former 522 were convicted against 515 in the previous year. The number discharged or acquitted is 349 against 294, while the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested has risen from 42·9 to 45·9, and similarly the percentage of accused convicted to persons sent for trial has increased from 59·1 to 60·3. These results of the working of the police are doubtless more satisfactory and bespeak the increasing efficiency of the Police Department.

38. From Appendix E it will appear that the value of property stolen has increased slightly, while the value of property recovered is almost equal to that of the preceding year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen shows a fall-off of 1·3. This, though slight, is to be regretted, and the police has been warned to show better result in this direction for the current year, and it is hoped it will succeed in spite of the exaggeration of valuing the property stolen by the people who are robbed of the same. The over-valuation is due to the "Vultur" system described in paragraph 53 of the previous report.

39. In the year under report there were only two murder cases, one of them with dacoity. In the one with dacoity there was an acquittal and in the other the criminals were duly punished. There were three cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in two of which the criminals were convicted. Only one case of dacoity purely so called took place. It resulted in the conviction of the accused.

40. No mail robbery took place whatever in the year.

41. As for Bîrwatias we have fortunately none and therefore we have to say nothing on outlawry.

42. Special Police bundobust was made at the times of annual fairs at Bálarám Mahádev, Tokária Mahádev, at the Jain temple of Bhildi, at Mokesvar, Malan, Fuzelamasum and Rupál. They passed off quietly and peacefully.

43. The Mounted and Foot Police are being drilled by small numbers successively. An extra man for the foot has been employed. Those men and savárs that have undergone training when reviewed present an aspect of a thorough discipline. They are furnished with dress and are being furnished with arms and ammunitions.

44. The Custom Inspector and the Police Superintendent have been as usual to inspect one after another all the stations on the Opium Preventive Line. The latter officer also inspected the Police Thánas while on his tour.

45. The salaries of some of the Police officers are handsome as they belonged to the defunct Levy, and as long as they have to be maintained as per terms of the Treaty, their salaries preclude the facility of incurring any extra cost in the way of increasing the pays of some low-paid Faujlárs. Still those of Mebeta and Gudh have been granted increase of pay in the course of the year, and while that of Deesa is under consideration.

46. This State Police readily accords all assistance in its power to the Imperial Police and the Railway Police. A hearty co-operation works good results and preserves harmony which both are highly desirable.

47. A code of Police rules has been framed and sanctioned by the Darbár for the guidance of its officers and other subordinate servants. It contains 10 chapters on different subjects useful to that body. Copies of these rules are distributed gratis to those of its members who can read.

VI.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

48. The number of Civil Courts, Original and Appellate, and their powers and functions, remain the same as detailed in paragraph 61 of the previous year's report.

49. Of the 10 Courts, two are solely appellate ones. The results of their working is shown in Appendix F, from which it will appear that the Huzúr Court has decided 15 regular second appeals, leaving a balance of one only. Besides it has disposed of 40 miscellaneous appeals, of which 23 related to disputes regarding immoveable property and 17 to interlocutory orders and execution of decrees together.

50. The Appellate Court had a less number of appeals filed in it, it being 39 against 58 in the preceding year. Consequently the number of appeals decided is less, it being 44 against 75 in 1891-92. The balance left at the end of the year under report is 11 against 16 at the end of the preceding year—*vide* Appendix F. During the protracted illness of Mr. Vámanráo, the Appeal Judge, who has subsequently died, Messrs. Ghirdharlál and Bhupatrám were entrusted with the disposal of the appeals. It is to their credit that the balance of the undisposed of appeals has been brought to the minimum figure of 11.

51. The work done by the various Original Civil Courts is given in Appendix G, from which it is manifest that 3,249 cases have been disposed of in the year against 2,961 in 1891-92, showing a surplus of 288. This is indeed satisfactory work. Mr. Bhupatrám Navnitram, the Sir Nyáyádhish, seems to have done good work as the cases that come before him are more complicated, they being above the amount of Rs. 1,000. Among the rest the Pálanpur Sub-Judge Mr. Motilál, and the Pálanpur District Sub-Judge, Mr. Dungarshi, appear to have been very assiduous in deciding large numbers of cases.

52. The balance of undecided cases could have been yet reduced had not fever that prevailed for months together kept away parties to suits from attending the Courts on specified days. The work done on the whole is satisfactory, showing as it does, prompt dispensation of justice on the part of the Judges.

53. For administering criminal justice, besides the Huzúr Court, and the Court of the Appeal Judge, both of which are exclusively Appellate Courts, there are in all 9 Courts, one at Malan having been abolished and its duties amalgamated with that of the Pálanpur First Class Magistrate's Court. Malan is only six miles from Pálanpur, and the villages that were under Malan Magistrate are equally near to Pálanpur. Again a very small number of cases used to come before it. Hence it was necessary to do away with it in the manner above indicated.

54. Appendix H shows the results of the working of the two Criminal Appeal Courts. The Huzúr Court has disposed of all the 21 appeals, leaving nothing as balance, while the Appeal Judges' Court has decided 41, leaving a balance of four.

55. The result of the working of the different Original Criminal Courts has been detailed in Appendix I, from which it will appear that they have decided 834 cases, leaving a balance of 21 against 32 at the end of the previous year.

56. There were only six Sessions cases, of which one was murder case, three of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one murder with dacoity and one of dacoity.

57. There was no case of mail robbery in the course of the year.

58. It is due to Mr. Maganbhai Ujambhái to state here that he has worked very hard in the discharge of his heavy duties of the Pálanpur First Class Magistrate. He has disposed of 238 cases, leaving a balance of 5 only, including the Malan cases. The other Magistrates also have worked well and shown satisfactory results.

59. The total amount of fines inflicted in 1892-93 is Rs. 8,302-6-0 against Rs. 4,541-4-11, thus showing a surplus of Rs. 3,761-1-1.

60. The proceeds of commission fees charged on the institution of civil cases aggregate to Rs. 11,458-2-1 against Rs. 13,350-5-6, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,892-3-5. The number of cases filed is greater than in the preceding year, and yet the fee receipts are smaller. However the aggregate value of civil suits filed in the course of the year is Rs. 1,83,330-1-5 against Rs. 1,25,696-10-6 in the previous year. From this and the statistics it is apparent that there has been a greater number of pauper suits in the year under report.

61. In 1892-93 the number of decrees executed is 3,174 against 2,363 in 1891-92. Consequently 811 more decrees have been executed owing to the year having been a good one and to the prompt working of the execution department with the assistance of the two additional hands given to it.

62. The New Limitation Act has been passed and is to come in force from 3rd July 1894, corresponding to the beginning of Samvat 1951, that is, more than a year hence. The reasons for allowing this much of time are obvious. A Limitation Act is likely to have a great deal of effect on the past transactions between creditors and debtors. These transactions are concluded on the understanding of the old limitation rules and people must have time enough to settle them or take legal proceedings on them.

63. For the convenience of people in the districts, the Meheta, Dhanally and Ghud Thándárs have been invested with civil powers to the extent of Rs 25 as a tentative measure, and it is contemplated to increase these powers if the measure adopted proves a success. The powers thus invested are being exercised from the beginning of the current year.

64. It was a practice here to charge the prisoners with their diet expenses while in jail and recover the same from them. This undesirable practice having been brought to the kind notice of His Highness, he has consented to abolish it at once, and it has been done away with since March last. This will be looked upon as a noticeable reform in the Judicial Department.

65. The scheme of separating judicial and revenue branches has been carried out in the talukas of Dhanera and Panthaváda. The salaries of the revenue officers have not at all been reduced, but kept the same while they have been relieved of the dual duties. Two well-paid and competent men have been appointed for the discharge of judicial work in the said two talukas, and they are doing their duties satisfactorily, having no revenue work to interfere. The revenue work being very heavy in these distant districts, this measure was considered advisable, and experience shows that it works well.

VII.—JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

66 There is one jail in the city of Pálanpur and there are seven lock-ups

Number remain- ing on 31st March 1892.	Number admitted in 1892-93.	Total.	Number dis- charged in 1892-93.	Number abscon- ded.	Number died in the year.	Total.	Number remain- ing on 31st March 1893.
141	745	886	752	1	14	767	119

in the talukas. The sub-joined table shows that the total number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year was 119. Greater number of deaths out of 14 in the year are owing to fever.

67. The rate of subsistence allowance per prisoner *per diem* is one anna and six pies. This and all other expenses connected with the prisoners, including the charges of clothing them, &c., have come to Rs. 4,439-14-5 in Samvat 1948 against Rs. 7,677-13-5 in Samvat 1947. The reason for the expense having fallen short by Rs. 3,237-15-0 is that, in Samvat 1947 there was an intercalary month and a lunatic of this State having been kept at Ahmedabad his subsistence charges amounting to Rs. 1,957-11-1 were paid.

68. The new spacious and costly jail that has been completed during the course of the year outside the city will be occupied in a short time as soon as the huge outer wall which is now under rapid construction is finished. Mistri Rághavji of Rájkot has been given a separate contract for the wall. He is doing good work at a cheaper rate. A well sunk for the new jail is now being constructed. A reservoir and two tanks inside the outer wall have been made and will be connected by pipes with the well outside the same for enabling the inmates of the jail to make a free and safe use of its water. This new jail has cost from its beginning up to date Rs. 65,645-9-9 and is likely to require an outlay of about Rs. 10,000 more before it is quite ready for occupation. This building is so substantial and spacious in spite of some curtailments already made that it will be permanently sufficient for all requirements.

69. In the present jail though there is but scanty accommodation, carpet-weaving has been introduced and is being done by a few long-term prisoners. The work they have turned out as samples is very good. This useful industry will be extensively carried on when the new jail is occupied wherein a couple of workshops have been built for this and other sorts of industry.

70. The prisoners are employed to do municipal road work, watering trees, hedging them and in garden labour. They are now freed from the liability of paying their subsistence charges which used to be levied from them up to March last.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

71. For diffusing education neither pains nor expenses are spared by the Darbár. The Pálanpur High School is receiving every aid and it has, be it said to the credit of the Head Master Mr. Morárji and his staff, succeeded in passing 3 out of 6 students at the last Matriculation Examination. In appreciation of this, deserving promotions will be shortly given to the most members of the staff and an additional hand for teaching Sanskrit will also be provided.

72. Mr. Pitámburbháí Háthibháí has founded a scholarship of the value of Rs. 3 per month in connection with the local High School. It bears his father's name and is designated "Háthibháí scholarship" and is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks in the 6th standard class at the annual examination. It is tenable for one year.

73. The subjoined tabular statement embodies the numbers of pupils

High School.	Táluka School.	Urdu School.	Gríla' School.	Total.	13 Village Schools.	Grand Total.
124	333	100	103	660	963	1,623

attending each school in the city of Pálanpur and 13 schools in its villages, from which it will appear that the grand total of pupils for the year exceeds the last year's grand total which was 1,451 by 172. This increase will

be, it is hoped, considered satisfactory. It goes to demonstrate that education is progressing slowly and steadily in this State.

74. In the 13 village schools, two have been included, one of Rájpur and the other of Gola. A new school has been opened in this year at Kodram as also a female class in connection with the Deesa School.

75. The Scott Girls' School in Pálanpur, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 18th November 1891, was opened by Mrs. Scott on the 1st of December last by holding a grand meeting. It is a very nice building, situated in the very heart of the city, and is attended by 103 pupils. Mr. Pitámburbháí Háthibháí having offered a sum of Rs. 500 to found from its interest prizes for the different classes of the said girls' school in memory of his deceased sister Jádaybái, the generous gift of the donor has been accepted with thanks by the Political Superintendent.

76. A Máli woman named Velli having died childless and leaving some property, His Highness has been pleased to devote the surplus of Rs. 700 left after her funeral ceremonies were duly performed to the founding of a scholarship in the Scott Girls' School tenable by a Máli girl attending it.

77. A new school-house is being built at Gudh and is estimated to cost about Rs. 3,500.

78. Prince Hyderally Khánji is attending the local high school, and it is gratifying to note that in the course of a year's studies he is likely to finish two standards. This speaks well of his Private Tutor, Mr. Tribhovan Purshotam, as well.

79. The Váráhi School Master, Bápálál Virchand, continues to get his monthly scholarship of Rs. 20 from this State while attending the Bombay School of Arts.

80. The total expenditure for educational purposes for Samvat 1948 amounts to Rs. 11,606-13-10 against Rs. 9,503-3-9 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 2,103-10-1 bears ample testimony to the attention and encouragement accorded by the Darbár to the spread of education in the State.

IX.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

81. The Pálanpur Hospital and Dispensary have been removed from the old building in the city into the new splendid Goodfellow Hospital which was declared open by Colonel W. Scott, Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, on the 15th of March last. The foundation-stone of this hospital was laid by the late lamented Colonel Goodfellow, whose name it bears, on the 1st of January 1891. This magnificent structure, with quarters for the medical officer and his three assistants with the necessary outhouses and a dead-house, is a new ornament to this city as is spontaneously remarked by every one who views them. The total amount expended in constructing this hospital is Rs. 42,000, and the cost of the Assistant Surgeon's quarters alone now under construction, with its necessary outhouses, will cost about Rs. 10,000 more. This will make a grand total of Rs. 52,000. The Darbár have, with their usual largeness of mind and with pleasure, sanctioned this very high item to meet the increasing want of medical aid to their subjects and provide a first class hospital in the capital. The main building for the hospital consists of 10 large halls in all, which are appropriated, respectively, for the Doctor's prescribing purposes, examination rooms for male and female patients, medical store-rooms, and the hall for the compounders, and two wards for inpatients, wherein there is sufficient accommodation for about 50 beds. New furniture, all specially and durably made in Bombay and worth about Rs. 1,000, has been provided. Large quantities of medicines are supplied as they are wanted. With liberal provision like this, coupled with the fact that medicines, however valuable, are dispensed to the sick gratis, it is hoped that the hospital will grow more and more popular every day and the people will appreciate the blessing placed so generously within their easy reach, and give the Darbár satisfaction of a large sum of money being benevolently utilized.

82. In the year under report the total number of out-patients suffering from diseases of different denominations that resorted for medical treatment was 16,530 against 14,502 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,028. This

at once proves the increasing popularity of the medical officer, Dr. Wadia, and his staff and a greater faith in the minds of the people for English medicines.

83. There has been a marked increase in the daily average attendance of the out-patients. It has risen to 199.4 in 1892-93 against 191.7 in the year 1891-92.

84. The number of major operations performed in the year is 21 against 34 and that of the minor ones is 539 against 375. In the former there is a decrease of 13 and in the latter an increase of 164 operations.

85. In the year under review the thermometer ranged from 55 to 109 degrees instead of 60 to 106 degrees in the previous year. This shows that there was more cold and more heat in the past year.

86. The number of in-patients admitted during the year is 123 and 12 had remained under treatment at the end of 1891-92. Of these 135, 125 were discharged cured, 6 died, and 4 remained at the end of the past year.

87. Now that in the new hospital there is accommodation for 50 beds, the number of in-patients is sure to go up very high. A good number of in-patients seek relief in the hospital from Sidhpur, Kharedi and other neighbouring railway stations.

88. The amount expended in purchasing medicines by the State in the year Samvat 1948 is Rs. 3,797-0-10 against Rs. 2,969-11-6 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 827-5-4 more has been thus spent in the purchase of medicines which are supplied by the State in a right liberal and unstinted fashion.

89. The cost of the medical staff, including the contingent charges, has come to Rs. 2,049-11-6 in Samvat 1948 against Rs. 1,588-6-3 in the previous year, while the subsistence charges for the in-patients amount to Rs. 402-4-6 against Rs. 309-12-3.

90. The number of *post-mortem* examinations performed in the year was 10, while medico-legal opinion was given in 91 cases, comprising 75 cases of injuries, wounds, &c., 12 of pregnancy and abortion, and 4 of poisons.

91. The trained matron's pay has been increased by the Darbār from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 in recognition of the good work she is doing.

92. In consideration of the people of our districts round the Deesa Cantonment resorting for medical aid to the Cantonment Hospital and Dispensary, this State has generously subscribed a handsome sum of Rs. 1,000 to its funds.

X. -MUNICIPALITY.

93. The municipality for the city of Pálanpur is being placed on a better footing every year. The paid Secretary sees that the old roads within and without the city are constantly repaired, watered and lighted at night. The Bazār street has been cleared of the sand under which it was imbedded to the great convenience of the people, carts and carriages. The uneven site of the city and the low plinths of the houses and want of materials combine to render the making of very pucca roads almost an impossible task. Hence prisoners are constantly employed in keeping the roads in good order by using pieces of bricks, tiles and kunker which though not very hard is obtained with great difficulty.

94. Outside the city the road to the Gobri Tank with branches to the Virbái Gate, to the New Jail, the Eed Musjid and the Pataleshvar Temple are completed, and they and the old roads are in good order at present. These works have been promptly done by employing extra supervision.

95. The municipality has but one principal source of income, and that is the levy of the octroi duty, but the proceeds thereof being very small, hardly suffice to meet the municipal expenses. The amount of octroi duty for the year Samvat 1948 has come to Rs. 2,889-1-2, while the municipal expenditure

aggregate to Rs. 7,828-10-9 against Rs. 8,861-4-7 in the previous year. The sub-heads of disbursements with amount of each item are inserted below :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Municipal Garden (Talebág)	...	...	844	6	6
Watering the roads	...	...	1,455	1	0
Repairs to roads and sweeping charges	...	...	3,061	0	3
Lighting the streets	...	...	877	5	0
Salaries of municipal staff	...	...	1,084	4	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	506	10	0
Total	...	...	7,828	10	9

96. The “LeGeyt Market” is now more popularly used by the Mális, a large number of whom occupies the stalls to sell vegetables and flowers. They are allowed a free use of the stalls.

97. The Dill-Khushal and the Talebág Gardens are both open to the public. They maintain their flourishing condition as before.

98. The fire-engine is tested every week to see that it is in a good working condition. But happily fires are very scarce here and none worth being noticed has occurred in the year under report.

99. The distillery in the city, though kept scrupulously clean, was calculated to render the part in which it was situated insanitary and especially so when cholera prevailed. It has, therefore, been removed outside the city at a safe distance and measures taken to preserve cleanliness within its precincts. As there was no condition in the deed of farm granted to the distiller, the expenses of making a new distillery outside the city has been borne by the State. The amount spent thereon is Rs. 450.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

100. The principal public works completed in the course of the year under report are the “Scott Girls’ School”, “the Goodfellow Hospital” and the New Jail proper, while its outer wall is now only under construction.

101. The “Scott Girls’ School” has cost Rs. 10,000 instead of Rs. 8,000 as was first estimated, including houses and shops purchased to have a large compound, while the jail expenses with the wall will go up to nearly Rs. 70,000 as the huge plan that was laid some years back has been finished with some curtailments.

102. The Gobri tank round which a road serving as well for an embankment is almost finished and three culverts, which are being built, and the several roads, one leading to this tank and the other branches of roads mentioned under the head of municipality, have all cost Rs. 6,750 from their beginning up to the end of March last.

103. The most important and noteworthy public work taken in hand during the year is the construction of the Pálanpur-Deesa Railway. Greater part of our contribution towards it has been already paid.

104. Appendix J is a statement showing the amounts expended for several public and Darbár works. It will be seen therefrom that the total expenditure on account of purely public works is Rs. 71,815-4-8 against Rs. 26,774-11-8 in the year Samvat 1947. The increase of Rs. 45,040-9-0, large as it is, is owing to the completion of the buildings mentioned in the initial paragraph of this chapter. It must be noted here that in no previous year such a large amount has been expended on public works, nor is it likely that within a few years to come the State will be able to incur it to such an extraordinary extent.

105. From the statistics given in the appendix referred to above it will also appear that the cost on the Darbár buildings has amounted to Rs. 9,620-12-4 in Samvat 1948 against Rs. 29,675-1-9. The fall-off of about Rs. 20,000 is but a very slight, making up for the huge amount expended in public works.

106. As regards the other items the said appendix speaks for itself and they, therefore, require no comments.

XII.—CUSTOMS.

107. Under this head we have to show for the year under report a somewhat poor figure of income. Excluding the royalty levied on the produce of the jungles, *viz.* Rs. 5,931-3-7, the accounts of which have been separately kept from the year under report, the income from custom dues amounts to Rs. 55,890-15-0 against Rs. 94,691-2-4 in the preceding year. The fall-off, great as it appears, is due to the jungle proceeds having been included in the custom accounts in Samvat 1947 and decrease in export trade in Samvat 1948. On account of a deficient rain there was a smaller outturn of rapeseed and other oil-seeds that are exported from here. Their rates again remaining low, there was no great inducement to merchants in the shape of profits to undertake to purchase and export them. This has heavily told upon our custom income in the year under report as was anticipated in paragraph 117 of the preceding report.

108. The system of levying custom dues and the arrangements to supervise the department continue as mentioned in paragraphs 118 and 119 of the preceding annual report.

109. The Limaj Thákor, whose three villages are under the jurisdiction of this State, has not yet concluded with the State the arrangement required according to the Treaty with the British Government. Negotiations with him are going on and all the efforts and persuasions of the Political Superintendent have as yet proved futile. Two or three such more cases still remain under settlement, but they will be concluded ere long.

XIII.—SURVEYS.

110. This department has been placed on a better footing in the course of the year under report. As a preliminary step to the introduction of the Vighoti system surveys of villages are an essential thing. To push them on vigorously 10 more surveyors have been newly employed, making a total of 22.

111. As mentioned in paragraph 122 of the preceding report, 127 villages were already surveyed ; 13 more have been completely surveyed in the year under report against 11 in the previous year, thus making a total of 140 villages. This is not very satisfactory, but the reason for it is not far to seek. A good number of surveyors had to do boundary work in the Pálanpur-Dánta Commission for the whole of the year. This left them no time at all for survey business.

112. Besides completing the surveys of 13 villages, 21 villages have been partially measured in the year under report. The surveys of these and other villages are now under rapid progress and it is hoped that with the additional hands supplied last year this Department will be able to show far better results.

113. Very often surveys have to be stopped owing to some boundary disputes between the villages. The settlement of these disputes takes time and retards, as a matter of course, the work of surveying or stops the putting up of boundary marks in case surveys are completed.

114. The annual expenses for the Survey Department for 1892-93 amount to Rs. 4,414-6-3 against Rs. 4,237-0-1 in the preceding year. The increase in the expenditure is but slight and needs no remarks.

115. The total number surveyed in 1892-93 is 1,849 covering 22,467 acres and 39 gunthas against 1,641 covering 19,541 acres and 23 gunthas in the previous year. From these statistics it appears that comparatively some more work has been done in the year under review.

116. Of the sum of Rs. 4,414-6-3 expended Rs. 1,041-11-1 are to be debited to the boundary work. This leaves Rs. 3,372-11-2 as the net amount of survey expenditure. This brings the average rate of expense on each survey number to Rs. 1-9-9 against Rs. 2-1-0 in the preceding year. On each acre the expense comes to Re. to 0-2-1 against Re. 0 2-9 in the previous year. These figures prove that the average rate of expense has been comparatively less in the year under report.

XIV.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

117. Noticeable reforms have been introduced in this department. A system of conservation and afforestation has been introduced. Plantations of teak having been sown in the Bálárám Jungle, a large number of it has grown up and they are being most scrupulously nourished. More teak seeds have to be sown in the beginning of the next rainy season and for this purpose a large area of land is being prepared with care and cost and seeds have been already obtained.

118. The indiscriminate cutting down of trees has been stopped. People now cannot cut certain sorts of wood, such as Sisum, Kher, Dhav, Beo, Haldarvo and Sevan, without a permit from the State official concerned. This permit is not given to people who would cut wood anywhere they like, but only to wholesale contractors to whom the area of jungle is pointed out. The people are, however, allowed to cut inferior kinds of wood without the payment of any charge as royalty if they bring the same in bundles that can be carried by one person. This course is commendable inasmuch as it saves the better sorts of trees and provides the poor villagers with a means of livelihood. Without this indulgence the villagers will hardly be induced to reside in the wooded country.

119. The forests of Bálárám and Jethi are the sole property of this Darbár, while those of Virampur and Kurza are the sole property of their Thákardás. The rest of them, viz., Sarotra, Dabhela, Kapasia, Powthi, Surbhakri and Kharra, are joint with their Thákardás. Plantations, therefore, can only be made in the two sole jungles, as in others the Thákardás would not like to share the cost. Again they are too poor to bear any such charge.

120. In former years the income of this department used to be incorporated with that of the Customs Department. But since Samvat 1948 separate accounts have been kept which show the income for that year to be Rs. 5,931-3-7, excluding the proceeds of grass growing in the jungles.

121. The expenditure on account of this department for the year Samvat 1948 amounts to Rs. 3,626-14-11 against Rs. 2,135-12-5 in the preceding year. The increased expenditure is owing to the Forest Inspector having drawn his pay for the full year, which was not the case in the preceding year, and to other minor charges for the improvement and better supervision of the forests.

XV.—REGISTRATION.

122. The Registration Act has come in force from the commencement of the current financial year, that is, from Ashád Sud 2nd Samvat 1949, corresponding to 26th June 1892.

123. The total number of documents presented for registration from the above date to the end of 31st March 1893 was 712, out of which 708 have been registered, leaving a balance of four pending inquiry. The aggregate value of the registered documents is Rs. 2,24,755-11-6. The amount of registration fee has come to Rs. 336-14-0.

124. For the city of Pálanpur there is a separate sub-registrar, who like the district officers that are required to do registration work in their respective tálukas in addition to their civil duties, acts under the Sir Nyáyádhish who is the registrar. Consequently it is only for Pálanpur City that the State has to bear extra expenses for keeping up a Registration Department. The total amount expended by it has come to Rs. 578-6-0. This includes the outlay for books and furniture supplied to start the department.

125. It may be observed that registration has found great favour among the transactors of money affairs in the city of Pálanpur, but not so much in the tálukas yet.

126. The reason of this probably is that most of the money-lenders belong to the Pálanpur City. The ignorance of, and non-appreciation of the benefits of registration by, the people of the outlying districts may be assigned as another reason.

XVI.—RAILWAYS.

127. Railways are greatly to be desired as they doubtless tend to extend and facilitate communications and develop the resources of a country.

128. The Pálanpur-Deesa Railway Branch referred to in paragraph 135 of the last year's annual report is now under rapid construction and it is hoped it will be opened for traffic after the next monsoon. This State has been paying its contribution of Rs. 1,85,000 by big instalments as the work progresses and will have finished the whole payment by the 20th of June next. It is said that a Railway from Deesa to Umarkot is under contemplation. If so, Karáchi will be connected by Railway and our Deesa Branch will bid fair to prove a great success and a lucrative enterprise to its proprietors. The important military station of Deesa which is day by day rising in prominence will be greatly benefited by the opening of the line. The inconvenience now being experienced by those who have to travel to, and from, it are simply intolerable and it is therefore earnestly hoped in all directions that the line be soon thrown open to the public. The railway authorities are doing all they can do to complete its construction in as little a time as possible.

129. This Darbár has ceded with its usual readiness all the land required for the line to run through its territory.

130. This State has undertaken to construct a pucca road from the proposed railway station near Deesa to the limits of the Cantonment whence it is to be continued by the camp authorities into their own limits. The said road is now being surveyed. Its construction will then be soon taken up. It is to be about 800 yards in length and 24 feet broad.

XVII.—VACCINATION.

131. There are four vaccinators for this State and this department is supervised by the Government Superintendent of Vaccination.

132. The number of children vaccinated during the year under report is mentioned by the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, Mr. Gheláráam Khushálbhái, to be 7,863, of whom 4,100 were male and 3,763 were female. It is fair to say that this result is creditable to the vaccinators as well as to Mr. Gheláráam.

133. The cost of maintaining this Department has been Rs. 3,044 in Samvat 1948 against Rs. 1,858-1-6 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the contribution of Rs. 253-0-11 paid by this State towards the gratuity paid to the Tharád Vaccinator, Mulek Jáffer, and to the arrears of pay of the Vaccinators.

XVIII.—LIBRARY.

134. "The Victoria Jubilee Institute" Library, situated on the railway station road from the city in a very convenient and prominent position, continues to flourish. There has been a considerable addition to the number of books, which was last year, as mentioned in paragraph 139 of the annual report, 1,088. The total number of books at present is 1,171. A large number of newspapers is subscribed to by the library.

135. A few lectures were given in the hall of the library during the course of the year. It is a very useful institution for public meetings.

136. This State continues to pay its annual donation of Rs. 60 to the library.

XIX.—PRINTING PRESS.

137. "The Pálanpur Rájyabhakt Printing Press" continues to prosper under the proprietorship of Mr. Ámbálál Becharlál. The several concessions granted to it by the Darbár are continued and the Press is doing nice printing and binding work, for which credit is due to its active Manager, Mr. Dosálál Bhagwánji.

XX.—BHA'YATS, JA'GHIRDA'RS, &c.

138. Most cordial relations with the Bháyats and Jághirdárs continue to exist. The numerous Patáwats who hold villages or certain shares in them on service-tenure are well-behaved and readily perform miscellaneous duties whenever they are assigned to them.

XXI.—STATE VAKIL'S DEPARTMENT.

139. There is a Vakil of this State attached to the office of the Political Superintendent. He is the medium of the vernacular correspondence with the Superintendency. He accompanies the Political Superintendent in his official tour and represents this State in all matters connected with the Superintendency. Mr. Lála Thákordás holds this post and does his duties most carefully and conscientiously.

XXII.—RECAPITULATION.

140. The year 1892-93 has been, as it will manifestly appear from a perusal of this summary, an uncommonly eventful one. The abolition of the ancient, but injurious system of Veth, the passing of the Limitation Act, the completion and opening of the Goodfellow Hospital, costing in all Rs. 52,000, the completion and opening of the Scott Girls' School, costing Rs. 10,000, the completion of the New Jail that will cost an aggregate of Rs. 70,000 when its huge outer-wall is finished, the constructing of the Pálanpur-Deesa Railway Branch to which this State has contributed a sum of Rs. 1,85,000, the gradual introduction of the Vighoti system of assessment, the termination of the Pálanpur-Dánta Commission's labours, and above all the bestowal of the title of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on His Highness, combine to render the year highly exceptional and remarkable in the annals of Pálanpur. There was plenty of rain this year and the general prosperity of the State was happily not affected at all though deficient rains last year made us entertain serious apprehensions regarding it.

XXIII.—CONCLUSION.

141. Ere concluding this epitome of the past year's events, I think it my paramount duty to state here that my worthy master, His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khánji Sáhib Bahádur, K.C.I.E., has, with his usual alacrity and readiness, vouchsafed to me the invaluable benefit of his advice in all the important affairs of the State, in which he takes a deep interest. He has always taken great pleasure in facilitating my path and lent me his kind support.

142. It is also obligatory upon me to express here my grateful acknowledgments to Colonel William Scott, Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, for his ever being accessible and according to me the incalculable benefit of his mature and sound advice in matters of reforms, and other questions of public utility.

143. In connection with the carrying out of the Vigoti business, I must mention that great credit is due first to Mr. Vandrávandás and next to Mr. Girdharlál. Mr. Dharamchand has assisted both very heartily. Nor should I omit to mention here the names of Mr. Shobhágchand, Náib Kárbhári, Mr. Hormasji Frámji, Huzúr Assistant, and Mr. Amarsi Jádavji, Sarbadi Kámdár, for the zealous assistance they have given me in their own lines of duty.

144. This summary speaks for itself as to what we have been able to achieve in the course of the year towards placing the administration of the State on a more enlightened, economical and civilized footing. It is only by a gradual success in our schemes of reforms, and by a due appreciations thereof that our energies are roused to pursue assiduously and straight on the path which duty points out in the field before us.

*Huzúr Office, Pálanpur,
29th May 1893.*

DULLABHJI D. VED,
Chief Minister, Pálanpur State.

APPENDIX A

Statement showing the number of Villages, Numbers surveyed and assessed, Numbers to be surveyed and assessed, and other particulars.

Number.	Name of Taluka.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.		NUMBER SURVEYED.		NUMBER ASSESSED.		NUMBER TO BE ASSESSED FROM THOSE SURVEYED.		NUMBER REMAINING TO BE SURVEYED.		Number employed by Jaghirdars.	REMARKS.
		In 1891-92.	In 1892-93.	In previous years.	In 1892-93.	In previous years.	In 1892-93.	In previous years.	In 1892-93.	In 1891-92.	In 1892-93.		
1	Pālanpur	121	121	37	2	...	9	37	30	41	39	43	Including Malan Taluka now abolished.
2	Mehota	41	42	24	...	5	5	19	14	4	4	13	
3	Ghud	28	28	18	...	2	8	16	8	6	6	4	
4	Dhanally	61	61	21	...	2	5	19	11	16	16	24	
5	Deesn	123	124	18	6	16	6	2	2	74	68	31	About 100 villages are co-shared.
6	Dhanera	66	66	9	3	...	9	9	3	37	34	20	
7	Panthavada	61	61	...	2	...	...	...	2	51	49	10	
Total		501	503	127	13	25	42	102	73	229	216	145	

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Revenues of Khālisa, Patta and Pasaita Lands for the years Samvat 1947 and 1948.

Year Samvat.	Khalsa Income.			Income of Patta Villages.			Income of Pasaita Lands.			Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
1947	...	...	...	2,32,722	1 11	3	35,819	11	3	46,680	0 0	3,15,221 13 2	.....	
1948	...	...	...	2,39,145	9 4	2	33,967	1 2	2	46,680	0 0	3,19,792 10 6	4,570 13 4	...

Huzār Office, Pālanpur, }
29th May 1893.

DULLABHJI D. VED,
Chief Minister, Pālanpur State.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of Revenue of the Pálanpur State for the Main year, commencing from Ashád Sud 2nd of Samvat 1948 and ending Ashád Sud 1st of Samvat 1949 (corresponding with from 8th July 1891 to 25th June 1892).

Number of Items.	Receipts.	Amount.	Number of Items.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Balance of last year	21,743 13 6	1	Tribute to the Gáikwár Government paid in Babushái currency ...	20,000 0 0
	Current year's Receipts		2	Darbár contribution towards the maintenance of the Pálanpur Political Superintendency in advance from 21st October 1891 to 20th October 1892, including exchange	9,225 0 0
1	Land Revenue—		3	Civil Establishment	55,316 8 8
	Rs. a. p.		4	Expenses connected with the Daftar	4,300 12 5
	Khálsa Income ... 2,39,145 9 4		5	Police mounted and foot	86,176 13 10
	Income of Patta Villages 53,967 1 2		6	Darbár Sibandi (mounted and foot) ...	37,150 0 0
	Income of Passaita lands under village Police 46,680 0 0		7	Allowance to His Highness the Darbár Sáheb and to the Princes, including Tosha Khána Expenses ...	91,841 1 9
		3,19,742 10 6	8	Ordnance and Artillery Expenses ...	2,767 9 6
2	Duties on goods imported and exported	55,800 15 0	9	Ímám, Rewards and Gifts	5,273 9 4
3	Tribute	37,013 0 0	10	Subsistence to prisoners and other expenses connected with the Jail ...	4,430 14 5
4	Cash dues	61,051 2 10	11	Entertainments and Hospitality ...	3,969 3 5
5	Fines and commissions	19,518 0 10	12	For the benefit of General Public—	
6	A'bkári Revenues	39,650 4 0		Rs. a. p.	
7	Nazaránás	905 8 0		Education 11,406 13 10	
8	Jama on State and Foreign Villages	2,642 14 0		Hospital 6,249 0 10	
9	Tarahí (right of sovereignty) on Patta Villages	88 0 0		Vaccination 3,044 0 5	
10	Forest Revenues	5,931 3 7		Contribution to the Pálanpur Library ...	60 0 0
11	Miscellaneous Receipts	8,051 12 8		Deepening of the Gábrí Tank at Pálanpur and another Tank at Dhanera ...	1,500 0 0
12	Difference of exchange on the Gáikwár's Tribute of Bábasahái Rs. 50,000	6,643 0 0		Matron at Tekra 60 0 0	
13	Opium compensation for the year 1890-91 received from the British Government, including exchange ...	28,394 4 8	13	Municipal Expenses	12,619 15 1
			14	Public Works Department—	7,828 10 9
		5,89,263 2 2		Rs. a. p.	
	Recovery of former years' outstanding	538 2 0		Public Buildings ... 71,815 4 8	
				Darbár do, ... 9,620 12 4	
			15		81,436 1 0
			16	Agricultural Improvements	844 0 0
			17	Charity	3,808 10 1
			18	Survey Department with contingencies	4,455 9 5
			19	Forest Department	3,626 14 11
				Special or extra expenditure—	
				Pay of the servants of His Highness' uncle, the late Ahmedkhánji and Sikanderkhánji Sáhebs	5,097 3 6
				Expenses of making Chálsa ceremony of His Highness' uncle Usmánkhánji Sáheb ...	2,052 8 3
				Expenses connected with Ghadhvada Commission ...	4,062 13 8
				Expenses connected with Census ...	1,605 7 10
				Expenses of the death ceremony of Aunt Amirbái Sáheb ...	4,755 0 0
				Pay of the servants of Aunt Amirbái Sáheb	89 11 0
				Deficit in the Revenue of the village of Tainiwára assigned for the maintenance of Aunt Cuverbái Sáheb ...	44 11 3
				Maintenance allowances to Prembái and Saruba ...	2,000 0 0
				Expenses of His Highness' trip to Ajmere	9,215 0 0
			20	Miscellaneous Expenses	29,792 7 6
				Expenses of Patta villages and Passaita lands—	21,76 11 5
				Patta Villages	33,967 1 2
				Passaita lands under Village Police ...	46,680 0 0
				Balance	5,246 4 0
	Total	6,11,542 12 5			6,11,542 12 5

Huzár Office, Pálanpur,)
29th May 1893.)

DULLABHJI D. VED,
Chief Minister, Pálanpur State.

APPENDIX D.

Table showing the working of the Police during the year under report and the preceding year.

Year.	Offences reported.	Persons arrested.	Persons sent for trial.	Accused convicted.	Accused discharged or acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of accused convicted to persons sent for trial.
1891-92	720	1,202	871	515	294	42.9	59.1
1892-93	618	1,137	866	522	340	45.9	60.3

APPENDIX E.

Comparative Statement showing the Values of Property stolen and recovered in 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of Property recovered to Property stolen.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1891-92	28,803 5 6	6,924 10 2	24.7	
1892-93	29,954 15 0	6,928 9 3½	23.4	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the working of the two Civil Appellate Courts in 1892-93.

Names of Courts.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1891-92.	Appeals filed in 1892-93.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1892-93.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1892-93.	Remarks.
Huzúr Court ...	1	15	16	15	1	Besides 40 miscellaneous appeals.
Appellate Court..	16	39	55	44	11	

*Huzúr Office, Pálanpur, }
29th May 1893.*

DULLABHJI D. VED,
Chief Minister, Pálanpur State.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the work done by the various Original Civil Courts in 1892-93.

No.	Name of the Court.	Number of cases remaining at the end of 1891-92.	Number of cases filed in 1892-93.	Total.	Number of cases decided in 1892-93.	Number of cases remaining on 31st March 1893.
1	Appeal Court	1	.....	1	.....	1
2	Sir Nyáyádhish Court	63	26	89	42	47
3	Pálanpur Subordinate Judge's Court	795	1,223	2,018	1,176	842
4	Pálanpur District Subordinate Judge's Court	197	1,651	1,848	1,352	496
5	Special Civil Court	141	5	146	100	46
6	Deesa Civil Court	153	329	482	295	187
7	Dhanera Civil Court	169	56	225	130	95
8	Khemat Civil Court	31	168	199	151	48
9	Bapla Kámdár's Court ... ..	.....	1	1	1	.....
	Total ...	1,550	3,459	5,009	3,247	1,762

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the working of the two Criminal Appeal Courts for the year 1892-93.

No.	Name of the Court.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1892-93.	Appeals filed in 1892-93.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1892-93.	Appeals remaining on 31st March 1893.	Remarks.
1	Huzúr Court ... ..	.....	21	21	21	.....	
2	Appellate Court ... ..	.....	45	45	41	4	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the working of the several Original Criminal Courts in the year 1892-93.

Name of the Court.	Number of cases remaining at the end of 1891-92.	Number of cases filed in 1892-93.	Total.	Number of cases decided in 1892-93.	Number of cases remaining on 31st March 1893.	Remarks.
Sir Nyáyádhish Court	10	77	87	79	8	Including 6 Sessions cases. Including Malan Magistrate's cases.
Pálanpur First Class Magistrate's Court...	15	278	293	288	5	
Deesa do. do.	...	154	154	150	4	
Gudh 2nd Class Magistrate's Court	...	87	87	87	...	
Meyta do. do.	...	117	117	117	...	
Dhanera do. do.	4	30	34	32	2	
Dhanali do. do.	3	27	30	29	1	
Panthawada 2nd Class Magistrate's Court.	...	52	52	51	1	
Bapla Kámdár's Court	...	1	1	1	...	
Total ...	32	823	855	834	21	

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the figures of expenses incurred in Samwat 1948 on Public Buildings as also on the Darbár ones.

No.	Names of Buildings.	Cost of Darbár Buildings.	Cost of Public Buildings.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	New Roads and repairs to old ones... ..	.....	3,324 4 9	
2	Expenses of the Superintendency Garden, &c. ... ..	.....	5,256 2 11	
3	Expenses of Dil-khushal Gardens	2,453 15 3	.....	
4	Construction of new Buildings	1,256 3 6	54,239 5 4	
5	Renewal of old Buildings ... ..	.....	1,452 2 9	
6	Repairs to old Buildings	5,910 9 7	7,543 4 11	
	Total ...	9,620 12 4	71,815 4 8	

*Huzúr Office, Pálanpur, }
29th May 1893.*

B 557—17

DULLABHJI D. VED,
Chief Minister, Pálanpur State.

Letter from **SHED BAVÁMIA**, Diván of the State of Rádhanpur, to the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, No.—, dated Rádhanpur, 15th June 1893.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Rádhanpur State for the year 1892, Samvat 1948.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

1. The present Naváb Sáheb, His Highness Bismilla Khánji Bábi, is the fourth descendant of Bábi Javán Marda Khánji, who has been very famous in the history of Gujarát. He was the last Imperial Viceroy of Gujarát in the times of the Mogals.

2. Probably this is the only first class Native State in Gujarát which does neither pay any tribute to the British Government nor to the Gáikwár.

3. The area of this State is 1,150 square miles and the population is 98,017 according to the last census of 1891.

4. Fever was much prevalent here this year, owing to which many persons died. The royal family also was not free from it. I note here with much regret the deaths of —

1. Muratja Khánji Sáheb, third brother of His Highness the Naváb Sáheb. He died on the 5th December 1892.

2. Jádeji Bibi Suraj Bibi, Senior Begam of His Highness the Naváb Sáheb. She died on the 14th March 1893.

3. Jádeji Máji Sáheb, step-mother of His Highness the Naváb Sáheb. She died on the 9th April 1893.

5. The circumcision of the heir-apparent Mahomed Sherkhánji Sáheb was performed on the 11th February and the marriage of the Princess Sultán Jahán Bakhte was on the 9th February celebrated with Safdár Khánji, son to Fatejhang Khánji, second brother to His Highness the Naváb Sáheb. On both occasions the ceremonies were performed with great pomp and representatives from Cutch, Cambay, Vadásinor, Junágad, Bhávnagar, Morvi, Pálitána, Pálanpur, Dasáda, Sirohi, Manávadar, Ránpur, Jatvad and many other States attended the ceremonies. Many respectable persons from Ahmedabad, Deesa, &c., were present on the occasion. I am glad to be able to report that we were able to do all this work in a very satisfactory manner without there being any obstacle.

6. The health of His Highness has been very indifferent for the last seven or eight years. Owing to the fever which was so very prevalent here in the year under report, His Highness also suffered much. He was advised to go to Dumas for change of climate where by the grace of the Almighty his health has been greatly improved.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

7. Mr. Girdharlál Hirálál, Sar-Nyáyádhish and Sessions Judge, being engaged in the Idar State on higher salary, his place here has been given to Mr. Dalpatráam Chhaganlál, Shirastedár in the Mahi Kántha Agency.

8. No other change of importance has taken place during the year.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

9. By the end of the year 1892-93 survey was finished in forty villages. The area of land in which survey operations were completed during that period is 110,150 acres 27 gunthas. It comprises 12,073 numbers.

10. By the end of the Samvat year 1948 revenue assessment (Vighoti) was settled in 78 villages.

11. The annexed table shows the total area of cultivable land brought under tillage in the course of the year under report.

Amount of cultivable land.		Land actually cultivated.		Cultivable land but not cultivated.		Percentage of un-cultivated cultivable land to cultivable land.	
1947.	1948.	1947.	1948.	1947.	1948.	1947.	1948.
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
2,99,000	3,00,000	281,000	283,000	18,000	17,000	8.61	8.9

It will appear from this that this year there is an increase of 2,000 acres, or about 5,000 bighas in the amount of cultivated lands. Further efforts have been going on in this direction.

12. In this State there are two systems of collecting revenue, the Vigoti and the Bhāgbatāi. Cash amount is received from those villages where the Vigoti system prevails. In those villages where the Bhāgbatāi system prevails, all the corn is taken to a grain yard (Khāla vāda) and the Rājhak (share of the sovereign) is taken there from it. The State has been for this purpose divided into four parts or Mahāls named as below :—

1. Rādhanpur,
2. Sami,
3. Mujpur,
4. Balodhan,

which are again subdivided into smaller parts called Tehsil Tappa.

They respectively contain 9, 7, 7 and 1 of such Tehsil Tappas. Each Tappa has a Tehsil Kārkūn to do this work. A detailed account of this system was given in the annual report submitted last year. The Mahālkari of each Mahāl has a direct supervision over each of these Kārkūns. A new officer styled the Tājviḍār has been appointed to look after all this work. He goes to every village and examines its revenue accounts. The Tehsil Kārkūns at the end of the year prepare tables showing what was paid by each cultivator, what was charged from each field, &c., and compare them with those of the last year. They are afterwards sent to the Daftaries of the Mahāl. They in their turn compare them with the accounts of the Mahāls. Then they are sent to the revenue officer for being checked. There the Tājviḍār examines the accounts of each Mahāl. Then it is sent to the Huzūr Account Department. There they prepare other tables showing what amount is actually received from a particular village, what amount ought to have been received, what amount remains due, and compare them. From this they find out the net income received, net income due, and so on. This is the way in which the revenue account is kept here.

13. There was no estate of a minor under the management of the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

14. There was no legislation during the year under report.

15. There are 64 men engaged in the regiment. They have been given a gun of three stripes called the Tower and a bayonet each. They have been entrusted with the work of keeping a watch over the Toshākhāna (a room where State ornaments, jewels, &c., are kept) in the palace. They are taught drill by the Jamāldār of the Paltan. There is no military force like the one mentioned in Appendix V.

POLICE.

Police.

16. The stipendiary police is of two sorts, Mounted and Foot.

(1). The numerical strength of the Foot Police is 126. They guard the city, the Mahāls, the jail and the rayats in general. They are given every year

cotton and woollen clothing. They are taught a little of drill also necessary for giving salute, &c. They are also given a gun and a bayonet each.

(2). The present incumbent of the office of the Police Superintendent gets as his pay Rs. 150 and allowance. There is no Police Inspector here. There are four Faujdars or Chief Constables, the head-quarters of each of them is in Rádhanpur city, Rádhanpur Mahál, Sami and Mujpur. Their salary is from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. There are two Head Constables whose salary is Rs. 12 each. Besides these there are 124 Policemen whose salary is from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 according to their grade.

(3). The number of the Mounted Police force is 100 who stay in different villages and patrol the villages surrounding them. They are also under the control of the Police Superintendent. Their salary is from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. Besides these there are 29 Mounted Irregulars and 135 Foot Irregulars; they are used as guards and escorts.

(4). The cost of the Stipendiary Police, mounted and foot, was Rs. 56,416-2-10 for the year under report. (*Vide* Appendix VI).

(5). From Appendix VII it appears that during the year under report 395 offences were reported against 479 the preceding year. So there is a decrease of 84. During the year under report, 549 accused were arrested against 691 the preceding year. Of these 549 accused arrested, 464 were sent for trial during the year under report against 500 in the preceding year. The number of accused convicted during the year under report was 289 against 333 in the preceding year; hence it appears that 172 accused were acquitted or discharged during the year under report, while in the preceding year their number was 138. The percentage of convicted to accused arrested is 52.65 during the year under report, while that in the preceding year was 48.19. The percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial is 62.28 during the year under report, while that in the preceding year was 66.6. From this it will appear that the work of the Police Department is not unsatisfactory.

(6). From Appendix VIII it appears that the value of the property stolen during 1892-93, *i.e.*, the year under report, was Rs. 6,446-12-8, while that in the preceding year was Rs. 7,590-5-8. The value of the property recovered during the year 1892-93 was Rs. 3,474-8-3, while that in the preceding year was Rs. 1,346-14-3. This result is good in both respects, first that there is a decrease in the value of the property stolen of about Rs. 1,150 and there is an increase in the value of property recovered of more than Rs. 2,100. The percentage of recovery to property stolen is 53.90 during 1892-93 against 17.74 in the preceding year. This result is very satisfactory no doubt.

(7). Appendix IX will show that there were in all 575 offences cognizable and non-cognizable taken together, 997 accused were arrested of which 525 were convicted. The sentence of whipping was passed only on three of them. The number of the accused discharged or acquitted was 395; 6 accused died either before or during the trial; 71 were awaiting their trial at the end of the year. Of these convicted there is only one who is sentenced to more than five years' imprisonment.

17. The strength of the village police of this State stood at the end of the year to 740 against 627 in the preceding year. This increase of 123 was made with the object of affording more protection to Rankántha and other villages. These persons watch and protect the property, corn, &c., in the grain yard belonging to the cultivating class. The cost of this police was Rs. 5,648-10-3 for the year under report.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

18. The constitution and functions of the Criminal Courts established in this State are as follows :—

1. Court of the Rádhanpur Faujdári Nyáyádhish.
2. Court of the Sami Thándár.
3. Court of the Mujpur Thándár.
4. Court of the Balodhan Thándár.

Of the above, the Rádhanpur Faujdári Nyáyádhish has the powers of a First Class Magistrate; he has also the power of committing an accused to the Sessions

Court. Sami and Mujpur Thándárs are Second Class Magistrates, and Balodhan Thándár a Third Class Magistrate.

19. Besides these, Rádhanpur, Sami and Mujpur Mahákaris have been invested with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate for the convenience of the cultivating class.

20. From Appendix X it will appear that in the 7 Courts mentioned above 519 offences were reported during 1892-93 while those in the preceding year were 692, *i.e.*, there was a decrease of 173 offences. This year 611 accused were arrested by the police, 82 were arrested on warrant, 86 on summons, 89 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrate, 129 remained untried at the end of the last year. They also were tried this year. In all, 997 accused were tried during the year under report against 1,323 in the preceding year, so there is a decrease by 926. Of this 997 accused, 150 were discharged, 245 were acquitted, 525 were convicted, 6 died and 71 remained untried at the close of the year.

21. In this State there are 3 appellate Courts, *viz.* :—

1. Court of the Sar Nyáyádhish.
2. Court of the Sadar Nyáyádhish.
3. Huzúr Court.

The Sar Nyáyádhish hears appeals against the decisions of the 7 Magistrates mentioned above, and appeals against these orders of the Sar Nyáyádhish are preferred to the Huzúr Court which is the final appellate Court in this State. The Sar Nyáyádhish, in addition to this appellate jurisdiction, has been invested with the powers of a Sessions Court. Appeals from decisions passed by the Sessions Judge lie to the Sadar Nyáyádhish. Appeals against that, *i.e.*, the last appeals, lie to the Huzúr Court.

22. Appendix XI will show that during the year under report, *i.e.*, in 1892-93, there were 38 criminal appeals filed, of which 3 were dismissed, 9 were confirmed, 6 were modified, 14 were reversed, 6 were sent back for retrial. During the preceding year there were 52 appeals filed, of which 6 were dismissed, 7 were confirmed, 7 were modified, 7 were reversed, 11 were sent back for retrial and 13 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. I am glad to be able to report that this year all the appeals have been disposed of and not a single remains in balance for the next year.

23. During the year under report the total number of cases in which surrenders were made to this State by the British Government, as well as the surrounding States, were 41. The charges against all of them have been properly inquired into, tried and disposed of during the year and none remains in balance for the next year. The total number of cases in which similar surrenders were made to the British Government and other tálukas, *prima facie* case having been made against them, was 17.

24. There are one jail and three lock-ups in this State. The jail is situated in Rádhanpur and the lock-ups in Sami, Mujpur and Balodhan. The present building of the jail in Rádhanpur is not properly ventilated and airy, and not large enough for the prisoners kept there. A new building for this purpose is being erected outside the city. It is almost finished and will most probably be taken into use after the rainy season. The Sami and Mujpur lock-ups also being not properly ventilated and large enough, necessary alterations and improvements have been made in them. The prisoners do not appear to be of a mischievous tendency. Their health is ordinarily good, but during the year under report they had to suffer much from fever which was much prevalent here. There were some few cases of diarrhoea also.

25. Appendix XII will show that there were in all 564 prisoners in the jail against 804 last year, so there is a decrease of 240. Of these 564 prisoners 95 remained at the end of the preceding year and 469 were admitted during the

year under report. The daily average during this year was 68·75 against 86·68 in the preceding year.

26. In the small workshop attached to the jail, they manufacture cotton tape (pati), carpets, coarse cloth (khādi), &c. Arrangements are being made to introduce this year cane-work in the workshop. The cost of maintaining them during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,967-12-2, or Rs. 3-9-3 per each prisoner per mensem.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

27. The Civil Courts exercising original jurisdiction may be classified as follows :—

- 1 Rádhanpur Sar Nyáyádhish Court.
- 1 Rádhanpur Munsuf's Court.
- 3 Thándárs' Courts.

28. The Rádhanpur Sar Nyáyádhish Court has jurisdiction to entertain suits above the value of Rs. 1,000. The Rádhanpur Munsuf's Court has jurisdiction to entertain suits above the value of Rs. 100 and below Rs. 1,000, but in Rádhanpur proper it has jurisdiction to entertain suits below the value of Rs. 100 also. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Thándárs' Courts, of which there are three in Sami, Mujpur and Balodhan, extends to Rs. 100.

29. Appendix XIII shows that at the end of the year under report 341 suits were in balance against 387 last year, showing a decrease of 46 as compared with those of the preceding year. The result no doubt is good. The number of suits filed during the year of report was 832 against 1,152 last year. Of the 832 suits 825 related to money dealings, 3 to immovable property and 4 were of a miscellaneous character. The number of suits disposed of during the year of report was 967 and the balance at the close of the year represents 206 suits remaining undisposed of. In 337 suits decrees were made *ex parte*, in 388 decrees were made by consent or compromise, 97 were struck off the file, and 145 were disposed of in other manner.

30. The total value of the suits instituted during the last official year was Rs. 39,116-14-1. The total value of the suits decreed was Rs. 57,044-11-0.

31. From Appendix XIV it appears that :—

The number of applications for execution of decrees remaining due from the	last year was 332 of the value of Rs. 33,112-5-0, to which
Execution of decrees.	450 new applications of the value of Rs. 25,192-15-9

were added during the year of report. The number of decrees executed during the year of report was 467 of the value of Rs. 22,824-3-9. The number of decrees that remained unexecuted at the end of the year was 315 of the aggregate value of Rs. 35,481-1-0.

32. There are three Courts exercising appellate civil jurisdiction in this State. They are :—

1. Sar Nyáyádhish Court.
2. Sadar Nyáyádhish Court.
3. Huzúr Court.

The Sar Nyáyádhish Court hears appeals from the decisions of Rádhanpur Munsuf's Court and the three Thándárs' Courts. Second appeals from these decrees in the Appellate Court lie to the Huzúr Court.

The Sadar Nyáyádhish hears appeals from the decisions of the Sar Nyáyádhish in original jurisdiction. Appeals from the Sadar Nyáyádhish lie to the Huzúr Court.

33. The table below shows the working of these Courts :—

Rádhanpur State.		Name of Court.	
49	1891-92	Opening balance.	
52	1892-93		
67	1891-92	Filed during.	
46	1892-93		
116	1891-92	Total.	
98	1892-93		
64	1891-92	Disposed of during.	
44	1892-93		
52	1891-92	Closing balance.	
54	1892-93		
Rs. 11,712-2-9	1891-92	Value of appeals filed during.	
Rs. 4,886-0-3	1892-93		
24	1891-92	Decisions confirmed.	How disposed of.
18	1892-93		
9	1891-92	Decisions reversed.	
11	1892-93		
14	1891-92	Decisions amended.	
11	1892-93		
11	1891-92	Cases remanded for retrial.	
3	1892-93		
6	1891-92	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.	
1	1892-93		

From this statement it will appear that 44 appeals were disposed of during the year of report against 64 during the preceding year. There is a decrease of 20, but that is owing to the prevalence of fever, &c., here, during the last winter. The account of this is published in Chapter VI.

REGISTRATION.

34. The registration rules were put into force in this State only in the last part of the year under report. In the beginning the money-lending class found them difficult and inconvenient, but it appears that they would get over their difficulties by and by. They have also begun to have their documents registered.

Description.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages ...	126	} 52,623 8 0	756 7 0	
Sale-deeds ...	2			
Wills ...	34			
Money bonds ...	11			
Miscellaneous ...	31			

From the table it appears that 126 mortgage deeds, 2 sale deeds, 34 wills, 11 money bonds and 31 miscellaneous documents were registered during the year of report.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

35. In this State there is only one Municipality and that is in Rádhanpur ; it is maintained at the expense of the State, as the strict municipal income is too small for that purpose. With the conservancy of the city, the streets are lighted and recent arrangements have been made to make macadamized roads. In the hot season the roads are watered. The total amount of expense of this department for the year of report was Rs. 3,039-10-4.

36. By the grace of God there was no fire here in this year.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

37. This year there was heavy rain here. It was twice as much more than that in the preceding year as will appear from the annexed table :—

Year.	Inches.	Cents.
1889 ...	16	28
1890 ...	14	72
1891 ...	13	91
1892 ...	39	83

Owing to this heavy rain there was much injury done to the crops. The produce of cotton was less than even 25 per cent. It was expected that there would be a good crop of wheat and sarsav; but as it rained in winter also wheat was injured; sarsav of coure was in a tolerably good condition.

38. From Appendix XVI it appears that the number of bullocks used in cultivation was 18,733. The number of cows was 16,931, of male buffaloes 1,264, of female buffaloes 7,378. The number of santidas (ploughs yoked with two bullocks) was 8,294, of ploughs yoked with 4 bullocks was 1,576; of riding carts 60 and of carts used in carrying 3,787.

Bájri ...	25	lbs. per rupee.	} The prices of food-grains were as shown in the margin throughout the year.
Wheat ...	20	" "	
Gram ...	20½	" "	
Mag ...	24½	" "	
Rice ...	25½	" "	
Muth ...	22¼	" "	

It was rather high, but that was owing to the extraordinarily heavy rain during the year under report.

FOREST.

39. There is no natural forest in this State. But of late arrangements have been made to nurse trees and make plantations. The ground being barren, trees do not grow here;

small plants do grow, but when they grow old and cast roots, most of these are dried up and withered. Without being disappointed at this result efforts have been made to sow new trees every year. Outside Rádhanpur Limbda, Pipal, Vada, and Jambu trees are sown in abundance on the public roads. These operations are still going on. During the year of report, 338 new trees were sown, of which 216 were lost, leaving a balance of 122. Some of these trees fell down under heavy rain and forcible wind. The cost of these plantations for the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,777-10-4 against Rs. 3,184-11-0 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,594-15-4.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.

40. The principal articles of manufacture are cotton and woollen cloth, gold, and silver Jadtar work, vessels of copper and brass, fire-works, Surakhar, &c. The manufacture in fire-works and cotton and woollen cloth goes on increasing day by day; the rest also is in a good condition.

41. *Exports and imports.*—The chief articles of export consist of cotton, corn, sarsav, castor-oil seeds, wool, hides and skins, rice and bones; while those of import comprise timber, cotton and woollen cloth, cloth embroidered with gold and silver, ivory, sugar-candi, rice, &c.

42. With a view to encourage trade and commerce great reductions have been made in custom duties during the year under report. The system of taking duties at various Nákás (posts) on food-grain passing to and from them has been abolished. Again the system of charging duties on all sorts of food-grain, ghee (clarified butter) and oil coming here has been abolished. His Highness the Naváb Sáheb has liberally abolished of late duties on good many articles going out of our State. A detailed account of these things was submitted to the Superintendency in February last.

43. There is a cotton ginning factory in the kasba of Sami, but its proprietors being involved in pecuniary difficulties it could not work well. The State has, therefore, lent a helping hand to it, and it is hoped that it would work well the next season.

There are also factories in Sami to prepare “Sura-khar,” and they work well. These factories provide almost the whole of Gujarát with sura-khar.

44. There is a famous temple of the Jains in the village of Saukesar of this State. It is considered by the Jains as one next to Fairs. Shetrunja. Every year in the month of Chaitra there is a big fair held there by the Jains of Gujarát. The fair in the year under report terminated peacefully and without any obstacle.

Besides there is a village called Gotarka belonging to this State, where there is a tomb of Pir Sáheb Alisha. A fair was held there in the Mahomedan month of Jilkad and many people of Jatwad, &c., assembled there. This fair also terminated peacefully.

PUBLIC WORKS.

45. During the year under report, the following works which were left unfinished were commenced:—

1. Scott Canal.
2. Rádhanpur Jail.
3. The digging of the great pond in Rádhanpur.
4. Rádhanpur Girls' school.
5. The school building in Saukesar.

Other miscellaneous works were also performed.

46. The work of the Scott Canal, an account of which was given in the annual report of the preceding year, has been completed; it was opened by His Highness the Naváb Sáheb in the beginning of the rainy season amidst the satisfaction and exclamations of the inhabitants of Rádhanpur.

Through this canal the water of the Banas river flowed rapidly into the pond. But as it rained cats and dogs last year, it disordered the wooden piles of the dam ; arrangements have been made to get it repaired.

On the whole, the work of the canal has proved satisfactory, and it is a blessing to the inhabitants of Rádhanpur.

47. The construction of the extensive building of the jail outside the Patan Gate, in Rádhanpur, which was commenced the preceding year, has been advanced during the year under report. The artisans and the labourers were attacked with malarious fever in winter, and hence the work was not regularly carried on during the four months, but in summer it has been almost completed, and the building, it is hoped, will be ready for use after this rainy season.

48. There is a great pond in Rádhanpur, which is situated in the east and which is connected, during the year under report, by the canal with the Banas river nine miles distant from the city. As the water of this pond is used for drinking purposes by the people, it is dug up and enlarged at a great expense with the object that the water may last the whole year. This pond was filled up with water by the aid of the canal in the last rainy season. It was so much filled up that it would under no circumstances be exhausted till the next rainy season. This is no doubt a matter of great happiness to the inhabitants of Rádhanpur ; in short, the unsufferable difficulties in respect of water have, now, been put to an end.

49. As the new building for the girls' school in Rádhanpur was ready during the year under report, it was opened by Mrs. Scott in the last February amidst the rejoicings of the girls. It is a very convenient place for the girls, as it is situated in the central part of the city, and at the same time it being airy and storied.

50. The new building of Sankesar school was also ready and handed over to the school department during the year under report.

51. The expenditure in respect of the abovementioned works was as follows :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Scott Canal	...	...	...	...	46,620	0	3
(2) Rádhanpur Jail	...	...	...	...	9,067	15	3
(3) Rádhanpur pond	...	...	...	...	28,179	13	7
(4) Rádhanpur Girls' schools...	...	...	...	...	7,623	8	0
(5) Sankesar School	...	...	...	...	3,900	0	0
(6) Repairs for miscellaneous ponds and wells	...	...	...	...	1,780	4	11
(7) Mujpur Lock-up	...	...	...	...	421	1	9
(8) Sami Lock-up	...	...	...	...	800	0	0
(8) Repairs for miscellaneous Schools, &c.	...	...	...	...	4,668	8	3
Total	...	...	...	...	1,03,061	4	0

The amount specifying the expense for the abovementioned works is not inclusive of the whole expenditure, but is simply the disbursement sanctioned for those works during the year under report.

In this way this State has spent a large amount in works for public use and has done and continues to do much for the welfare of the rayats.

52. The account of the abovementioned expense is given below :—

Works.	State Fund.	Local Fund.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
As named in the above paragraph ...	1,03,061 4 0	.....	1,03,061 4 0

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

53. This State for the collection of revenue has been divided into the following four Maháls:—

1. Rádhanpur.
2. Sami.
3. Mujpur.
4. Balodhan.

In each of these four Maháls revenue officers have been employed with full pay, and Tehsil Kárkúns are also kept as their assistants; as this matter has been fully treated in the 2nd chapter, it needs no description here. This Department is being developed day by day under the supervision of A'zam Ganpatráam Sakháráam.

54. The comparative items of the land revenue and other revenue are as follow:—

STATEMENT I.

Years.			Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Disbursements.			Closing Balance.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1891	...	...	30,343	13	6	6,08,121	14	4	5,66,224	14	11	72,240	12	11
1892	...	...	72,240	12	11	7,55,012	1	4	6,18,123	8	1	2,09,120	6	2

STATEMENT II.

*Abstract Statement of Income and Expenditure.**Receipts.*

Item.			1890.			1891.			1892.			Remarks.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Receipts	...	...	5,20,734	3	0	6,08,121	14	4	7,55,012	1	4			

Expenditure.

Item.			1890.			1891.			1892.			Remarks.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Expenditure	...	...	4,97,581	6	4	5,20,734	3	0	6,18,123	8	1			

55. It would be observed from Statement No. 2, that in the year 1890 the income was Rs. 5,20,734-3-0, and average income during the preceding five years was not more than Rs. 5,00,000. The present ministry was formed in the year 1891 and in the very year the income was increased by Rs. 87,387-11-4, *i.e.*, the increase of about 17½ per cent. This was the result of the introduction of the new system in the revenue collection; but during the year under report, the increased income has come to Rs. 7,55,012-1-4, which fact is indeed highly creditable to the Administration. This is the consequence of the encouragement to the cultivators of the new survey of land and of the honest work of the Revenue Collectors. On the whole the income of the year under report has, compared with that of the year 1890, increased by nearly 45 per cent.

56. Not only has the land revenue increased, but also the income of the other Departments, *viz.*, custom duty, &c., has in the same way increased.

57. The abovementioned item shows the total amount of the income of the State; it is inclusive of the income of the Patāvati villages.

The income of the khālśa villages of the State may be deemed the net income of the State itself, the comparative items of which are shown below:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
1890 ...	...	...	4,10,739	0	6
1891 ...	...	...	4,84,461	13	1
1892 ...	...	...	6,31,243	3	7

Looking to the above items, the income of the year 1892, when compared with that of the year 1890, appears to have increased by Rs. 2,20,504-3-1, *i.e.*, the increase of 54 per cent.

58. Appendix XVII shows that the land revenue amounted to Rs. 4,39,907-3-6 in the preceding year, while it came to Rs. 5,55,416-2-10 during the year under report, that is, there was an increase of Rs. 1,15,508-15-4 during the year under report, only in the land revenue. The income of the custom duty in the last year was Rs. 88,828-12-0, while during the year under report, it amounted to Rs. 1,28,905-1-0, *i.e.*, it increased by Rs. 40,076-5-0 this year. This shows it is nearly half as much again as that of the preceding year. This increase was owing to the spread of trade; and especially it was owing to the good produce of the cotton pods during the year under report.

Besides these, the items of the income of the judicial, ábkári and other miscellaneous matters are given in detail in the said Appendix, and so it needs no further enumeration here.

Now touching upon the matter of the expenditure, the expense in the year 1890 amounted to Rs. 4,97,581-6-1, while that in the year 1891 amounted to Rs. 5,66,224-14-11, and during the year under report it came to Rs. 6,18,123-8-1, as is shown in Statement II; much of this latter sum is spent in works of public utility and Police Department. The total item of the income exceeds that of the expenditure by Rs. 1,36,888-9-3.

59. The palace expense was Rs. 1,46,300-11-4 in the last year, while during the year under report it came to Rs. 1,63,788-5-10. The expense of the Civil Establishment was Rs. 69,825-7-3, while during the year under report it came to Rs. 78,046-13-4. Civil Establishment and the Police were re-organized during the year under report, and salary was increased by making new grades. Owing to this cause, the item of expenditure increased this year. The expense of the Public Works was Rs. 16,644-8-6 in the preceding year, *i.e.*, in Samvat 1947, while during the year under report, *i.e.*, in Samvat 1948, it came to Rs. 61,343-12-6.

N.B.—The item of Rs. 1,03,061-4-0 as the expense of the public works as shown in Chapter IV is for the whole year from April 1891 to April 1892. The item of Rs. 66,582-3-4 as shown in this chapter is for the whole year from July 1891 to July 1892 or financial year.

The expense of the educational department in the last year was Rs. 6,622-8-8, while during the year under report it came to Rs. 7,105-2-2, *i.e.*, it increased by Rs. 482-9-6 during the year under report.

The expense of the Vaccination Department was Rs. 370-5-0 last year, while during the year under report it was Rs. 950-2-6, *i.e.*, it increased by Rs. 579-13-6 this year.

The expense of the municipality in the preceding year was Rs. 2,565-12-3, while during the year under report it was Rs. 3,039-10-4, *i.e.*, it increased by Rs. 473-14-1 this year.

In short, the expense has increased in proportion to the income, and this expense is almost all after the public works.

Thus, deducting the total sum of Rs. 6,18,123-8-1 of the expenditure from the sum of Rs. 7,55,012-1-4 of the income of the year under report, there remains the balance of Rs. 1,36,888-9-3. Adding this surplus to the surplus of Rs. 72,240-12-11 of the preceding year, the whole balance amounts to Rs. 2,09,129-6-2.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

60. In this State there is one hospital in Rádhampur. A dispensary has been opened of late in Sami for the convenience of the people there. As it was opened in April 1891, the statistics connected with it will be published in the next report.

61. The following table shows the number of in-door and out-door patients treated, discharged, &c., and the cost of the establishment, &c., during the year under report:—

Dispensary.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under Treatment.		
Rádhampur Hospital ...	46	9,607	9,043	511	20	79	Rs. a. p. 3,864 3 4	133·95

62. Thus it appears that there were 46 in-door patients and 9,607 out-door patients. Out of them 9,043 were discharged, 511 absented, 20 died and 97 are still under treatment. The daily average seems to be 133·95 and the total expenditure Rs. 3,864-3-4.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

63. The table annexed herewith will show the number of births and deaths reported during the year under report and in the preceding year:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births ...	1,873	2,037	164	...
Deaths ...	3,498	7,517	4,019	...

65. From statistics given above the havoc done by fever in the year under report will appear very easily. The number of deaths reported during the year is 7,517 against 3,498 reported in the preceding year, showing an increase of 4,019. Taking the population of this State to be 98,017 the death-rate during the year under report was 76 per thousand against 36 in the preceding year. During the last ten years the maximum quantity of rain was 16 inches and the minimum amount 13 inches, while during the year under report it was 39 inches 83 cents, *i.e.*, it was one or nearly three times as much as in the preceding years. The consequence was that malarious fever broke out with great violence. This fever began in September and it was raging with full force in October. The fever was so very violent in November and December that 95 men out of every hundred were in a sickly bed; all trade and commerce was put a stop to; scarcely any shop in the market was seen open. The working of the Public Works Department was also to be kept in abeyance for a time owing to the sickness of labourers, masons, carpenters, &c. Not only this, but many public offices were to be kept closed for days together, as a great portion of the persons employed in these offices was suffering from this malarious fever. School-masters with their assistants and students were not free from it and so the schools also were just like closed. Presiding officers in courts, vakils and clerks could not escape this epidemic and so the court work also was to be stopped for some days. This was the condition of the people in November and December. In January it was somewhat better, but still 50 per cent. were suffering. This epidemic did not completely disappear even at the end of March, and 10 per cent. are suffering from that horrible epidemic even at the present moment.

66. In addition to the ordinary medical establishment, one Hospital Assistant and one Hakim were employed for the treatment of these persons. The Mahá-

jans of Bombay sent here one Hospital Assistant from Bombay at that time. Arrangements were made to send quinine, &c., to all the talukas. It served as a blessing to the people. Old people say that they had never seen such an epidemic in Rádhanpur for the last sixty years. In Kadi division of the Gáikwár the epidemic prevailed with equal violence during the year under report.

67. The minimum temperature registered in Rádhanpur was 46° and the maximum temperature registered was 109°.

68. The prevailing diseases, in addition to the malarious fever, were skin diseases, eye diseases and diseases of the digestive system.

69. In January last the hospital here was examined by the Political Superintendent, Colonel W. Scott, who was very much satisfied with seeing the excellent arrangements and the great stock of medicine.

VACCINATION.

69. Vaccination is performed in this State under the direct orders of the Superintendent of Vaccination, and the State makes an annual contribution towards the vaccination fund. The statistics are not supplied to the State by that officer and so I am not in a position to publish them here. The State had to contribute Rs. 950-2-6 towards the expense of the department which was more than that in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VII.—EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION.

70. There are one English School, one Girls' School and one Urdu School in Rádhanpur. There are in this State altogether 15 Gujaráti schools against 13 in the preceding year; two new schools were opened, one in Padla and one in Vaghel, making in all 15. In addition to this two new schools, one girls' school in Sami and one Gujaráti school in Bhilol have been lately opened, a detailed account of which will be published in the next report.

71. Students are taught up to the fourth standard in the English School in Rádhanpur. In the Gujaráti schools at Rádhanpur, Sami and Mujpur they are taught up to the sixth standard. The same is the case in the girls' school and Urdu School at Rádhanpur. In all the other Gujaráti schools they are taught up to the fifth standard. A detailed account of these schools will appear from the annexed table :—

Number.	Description of Schools.	Number of Pup'ls on the Roll on 31st March 1892.	Number of Pupils on the Roll on 31st March 1893.	Daily average attendance.
1	Anglo-Vernacular School ...	40	34	23
1	Urdu School ...	35	39	15
1	Girls' School ...	90	73	34
15	Gujaráti School ...	827	752	530
		992	898	602

72. From this it will appear that the total number of students on the roll of these 18 schools was 898 and the average daily attendance 602. The number last year on the roll was 992, so there was a decrease of 94 this year. The reason for this decrease is that, as described in Chapter VI, many persons were suffering from malarious fever during the last six months of the year under report.

73. The total cost of this department was Rs. 7,105-2-2 against Rs. 6,622-8-8 in the preceding year; so there was an increase of Rs. 482-9-6.

74. A new building was opened this year for the Sankesar School.

75. Colonel W. Scott had examined in January last the English School, Gujaráti School, Urdu School and Girl's School in Rádhanpur. He was much pleased with the working of these schools and expressed his satisfaction at the result and distributed prizes to the students. Similarly in February last he had

examined the Gujaráti school at Sami. With the working of this school also he was satisfied and distributed prizes there.

76. Safdarkhánji, nephew to His Highness the Naváb Sáheb, attended the Tálukdári School at Wadhván and Joráwarkhánji attended the Ráj Kumar College at Rájkot during the year under report, as announced in the report of the last year.

77. In Rádhanpur there is one library maintained at the expense of the State. In addition to the numerous kinds of books to be found there, it has been supplied with English, Gujaráti, Maráthi and Urdu newspapers. It cost the State Rs. 727-1-4 during the year under report against Rs. 541-13-3 last year. Consequently in this branch also there was an increase of Rs. 185-4-1.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

78. In this State there is one post office in Rádhanpur. There is also one village post office in Sami. Both these offices are connected with Patan office, it being a Railway terminus.

79. In addition to this there is a telegraph office at Rádhanpur attached to the post office. It has afforded much convenience to the people as well as the State and has at the same time yielded a good income.

80. The Diván visited all the tálukas twice during the year under report. He took steps to put into effect the arrangement made for improving and cultivating the waste (Padtar) land, and for erecting embankment. A detailed account of this will be published in the report of the next year.

81. His Highness the Naváb Sáheb during the year under report, with much generosity remitted the amount of Rs. 18,802-15-11 due on account of Tagávi, &c., from the cultivators, &c. This reflects a great amount of credit on His Highness and shows his sympathy with and the interest in his subjects.

82. The transit duty in this State was abolished on the Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty. The octroi duties on corn, fruit, clarified butter, oil and cloth have been abolished during the year under report for a period of five years as an experiment.

83. The Veth (enforced labour) exacted from Vasvayan (from tailor, potter, carpenter, cart driver, &c.) has been put a stop to. On very rare occasions they have to do some work for His Highness or his family, but then they are amply paid for it. In conclusion I must state that it is chiefly owing to the co-operation of His Highness the Naváb Sáheb that the present ministry has been able to do this much improvement, &c., during the last two years. He has always given warm support to all measures of improvement, has followed the advice of his ministry for securing the welfare of his subjects and has expressed his satisfaction at all this work. It is at the express desire of His Highness that these works are undertaken. His Highness has in contemplation many more improvements to be effected which will, it is hoped, be carried into effect in course of time.

84. This State is highly obliged to Colonel W. Scott for the important advice and proper help rendered by him to it and for the deep interest which he has taken in its welfare.

85. In conclusion, I am very glad to be able to report that the great anxiety experienced by all of us at the declining health of His Highness has been removed. His health has been greatly improved by his stay at Dumas and it is expected that His Highness would be shortly coming here fully recovered,

Appendices Nos. 1 to 17 are appended.—I have, &c,

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rādhanpur State.	Nil.	Nil.	98,017	18	898	Return not received from the Vaccination Department.	Malarious fever, dysentery, rheumatism disease of the eye, ulcers, dispepsia, &c.	Rs. 7,40,000	290 being Police and Guards.	Not ...	Juar, bājri, sarsia, wheat, cotton, gram.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families and Principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste, Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bismillākhān Bahādūr Babi.	Rādhanpur.	H. H. the Navāb Sāheb.	Pathān Babi Mahomedan.	50	Privately at Rādhanpur.	Ruling his State.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has male heir.	
2	Mohamad Sher Khānji, heir apparent.	Do.	Prince	Do.	7	Minor	Minor	...	...	...	
3	Mohamad Jalāludīn Khān.	Do.	Do.	Do.	4	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	
4	Fatchjangkhān, brother to H. H. the Navāb Sāheb.	Do.	Jaghir dār	Do.	48	Privately educated at Rādhanpur.	Looking after his Jaghir.	No	No	No	
5	Nadeulikhān, brother to H. H. the Navāb Sāheb.	Do.	Do.	Do.	28	Educated, Rādhanpur Gujarati School.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
6	Mardānālikhān, nephew to H. H. the Navāb Sāheb.	Do.	Do.	Do.	24	Educated at Rādhanpur Gujarati and Anglo-Vernacular School.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
7	Ahmedkhān	Do.	Do.	Do.	38	Private tuition.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
8	Syed Bāwāmīya Pirmiya.	Viramgām.	Divān	Mahomadi Syed.	44	Ahmedabad High School, English, Gujarati and Persian.	Divān	...	...	...	

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1892-93.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS WITH POPULATION.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	STATE REVENUE.		Remarks.
					Head Quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Cross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rádhampur State.	{ Rádhampur... Sami ... Mujpur ... Baladhan ... }	4	1,150	98,017	{ Rádhampur... pur. ... Sami ... Mujpur }	{ 14,175 4,523 2,672 ... }	{ 162 ... }	2	7	{ 21½ 18½ 20 10½ }	{ 17 14 16 8 }	226	Rs. a. p. 73,197 3 5	Rs. a. p. 5,35,416 2 10	Rs. a. p. 1,99,595 14 6	

APPENDIX IV.

Population of Native States : In Rádhampur State, 1892-93.

Commis-sioner-ship.	District.	POPULATION IN 1892-93.																	Emigration or Immigra-tion during the year.			
		Inhabited houses.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.				Hindus.	Mahome-dans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigi-nals.	Others.		Total Male Agriculturists including Landlords, Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers.	Total non-Agricul-tural Males.	Prevail-ing Lan-guages.
					Male.	Female.			Euro-peans.	East Indian and other mixed Races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Northern Division.	Palampur Superintendency.	22,484		17,731	...	98,017	85.23	4	...	...	81,638	11,138	1	5,236	7,268	...	15,189	1,246		Gujarati and Urdu.	160	

APPENDIX V.
Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the Military Force in Rádhánpur State, 1892-93.

Arm of Service.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.						DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men, including Followers.	REMARKS.	
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Discharged, deserted, &c. (b).	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of men.			
			In action.	Other- wise.	Total.					European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-com- missioned Officers.	Fighting men.
Cavalry ...	}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sappers ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX VI.
Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		REMARKS.	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended department- ally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By Money Rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under Instruction.		
Chief Police Officer ...	1	Rs. 150	Rs. a. p.									
Inspector of Police ...	...	...	} 56,416 2 10 }									
Chief Constable ...	4	20 to 25										
Head Constable ...	2	12				7		...	...	...	...	
Constable ...	124	6 to 9										
Mounted Police ...	100	20 to 25										

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Police in the Rádhanpur State during the year A.D. 1892-93.

Name of State,	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (Columns 3 and 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rádhanpur ..	479	395	691	549	500	464	333	289	138	172	48.19	52.65	68.6	62.24

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rádhanpur State during the year 1892-93.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of Property stolen.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Rádhanpur ...	7,590 5 8	6,446 12 8	1,346 14 3	3,474 8 3	17.74	53.90

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting in the Rádhanpur State during the year 1892-93.

No.	Description of crime or offence.	NUMBER OF CRIMES.					Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.								
		Balance on 1-1-92.	Committed during 1892-93.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during 1892-93.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1892-93.			Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	1. Offences relating to Public servants, offences relating to coin, offences affecting the human body, murder, culpable homicide, attempt to murder, causing miscarriage, &c., grievous hurt, hurt, criminal force and assault, kidnapping, &c., rape, dacoity, robbery, theft and criminal trespass, offences relating to marriage and miscellaneous	24	551	575	458	12	907	525	24	30	65	206	100	3	525	305	...	6	205	79	12	32	1	5	...	...	1

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Rádhanpur State during the year ending A.D. 1892-93.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.							PERSONS DISPOSED OF					REMARKS.	
		Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1892-93.					Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	PERSONS DISPOSED OF		Persons remaining at the end of the year.		
			Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.				Convicted or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
1891-92, 1892-93.	692	519	129	611	82	86	...	89	1,323	997	150	245	525	6	71
Rádhampur State	...														

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Rádhanpur State, during the year A.D. 1892-93.

State.	Pribinals.	Number of Applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																			
			Applications rejected.						Sentences.				Proceedings quashed.					Further inquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.		
			Persons.		Cases.		Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Refused.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
Radhaupur., Radhaupur		58	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	
		3	6	3	9	6	7	6	16	15	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		59	41	11	6	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of Persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Rádhanpur State during the year 1892-93.

Stations.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners				Daily average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining of Jail and at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remain- ing from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1891-92.	1892-93.			
				1891-92.	1892-93.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rádhapur State	764	95	469	804	664	86.68	62.75	50	2,967-12-2	Dysentery, malarious fever &c.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work—Nature and Value of original Suits filed and disposed of.

Rádhanpur State	Number.	Trial and.	Opening Balance.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Dispos- ed of during the year.	Closing Balance.	Suits filed in 1892-93.						Suits disposed of, 1892-93.						Average duration.									
								Value.	Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money trans- actions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Rs. r/s.	Admitted and com- pleted, &c.	Struck off the File, &c.		Otherwise disposed of.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18												
Rádhanpur State																													
	157	241	1,152	832	1,139	1,173	1,198	807	341	209	30,116	14	1	3	825	4	503	856	71	12	...	137	388	97	147	57,44	11	0	...

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Works.—Results of Applications for execution of Decrees.

Number	TRIBUNAL.	OPENING BALANCE		APPLICATION BROUGHT TO THE REGISTER.			TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF.		CLOSING BALANCE.		N		A			
		1891-92.	1892-93.	Value of opening Balance for 1891-92.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Value Total for 1892-93.	1891-92.	Value for 1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Value of closing balance for 1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.					
1	Radhanpur State	502	332	23,112 6 0	684	450	25,192 16 9	1,048	782	53,305 4 0	714	407	22,824	502	314	26,441 1 11	6	125

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	REGISTRY OFFICE.	Documents presented for Registration.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining to be registered on 1st Jan. at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12										
		</																			

APPENDIX XVI.

AGRICULTURE.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Riddhanpur State during the year 1892-93.

DISTRICT.	CATTLE AND OTHER QUADRUPEDS.								FLOCKS.		CARTS.	
	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Holding Carts.	Carts used in carrying.		
	Bullocks.	Cows										
	Male.	Female.										
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rudhanpur State	18,775	16,931	1,246	7,378	663	553	1,0-4	21,765	8,294	1,576	60	787

APPENDIX XVII.

INCOME.						EXPENDITURE.					
No.	Heads of Receipt.	Samvat 1947.	Samvat 1948.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Heads of Receipt.	Samvat 1947.	Samvat 1948.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land	4,39,907 3 6	5,55,416 2 10	1,15,508 15 4	.....	1	Palace	1,46,300 11 4	1,63,788 5 10	17,487 10 6	...
2	Custom	88,828 12 0	1,28,905 1 0	40,076 5 0	.....	2	Civil Expense	69,825 7 3	78,046 13 4	8,221 6 1	.....
3	Abkari (including Opium and Salt).	21,157 12 10	30,754 3 7	9,596 6 9	.....	3	Sibandi and Police	53,302 2 4	66,582 3 4	13,280 1 0	.....
4	Judicial	13,653 2 3	11,385 13 9	.....	2,269 4 6	4	Stable	33,062 0 0	27,651 9 1	.....	5,400 6 11
5	Municipal	1,429 1 3	943 9 11	.....	485 7 4	5	Charity, &c.	41,347 13 7	32,413 2 7	.....	8,934 11 0
6	Jamabandi	1,626 10 0	1,571 1 4	.....	55 8 8	6	Journey of His Highness.	12,557 12 3	5,201 2 3	.....	7,356 10 0
7	School fees	446 12 3	469 8 11	22 12 8	.....	7	Education	6,622 8 8	7,105 2 2	482 9 6	.....
8	Miscellaneous	41,070 5 3	25,566 8 0	.....	15,504 0 3	8	Vaccination	370 5 0	950 2 6	579 13 6	.....
						9	Hospital	4,847 8 3	3,864 3 4	.....	983 4 11
						10	Public Works	16,644 8 6	61,343 12 6	44,699 4 0	.....
						11	Jail and Lock-up... ..	3,920 5 11	2,967 12 2	.....	952 9 9
						12	Revenue Survey	3,563 14 11	2,092 13 6	.....	1,471 7 6
						13	Municipal... ..	2,565 12 3	3,089 10 4	473 14 1	.....
						14	Library	641 13 3	727 1 4	185 4 1	.....
						15	Forest ... ..	.....	6,777 10 4	.....	.....
						16	Custom	47,102 2 2	7,850 0 10	.....	8,521 6 1
						17	Judicial ... ..	.....	6,615 0 1	.....	.....
						18	Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	17,338 0 10	.....	.....
						19	Pattavat Villages	1,23,660 1 3	1,23,768 13 9	108 12 6	.....
							Total	5,68,224 14 11	6,18,123 8 1	83,818 11 3	33,620 2 1

Recd. upto, 15th June 1891

SYED BAVAMIA, Diván,
Rádhapur

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PALANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 666 OF 1893.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Ahmedabad, 18th October 1893.

Forwarded.

2. Colonel Salmon, who submits the report, was not in charge of the Superintendency for any portion of the year, but the late Colonel Scott, who was transferred to Káthiáwár after the close of the year, has left ample notes which have been embodied in the report.

3. The office of Assistant Political Superintendent was held successively by Lieutenants Pritchard, Carnegy and Jacob, the last named officer assuming charge in November last. Of the two Native Assistants, Ráo Bahádur Jethálál Varajbhái joined his appointment in April 1892, and Ráo Bahádur Dulerái Girdharlál having been transferred to the Mahi Kántha was succeeded by Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangádhara in March last.

4. The excessive rainfall damaged the kharif or monsoon crops to some extent, but the rabi, or cold weather, and particularly rapeseed and wheat, crops were excellent, and on the whole the season was a favourable one; but prices of the staple food-grains did not vary very much from last year. The public health was seriously affected by the excessive damp, and there was a large mortality from malarial fever.

5. Colonel Scott's remarks and Colonel Salmon's review of the separate reports submitted by the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States leave little to be said regarding them. The year has been marked by considerable progress in the Pálanpur State. The abolition of veth or forced labour is one of the chief events of the year, and His Highness the Diván's action in this matter has already met with the approbation of Government. The settlement of the disputes with Dánta regarding certain co-shared villages, the introduction of the system of limitation with regard to Civil Suits, the extension of the bigoti system, the prohibition of the promiscuous cutting of valuable timber, the abolition of the system of recovering diet charges from prisoners, the large expenditure on public works, the large number of wells which have been constructed, and last but not the least, the commencement of work on the Pálanpur-Deesa Railway, speak well for the intelligence and energy with which the administration of this State is conducted, and reflect much credit on the new Minister. The work of the Civil and Criminal Courts is satisfactory; but though there has been some improvement in the police, the force is not an efficient body. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory. It is quite time that His Highness the Diván should allow his son to commence his school career.

6. The abolition of import duties in the Rádhanpur State is a measure which reflects credit on the Naváb. It is, however, experimental; but as Colonel Scott anticipated, the State will not be a loser, and the measure may be looked upon as permanent. It is to be regretted that in consequence of the heavy rains the water-supply works have been seriously damaged. It is notable that the account given in the separate report of the damage sustained is very different to that which the Political Superintendent himself gives. The progress of the Revenue Survey is steady and it would appear that cultivation extends as the settlement is introduced. The financial condition of the State is highly satisfactory, considering that with a liberal outlay on public works, and increased expenditure in many departments, there was the large balance of Rs. 1,36,583 at the close of the year.

7. The account given of the Tharád Táluka is not satisfactory. Though the income was larger by Rs. 14,000 than that of the previous year, the debt seems to be increasing. There would appear to be room for economy, and with proper management under an efficient Kárbhári, the financial condition of this State might be improved within a few years.

8. The account of the Váv Táluka is no better. The domestic relations of the Rána are not happy and the táluka is encumbered with debt. The accounts rendered do not appear to be reliable. They show that the expenditure exceeded the receipts by about Rs. 10,000, and the Rs. 10,265, which apparently represents the Thákur's Civil list, bears a very high proportion to the total expenditure.

9. Colonel Scott gives an encouraging account of the general working of the Thánas, and there is no doubt that there has been some improvement, to which the appointment of a Native Assistant, to supervise the Thána circles, has largely contributed. The new forms of account have been found to be unsuited to the requirements of these Thánas, and they have already been revised. It is hoped that the revised forms will be introduced from the 1st April next. In consequence of the heavy rainfall the monsoon crops throughout the Thána circles were damaged, but it appears that rapeseed, a crop which thrives well with copious rain, was largely cultivated, and that the rabi crops, wherever they are grown, were excellent. A severe epidemic of fever was prevalent, and the mortality from this cause was very large. The criminal returns show a large decrease of crime which is specially noticeable in Tharád and Váv. In the former there was a fall from 243 to 72, and in the latter from 142 to 55. As Government is aware, there was an abnormal increase last year, and except Káukrej, all the other Thándárates show a proportionate decrease. 781 Civil suits were filed during the year against 531, and including the balance of the previous year there were 976 cases for disposal against 807. Of the former 572 only were disposed of, leaving a balance of 404. The fever epidemic is accountable to some extent for the large arrears.

10. The number of estates under attachment has increased from 17 to 20 : of these only one is of importance. The survey of this estate has been commenced, and it is hoped that the bigoti system of assessment will be introduced by the end of the working season. It is to be regretted that the revenue accounts have fallen into confusion but prompt measures have already been taken to set matters right. No details have been furnished regarding the remaining estates.

11. There has been considerable improvement in the drill and discipline of the police under Lieutenant Jacob assisted by a military pensioner as Head-Quarter Chief Constable. The foot force has been armed with bored out Snider rifles, and the mounted police has been supplied with fire-arms for the first time. The results of the shooting show that the men have not become accustomed to the new arms. New lines for the mounted police are said to be much required. The conduct of the force has been generally good and it has been more successful in obtaining convictions, but in the matter of recoveries of stolen property the results are very bad.

12. From Appendix F it will be seen that there has been a large decrease of crime throughout the Superintendency, and the reason assigned is the favourable season, the epidemic of fever, and improved police supervision. The decrease amounts to 347 offences within jurisdiction of the Agency Courts and 905 offences within the jurisdictionary States. The decrease is principally under thefts, but there is an appreciable decrease under all other heads also. There were, however, 12 dacoities against 7 last year. The Commissioner must repeat the remark made by his predecessor in last year's review that "the large proportion of appeals in which sentences were reversed or modified does not give a favourable impression of the work of the subordinate magistracy." The results are even worse than in the preceding year.

13. The Superintendency jail continues to be well managed by Assistant Surgeon Wádía. New jails are under construction in Pálanpur and Rídhampur.

14. The progress in the disposal of Civil cases in the Thána circles has already been noticed. The fever epidemic is reported to have "almost paralysed the Courts during a portion of the year," and presumably the large arrears in Pálanpur and Rádhapur are due to the same cause.

15. The financial condition of the general fund continues to improve. The balance to its credit has increased from Rs. 14,817 to Rs. 20,796. The Pálanpur Treasury having been opened from the 5th April last, the account with the Párekhs has been closed. An auditor was as usual appointed by the Commissioner, and audited the accounts of the several funds.

16. The number of patients who sought relief at the dispensaries was 103 in excess of that of the preceding year, and this large increase is fully accounted for by the unhealthiness of the season; but at the Tharád and Deodar dispensaries there was a falling off in the attendance, and this appears to be extraordinary.

17. The progress of education is slow, but in a year in which the public health was so seriously affected it is surprising that the results are not worse than they are reported to be.

18. In conclusion the Commissioner considers that the Superintendency of Colonel Scott continued to make good progress, and that this year's work shows a decided improvement on the work of last year.

G. B. REID,
Commissioner, N. D.

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PALANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

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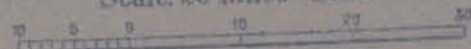
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G. E. HYDE CAFFES, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur

DISTRICTS SUBORDINATE
TO THE
POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT
AT
PALANPUR

Scale. 20 Miles = 1 Inch




Reference

Thana Stations	T
Post Offices	P
Branch Do. Do.	B.P.
Stations or Bungalows Salt Depart.	S.
Railway & Railway Stations	—
Roads or Country tracks	—

LETTER from Captain G. E. Hyde Cates, Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, through the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2206, dated Pálanpur, 31st August 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit with the usual returns the Administration Report of the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1893-94. The separate reports submitted by the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States are also attached.—I have, &c.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PÁLANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Colonel Salmon remarks as follows:—

“The principal event that marked the year was the visit of His Excellency the Governor to Ahmedabad, where a Darbár was held on the 27th November, which was attended by all the more important Gujarát Chiefs of the Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha Agencies, and of Gujarát generally. His Highness the Naváb of Rádhanpur was prevented through ill health from being present at it; but His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur and the Thákor of Tharád were there, and all those Chiefs from the Pálanpur Superintendency, who went to the Darbár, were well pleased with their visit and the receptions accorded them, as well as the arrangements made for their comforts and wants during their stay in Ahmedabad. Some of the advice tendered by His Excellency in the course of his address to the Chiefs has already borne good fruit.

2. “On the 28th November, the day following the Darbár, a Chapter was held of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, at which His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of that order. This honour Her Most Gracious Majesty had been pleased to bestow on His Highness on the 1st January 1893, and its receipt has been a source of most unqualified pleasure to His Highness, as were also the gratifying allusions made by His Excellency the Governor in the course of his address at the Darbár to the various reforms, and the liberal policy introduced of late years into his State by the Diván.”

3. The late Colonel Scott was in charge of the Superintendency for the first five weeks of the year under report. On his appointment to Káthiáwár Colonel Salmon joined on the 5th May 1893, and remained in charge to the close of the year.

4. There were no changes among the Assistants, but Mr. Támbe, the Head Clerk, acted temporarily as Native Assistant from the 5th January to the 5th March 1894, whilst Ráo Bahádur Jethálál Varajbhái was absent on privilege leave for two months.

5. Colonel Salmon remarks:—

“In the course of my district tour I visited Rádhanpur, Tharád, Váv, and all the Thanás except Sántalpur, which was inspected by Lieutenant Jacob. I had also occasion to visit Deesa twice, in connection with the proceedings of a committee assembled at the desire of the Military Department, to report upon the Banas river and measures for the protection of the camp from its encroachments.”

6. Lieutenant Jacob was out in the districts from the 1st January to the 5th March 1894, and visited all the talukas and the States of Rádhanpur, Tharád and Váv.

7. The Native Assistant was touring from the 8th January to 7th May 1894, and visited all the Thánás and Japti stations, except the Japti stations of Vaghásan and Lunal under the Tharád Thándárate, and Khanodar and Vajápur under the Diodár Thándárate. He, however, examined the accounts of these Japtis.

Relations with other
States.

8. Relations with tributary States, Colonel Salmon writes :—

“The settlement of the Pálanpur-Gadhvāda claims has made no progress. Efforts have been made by the Political Officers of both Agencies to induce the parties to come to terms as to arbitration, according to the wishes of Government, but as yet they have met with no success. The Gadhias wish that Pálanpur should be put in the position of a plaintiff, which His Highness the Diván in virtue of the position of equality, which he considers himself to occupy in respect of the co-shared villages, and looking to the precedent of the Pálanpur-Danta disputes, declines to accept. There seems little likelihood of an agreement being arrived at, and an early settlement by adjudication is highly desirable, as Pálanpur's interests are undoubtedly being seriously prejudiced by delay.”

9.

PÁLANPUR.

- (1) 1st Class State ... Salute 11 guns.
- (2) Area ... 3,177 square miles.
- (3) Population ... 274,864 according to the last census.
- (4) Revenue Rs. 7,00,000.
- (5) Expenditure „ 7,16,928.
- (6) Pálanpur being the Head-quarters of the Superintendency, the Political Superintendent frequently meets His Highness the Diván.

(7) Colonel Salmon writes :—

“His Highness the Diván in commemoration of his investiture made several liberal donations to different institutions. In particular must be noticed the gift of a sum of Rs. 6,000, the object of which is the promotion of the study of bacteriology in Europe by a medical gentleman sent for that special purpose by His Highness. Dr. Surveyor, a gentleman possessing all the requisite qualifications for such studies was selected, and the money granted has been placed at his disposal.”

“The administration work during the past year has been more a consolidation and working up of the reforms previously introduced than of fresh ones.”

(8) The relations between His Highness and his family are of the most cordial description. He has the greatest affection for all his children, and is especially fond of the heir-apparent Taleh Mohomedkhánji, a boy about eleven years old. With regard to the latter Colonel Salmon writes :—

(9). “The health of the heir-apparent has, I regret to say, not been at all satisfactory. He has suffered a good deal from fever and attacks of the heart, to which last he seems peculiarly subject. I have kept a careful watch over him in connection with the remarks I found it necessary to make in last year's report. I see no reason to alter my opinion then expressed as to the present inadvisability of pressing His Highness the Diván to send him away from home and from under his own immediate care. The Kunvar has made good progress at home under the tutor provided for him, and I am satisfied that his father is anxious to do all that is necessary to keep him from Zenana influences as much as possible.”

The Kunvar is a bright intelligent boy, with good manners, and outwardly appears as robust a boy as one could wish to see. It is to be hoped that he will soon grow out of the attacks to which he appears subject, and that His Highness will then see the advisability of sending him to College ; for there is no doubt that he will derive much benefit from association with other boys of his own age and position.

(10) The relations between His Highness and his Bháyads are satisfactory.

(11) The State Kárbhári is Mr. Dullabhji Ved, and with respect to him Colonel Salmon writes:—

“ The relations between His Highness the Diván and his State Kárbhári, Mr. Dullabhji Ved, have continued on the same satisfactory footing as I reported last year, and my own relations with both have been of the most pleasant and friendly nature. Such advice as I have tendered (and it has been frequently sought spontaneously) has been cheerfully accepted and appreciated. His Highness has got a valuable and enlightened Kárbhári in Mr. Dullabhji, who has the interests of his State at heart.”

(12) The head of the Revenue Department is Mr. Girdharlál Patwári.
 Revenue Survey. The Revenue Survey operations have progressed steadily, the number of villages surveyed being eighteen against thirteen last year. The total number surveyed up to the end of the year being 158, and the survey of sixteen more villages is in progress. The Vighoti system has been established in 80 villages in all, the total number of villages under the State being 505 against 503 last year.

(13). To encourage the sowing of cotton, seeds were ordered from Káthiáwár and given gratis to the cultivators whose fields were in a fit state for such cultivation. The experiment, however, did not prove a success chiefly owing to the superfluous and late rainfall. In any case, however, I should say that the soil, except in a few places, is hardly favourable for cotton sowing.

(14). Plantations of sugarcane have been started at Jethi from lands reclaimed from jungle waste. It remains to be seen what comes of the experiment.

(15). “ The Police of the State are still in need of much improvement, especially of a properly trained head. For the sum which has by agreement to be expended, viz., Rs. 82,350, the Department ought to be smarter than it is at present.”
 Police.

(16). “ From what I have seen of the Judicial Branch of the administration I am of opinion that the Courts are presided over by fairly able officers, and that justice is generally obtainable in them. I received very few petitions indeed complaining of wrong.”
 Judicial.

(17). “ The establishment of a Court of Small Causes in Pálanpur is a new feature in the administration of civil justice. It was needed for the relief of the other Courts and has proved useful.”
 Small Cause Court.

(18). “ Soon after I came to Pálanpur His Highness decided to terminate the arrangement under which the Superintendent Medical Officer, Assistant Surgeon Wádia, had hitherto been in charge of the Durbár (Goodfellow) Hospital and Dispensary and appoint a Chief Medical Officer of his own. Mr. Dhondu A. Patwardhan, a gentleman of 14 years' medical standing and practice, was engaged on a salary of Rs. 300 a month, and he has also medical charge of the convicts in the Durbár Jail. The above change has proved an inconvenient one in so far as the Superintendency is concerned, and has necessitated special proposals for separate medical arrangements for the latter which are before Government, but I have no reason to believe that the efficiency of the 'Goodfellow' Hospital as an useful public institution will be in any way impaired by it, and His Highness was very anxious to carry it out on several grounds which he personally explained to me, and with which I was satisfied. The hospital maintains its popularity, the number of patients treated during the year amounting to 19,029, being an increase over the previous year of 2,500.”
 Medical.

(19). The sum spent on medicines during the year amounted to Rs. 6,256-15-11 against Rs. 3,797-0-10 the previous year. The increase is very large and leads me to think that proper supervision over the medicines is not kept.

(20). "Acting upon the advice given by His Excellency the Governor, the Darbár has established a travelling dispensary under charge of a hospital assistant, which is already at work. During the rains when locomotion is difficult it is proposed to utilize the services of the hospital assistant in old Deesa, a small town, a short distance from the Deesa Cantonments."

(21). "The new jail which has been in progress during the past two years is at last completed and the convicts have been transferred to it from the jail building inside the town. It is proposed I am told to build some police lines near the new jail, and the ground in the neighbourhood is being filled in and levelled for that purpose and for a drill ground. The accommodation in the new jail is ample and all the necessary interior arrangements have been well considered. I took Mr. Filgate over it when he passed through Pálanpur last cold weather and he expressed his general approval of it. The total cost of its construction has been Rs. 81,622."

"The new jail has ample accommodation, in fact considerably more than is likely to be required. The jail is very clean and well kept."

(22). "In connection with this last subject I am glad to say that the Darbár has undertaken to improve the roads in the town and round about it by making them proper metalled ones and have entered into arrangements with the Railway Company to procure metal at cheap freight rates for the purpose."

(23). "The rainfall was abnormally heavy and there was a great deal of fever, but the visitation was not so severe or so fatal as in the preceding year. Pálanpur itself and the country round about was visited by a cyclone of unusual severity last September. Heavy rain fell for three days without intermission almost. This rain, combined with the violent wind that raged, played terrible havoc with the houses in the town, which are for the most part built of kutch bricks with only mud cement. The result was that numbers of them came down, but fortunately no loss of life actually occurred. The calamity, however, has had one good result, viz., that in many cases it has led to the widening of the streets, which was badly needed."

(24). Education is progressing slowly but steadily in the State. A new school was opened recently at Vedancha. Out of 7 candidates sent up for the Bombay University Matriculation Examination 2 passed.

(25). There is a Municipality in Pálanpur, the Municipal Secretary being a Pársi, Mr. Bhikháji Frámji.

The only source of income is from octroi duty, and amounted during the year under report to Rs. 2,128-10-8 against Rs. 2,999-1-3 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,891-15-3, the deficit being met from the general revenues of the State. It is intended to mettal the roads in the city, and the sooner this is done the better. At present, with the exception of the road to the station, they are very bad and the sanitary condition of the city is capable of considerable improvement.

(26). This Department has lately been put on a more systematic footing. Formerly country-bred horses were kept as stallions. Two Arab stallions have now been imported from Bombay. These two covered 19 mares.

(27). The sources of revenue and the chief items of expenditure will be found in the appendices.

10. RÁDHANPUR.

- (1). State of the 1st Class.
- (2). Total area..... 1,150 square miles.
- (3). Population 98,007
- (4). Revenue Rs. 6,90,755
- (5). Expenditure..... „ 7,58,467

(6). The Political Superintendent, Colonel Salmon, visited Rádhanpur in the month of January last and stayed there 13 days.

He had two or three interviews with the Chief during that time.

(7). The health of His Highness during the year has not been quite satisfactory. He went to Dumas for the hot weather and returned at the commencement of the rains, somewhat recruited; but his health, when Colonel Salmon visited Rádhanpur, was not at all good, though he appears lately to have kept better health.

(8). His Highness is on the whole on good terms with his relations. His eldest son is nearly 9 years of age, and his father has much affection for him.

(9). Never having met the heir-apparent, and having only come here lately, I am unable to say anything regarding him, except that I fancy he is not receiving much education at present, and as he is nearly 9 years old, I see no reason why he should not be sent to the Rájkumár College. The little Manávadar Chief in Káthiáwár, who is barely 9, joined this term.

(10). His Highness is on good terms with his brothers.

(11). The State Kárbhári is Mr. Báváníyán Pirmiyán, and he has held the post for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. There was some difference of opinion between him and His Highness lately and the Chief wished at one time to dispense with his services. They, however, became reconciled and appear to be on good terms now.

(12). The system of revenue collection has been much improved and is in the hands of better paid officials under the supervision of A'zam Ganpatráo Saccáram, the Revenue Commissioner, a well paid and efficient revenue officer, during whose tenure of office the Revenue Department has much improved.

(13). The Banas water scheme has been improved and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was spent on it. There was an ample supply of water during the whole year.

(14). The new jail buiding is now completed.

(15). The total number of villages surveyed up to date amounts to 52, comprising an area of 151,794 acres.

(16). The Vighoti system has been introduced in 83 villages. 2,500 bighás of land were brought under cultivation in excess of last year. Nearly Rs. 12,000 have been spent in improving the nature of the soil where it is saltish, and it is expected that about 1,000 acres of land will be reclaimed for cultivation.

(17). No new work of any special importance has been taken in hand during the year.

Public Works.

(18). The total amount spent on public works was Rs. 52,564-3-3. Of this, Rs. 10,607-14-2 were spent on the Scott Canal made for the purpose of bringing water from the Banas River into Rádhanpur and Rs. 17,605-2-0 were spent on the jail, which has been completed.

(19). The new girls' school opened at Sami, according to report, appears to be a success, the attendance being larger than expected. The total cost of education was Rs. 6,676-7-9 against Rs. 7,105-2-2 the preceding year.

Education.

(20). It is worthy of note that His Highness has established two new scholarships of Rs. 17 and 7 per mensem in the Ahmedabad High School as an encouragement to Mahomedan boys, which shows that he takes an interest in promoting the welfare of Mahomedans generally.

(21). There is no natural forest in this State. Some attempt was made at planting trees, but with very poor success.

Forests.

(22). There is a Municipality in Rádhanpur with a paid Secretary. The Municipality is maintained at the expense of the State and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,205-10-7. The roads have lately been metalled and measures appear to have been taken to improve the sanitary condition of the city which is a move in the right direction, but I am unable to say anything from personal inspection.

Municipality.

(23). With regard to this State, Colonel Salmon writes:—

“There is very little of any importance to remark on this State during the past year. It seems to have been one of almost absolute inaction as far as any progress is concerned. This, I have no doubt, is due to a great extent to differences which arose between His Highness the Naváb and his Minister. In what exactly they consisted or from what they arose, I never could properly ascertain, and when I was on the point of visiting Rádhanpur in January last, they were suddenly patched up, through Zenana influence I believe which the Minister had brought to work in his favour. It is, however, certain that during a considerable portion of the year, the Minister, Mr. Bávamiyá was, so to speak, almost non-resident, and that His Highness the Naváb fully contemplated his dismissal. Under these adverse circumstances it was to be expected that public work of the State would suffer and that projects for administrative reform should hang fire. During my visit at Rádhanpur I had several opportunities of conversation with His Highness the Naváb and found him very intelligent and well meaning and of a most amiable disposition, but without the health or strength of character (the latter probably caused by the former), to take his own way. He is exceedingly anxious to obtain the benefits of a line of railway for his State by an extension of the branch line which now goes from Mehsána Junction to Pátan, and, from what I gathered, the Baroda Darbár had been sounded on the matter with a view to Government being ultimately addressed, but it was found that Baroda would claim sovereignty over the line as a condition of consent to the extension of its branch railway, and this would of course be a stumbling block of the first magnitude.”

(24). The appendices show the sources from which the bulk of the revenue is derived and the chief items of expenditure.

11.

THARÁ'D.

(1). Tharád is a State of the 3rd class.

(2). The total area is 940 (this figure represents the area of the whole táluka).

(3). The population according to last census was 24,772.

(4). The revenue is Rs. 41,600.

(5). Expenditure was Rs. 46,000.

(6). Colonel Salmon visited this State last February and his remarks are as follows:—

“ (7). Though the financial position of this táluka is much the same as it was when reported on last year, there are now hopes of a

change for the better. The Thákor has taken my advice and appointed a Kárbhári whom I recommended to him, and whom I know to be an efficient and experienced man. If he gives him his full support which he has promised, he will do, it will not take long to bring the affairs of this petty State into order, and with the aid of a well regulated budget, it should not be a difficult matter to wipe off the debts that at present hamper its progress. The Thákor's great wish is to get again the direct jurisdiction over the Jámiya villages which is now exercised by a Thándár who is nominated and paid by the Chief, but who carries on his duties under the Political Superintendent. I have told him that his only chance of obtaining his wish is to get his own State in order, and thereby show that he is fit to exercise control over his Jámiya villages. He is full of good intentions and means well, but needs a specially strong man at his side to keep him up to them. When I visited Tharád on my district tour, I found that a good road had just been recently constructed through the town, and I had the pleasure of laying the foundation of a new building for a girls' school which is to be provided for the town."

"The dispensary was undergoing repairs, but appears from the registers to be appreciated.

"The Thákor's eldest son, Dolatsingji, still attends the Ráj-kumár College at Rájkot and makes fair progress in his studies.

"I had several complaints before me of the alleged levy of unjust taxes, but they appeared to be of an original nature, and I am bound to say that all those I enquired into showed that the Thákor had right on his side."

(8). The relations between the Thákor and his distant relations are fair. With regard to the eldest son, who is at the Rájkumár College, the Thákor has much affection for him. The youngest son is only about five years old.

(9). The heir-apparent is 12 or 13. I have not seen him personally, but his reports from College are good, and he appears to be an intelligent boy.

(10). The relations between the Thákor and his Bháyads are fair.

(11). Mr. Dharamchand Chelji was the Kárbhári of the State during the year under report. A new Kárbhári, Mr. Raghunáthráo Pandit, was appointed in the month of January, but has only recently joined, he having been unable to leave his appointment as Mánsa Manager earlier; Colonel Salmon had a high opinion of the present Kárbhári, and it is hoped that he will improve the financial and general condition of the State which is at present not very flourishing.

Survey. (12). No steps have yet been taken to introduce the Vighoti system of assessment, and there is no survey establishment.

Public Works. (13). A sum of Rs. 1,655 was spent on public works.

(14). The sources of revenue and the chief items of expenditure will be found in the Appendix (T).

12.

VA'v.

(1). 4th class State.

(2). The total area is 380 square miles. (This figure represents the area of the whole táluks.)

(3). The population according to last census is 13,399.

(4). Revenue Rs. 31,800

(5). Expenditure ...Rs. 24,100

(6). Colonel Salmon visited the State during the touring season and has had several interviews with the Chief. His remarks on this State are as follows :—

“(7). There is nothing good to be reported of this táluka, I regret to say. Things have gone from bad to worse and show no signs of mending. A new Kárbhári, a very respectable and capable man, was appointed by the Rána, but this must have been presumably only a move to satisfy for a time the pressure which was put upon him by the Political Superintendent, for it appeared before very long that he was a mere dummy without any authority. This latter still remained in the hands of the old bad set of officials who had the ear of the Rána, and the wires were pulled by the old Kárbhári who had been nominally displaced. The new Kárbhári was not allowed to have any control in the revenue matters, and he was hampered in every way in collecting money to meet even necessary current expenditure. On my visit to Vav, I had several interviews with the Rána at which I put fully before him the perilous position in which he stood, and advised him to give his full support to his Kárbhári, but he turned a deaf ear and not many days after I had left, he wrote to inform me that he had dispensed with the Kárbhári's services. I then called him into Pálanpur and under pressure of fear of attachment of his táluka, he consented to engage the services of a Kárbhári, whom I recommended for one year certain, and to frame a budget. This last he had failed to do up to the time I gave over charge and I was informed that the old tactics were being resumed with Mr. Ranchhodlál Dalsukhrám, the new Kárbhári. The fact is that the Rána is entirely in the hands of the Zenana and a certain set, at the head of whom is the displaced Kárbhári, under whose management the State has got so embarrassed, and cannot free himself. He was weak enough during the year under notice to sign a bond by which he increased his debt to the Potdár from Rs. 55,000 to Rs. 75,000, in which sum 15 years' interest in advance was included. There seems indeed reason to believe that owing to the dislike he bears to his eldest son Gambhirsingji (whom he would gladly set aside in favour of a younger son by another wife), he would be glad to involve the táluka as far as possible. In the meantime, all departments of the administration are starved for want of funds. There are no proper police although a police tax is rigidly enforced, and during a portion of the year there was, I believe, no Faujdár. The nemnuks of the Kunvar Gumbhirsingji and the Bári Szhebs are seldom punctually paid, and are extracted only with the greatest difficulty. The so-called dispensary is a farce, there are no medicines in it. All is in confusion, and I confess I have no hopes of things being put straight except by Government management for a time, and this it had been my intention to propose had I remained in charge of the Superintendency. The Rána has had great leniency and forbearance shown him, but he either cannot or will not help himself.”

(8). The Chief is on the worst of terms with all his relations, especially with his eldest son, the heir-apparent, and continual complaints are received regarding the non-payment of their nemnuks. The heir-apparent has up to now received only Rs. 600 yearly, the same as he received when at school a few years ago. I have lately had his nemnuk raised to Rs. 1,000.

(9). The heir-apparent is about 22 years of age. I have only seen him once. He appears to me to be a heavy dull kind of man without much intelligence. His progress when at school was fair.

(10). The breach between his father and himself is not likely to be healed, there are mutual recriminations and probably faults on both sides. The Chief has changed his Kárbhári 5 times during the last five years. The last Kárbhári, Mr. Ranchhodlál, was appointed with the approval of Colonel Salmon last March, and only remained five months. His first Kárbhári,

Mr. Dharamchand Chelji, from Tharád, has now been appointed at the Chief's desire so as to give him every opportunity of pulling along with a man of his own choosing and he has promised that he will not interfere with Mr. Dharamchand. A budget has been framed, and if the Rána leaves his Kárbhári alone to carry it out, he may in time put matters straight and pay off the debts of the Rána (which amount to nearly a lách of rupees) at the rate of Rs. 5,000 a year, which may be increased later on under good management. I am, however, rather doubtful about the issue as the Rána has made so many promises only to break them.

- (11). No steps have been taken yet towards introducing the Vighoti system, nor have any survey operations been undertaken.
 Survey.

(12). In portions of the Váv State owing to the brackish nature of the soil only one (monsoon or kharif) crop can be obtained. On this account also few wells are sunk, the water being too brackish to drink. The people depend on tank water for drinking purposes and in some seasons whole villages are deserted owing to the want of water. Last year, owing to the excessive rainfall, the nature of the soil being improved, it was found possible to get a rape-seed crop.
 Cultivation.

- (13). The sources of revenue and the chief items of expenditure will be found in the Appendix W.

APPENDIX T

Abstract showing the Income and Expenditure of the Tharúd State from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.

No.	Items.		Rs.	a.	p.	No.	Items.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Income accrued from land (<i>Vaje</i> in kind), cash and Jama ...		22,696	0	0	1	Private expenditure of the Thákór Sáheb	...	7,047	0	0
2	Customs duties		5,948	14	0	2	Expenditure for his Zanána	...	844	6	0
3	Opium duty		6,325	0	0	3	Expenditure of Kunvar Dolatsingji together with College fee at Rájkot	...	3,305	9	6
4	Income of Nazrána, Ijára and other miscellaneous things ...		4,434	6	0	4	State horse expenditure	...	4,268	10	9
5	Fine and Commission fee		2,199	5	6	5	Payment of the State establishment	...	8,925	8	0
						6	Expenditure for the preventive frontier line	...	2,175	14	6
						7	Pay of the Jámaia Thándár, together with the kárkun's pay.	...	1,012	0	0
						8	Charity expense	...	1,316	1	0
						9	Expense of grass for horse and cattle	...	2,199	11	0
						10	Guest expenditure	...	495	5	6
						11	Expenditure of buggies, carriages and horses, &c.	...	1,085	1	3
						12	Building and repairs... ..	...	1,508	7	0
	Total... ..		41,603	9	6	13	Expenditure on the death of Jalegi	...	460	8	6
						14	Expenditure on the public good	...	1,062	5	9
	Income of the villages given in Patta and for maintenance.		1,500	0	0	15	Expenditure on the public works	...	1,099	12	6
						16	Expenditure at Ahmedabad, where Darbār was held	...	3,866	9	6
						17	Miscellaneous	...	5,349	3	0
						18	Income given in Patta and for maintenance ...	...	46,022	1	9
							Total...	...	15,000	0	0
	Total...		56,603	9	6				61,022	1	9

APPENDIX W.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of Revenue of the Van State from A'shád Shud 2nd, Samvat 1949, to A'shád Shud 2nd, Samvat 1950, corresponding with 26th June 1892 to 15th June 1893.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	Land revenue	10,472 3 0	1	Contribution towards the Thana Fund...	518 11 8
2	Narwa or cash	4,038 15 0	2	Pay of officials	6,714 10 9
3	Nazrána	1,499 5 0	3	Charity	737 1 9
4	Customs dues	1,724 7 0	4	Maintenance charges of Kuvar Gumhirsingji	927 9 6
5	Opium duty	5,542 14 6	5	Ditto of Thakrali Vagheli	503 5 6
6	Fines, commission fees, &c.	1,269 0 0	6	Ditto of Thakrali Sodhiji and Mavachiji	1,260 0 0
7	A'bkári, &c., revenue	461 0 0	7	Nazarána	5,100 0 0
8	School fee	46 3 0	8	Expense on account of cutting grass	197 2 0
9	Police cess...	4,902 14 0	9	Education	Rs. 553 14 9
10	Jama, &c.	330 0 0		Vaccination	181 0 9
11	Grazing fees	110 14 0		Dispensary	187 13 9
12	Amount realized on account of the transfer of fields from one cultivator to another	408 12 0	10	Repairs to buildings...	922 13 3
13	Tax from carpenters and brick-layers	77 9 6	11	Contingent charges...	328 10 9
14	Sale of lands	766 0 0	12	Expenses of Ránáji and his Kunvar Harisingji and guest expenses, &c.	196 10 4
15	Miscellaneous	192 9 6	13	Jail expenses	6,601 12 6
					100 0 0
	Total...	31,842 10 6		Total...	24,108 8 0
	Income of the villages given in Patta...	6,000 0 0		Patta Villages...	6,000 0 0
					30,108 8 0

THANA CIRCLE.

13. The following are the Thána Circles in this Superintendency :—

Names of Circles,	Area.	Popula- tion.	How constituted.	Population according to Census.	* Revenue of		Tribute, if any, paid to Baroda.
					1892-93.	1893-94.	
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A Váráhi ...	330	Each Thána Circle is administered by a Thándár exercising the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate and hearing civil suits up to Rs. 400. The revenue of the táluks goes to the Thákors who contribute sums as shown in the column "Revenue" towards the expense of administration.		20,950	2,867 15 1	2,917 15 1	Nil.
B Diodar ...	645			48,454	4,702 13 3	6,053 2 0	"
C Tharád ...	940			72,359	4,537 5 2½	5,457 15 10	"
Váv ...	380			32,843	4,208 5 11	3,545 8 0	"
Sántalpur..	440			19,999	1,942 0 7	1,942 0 7	"
D Kánkrej ...	520			52,579	2,895 10 9	2,969 2 9	" Except Ghás Dána and Jania bandi.

* The figures shown in this column only represent the amount of contribution which is received from the local Thákors towards the expenses of the Thána establishment, Dispensary establishment and such other charges incidental to Government management.

A. Out of 49 villages under this Thándárate, 10 villages belonging to Malek Umarkhánji's Jághir are at present under the management of a Japtidár appointed by the Superintendency; he exercises 3rd class magisterial powers and hears civil suits up to Rs. 250.

B. In this táluks, each of the two Patis of the Diodar Thákors exercises civil (up to Rs. 250) and criminal (3rd class magisterial) powers in its sole villages.

C. In this táluks, the Thákor of Bhorole (owner of 10 villages) exercises 3rd class magisterial powers and hears civil suits up to Rs. 250.

D. About 13 villages in this táluks are under the jurisdiction of Thara Tálukdárs. They exercise in their respective villages civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 250 and criminal 3rd class magisterial powers.

14. The following statement shows the financial condition of the several administrative Funds of the Thánás :—

No.	Names of Funds.	Balance on 1st April 1893.	Receipt during 1893-94.	Total.	Charges during 1893-94.	Balance on 31st March 1894.
			Nil.			

15. As the Funds of the Thánás are included in the General Superintendency Fund and have no separate existence, the above statement cannot be filled in.

16. No survey of the Thánás has as yet been introduced.

POLICE.

17. The following table shows the work done by the Police during the year under report in the several Thánas :—

No.	Thána Circles.	No. of offences reported to Police.		No. of offences in which convictions were obtained.		No. of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent to trial.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	Tharád ...	114	91	42	35	104	96	93	78	28	21	36	33	62	53	69	65	
2	Váv ...	24	01	20	21	20	94	20	94	16	50	83	23	20	33	20	33	
3	Diodar ...	123	99	54	45	199	110	162	103	76	31	43	45	43	61	53	66	
4	Sántalpur ...	86	30	30	27	90	102	07	100	0	32	41	30	67	58	91	60	
5	Váráhi ...	65	63	28	19	155	88	93	80	41	48	40	30	33	36	55	40	
6	Kánkrej ...	213	154	04	62	236	192	227	190	87	87	44	40	59	53	61	54	
	Total...	625	589	272	209	604	683	662	645	254	269	43	35	50	50	61	53	

18. Taking the Thánas together, the offences reported to the Police are somewhat less than last year. Kánkrej is considerably to the fore in this respect, but this is due to the Mevási population which makes the Kánkrej District more or less a hot bed of crime.

19. In the Váv and Diodar Thánas the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested and persons sent for trial shows an improvement in the working of the Police, while in the other Thánas, notably Sántalpur and Váráhi, there is a falling off.

20. The following statement shows the value of property stolen and recovered :—

No.	Names of Officers.	Value of Property stolen.		Value of Property recovered.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Kánkrej Chief Constable ...	5,942 8 3	3,991 9 0	3,359 2 6	1,501 11 9	56	37
2	Tharád Do. ...	2,548 1 10½	1,975 6 7	1,389 6 10½	955 1 3	54	48
3	Sántalpur Do. ...	2,600 9 9	1,640 2 3	555 9 9	749 14 0	21	45
4	Váv Do. ...	6,539 6 3	1,244 3 5	199 15 6	758 12 2	3	61
5	Diodar Do. ...	2,570 11 9	2,744 12 3	1,497 14 0	1,374 3 9	58	50
6	Váráhi Do. ...	1,785 15 7½	1,041 11 9	1,431 12 8½	456 9 5	80	83
	Total...	21,987 5 6	12,637 13 3	8,433 13 4	5,796 4 4	38	46

21. Taking the total, amount of property stolen was considerably less this year than last, and the percentage of property recovered to property stolen, viz., 46 during the year under report against 38 last year, speaks well for the Thána Police. Taking the Thánas separately, Kánkrej shows up badly and there is a falling off in Tharád and Diodar Thánas, while there is a great improvement in Sántalpur and Váv, particularly the latter, where the percentage has increased from 3 to 61, which almost makes one doubt whether the figures are quite correct. There is an improvement also in Váráhi.

22. There is a lock-up at each of the Thánas for the confinement of under-trial prisoners and prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 1 month. Other prisoners are sent to the Superintendency Jail at Pálanpur.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

23. The Appendix A shows the work done by the Criminal Courts in the Thána Circles.

24. There was a slight increase in the total of offences reported during the year under report, viz., 596 against 571 last year.

Eleven persons remained to be tried in Váv and 16 in Diodar.

25. The number of persons remaining to be tried at the end of the year in all the Thánas amounted to 35 and the number of cases 10.

26. The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts in the Thana Circles :—

No.	Name of Officer.	Tribunals.	No. of cases on file at the end of the previous year.	No. filed during the year.	TOTAL.		No. DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		ARREARS.		REMARKS
					1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	Mangalji Sobhagchaud, Tharad Thándár ...	Civil Courts.	14	148	106	162	92	153	14	9	
2	Dwarkadass Bhogidass, Váv Thándár ...	Do.	60	66	90	126	30	56	60	70	
3	Umiashankar Gowrishankar, Diodar Thándár ...	Do.	52	288	178	340	126	295	52	45	
4	Mansakhál Bápúji, Santalpur Thándár ...	Do.	28	166	122	194	94	135	28	59	
5	Purshotamraí Bhawani-shankar, Várahi Thándár ...	Do.	40	184	140	224	100	217	40	7	
6	Keshavlál Brijlál, Kánkrej Thándár ..	Do.	181	214	276	395	95	211	181	184	

(1). There were 162 suits on the file of the Tharad Thándár against 106 last year. Of these 153 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 9 remaining at the end of the year, which shows good work.

(2). The Váv Thándár has a balance of 70 suits remaining at the end of the year out of 126 on his file.

(3). The Diodar Thándár has 45 remaining out of a total of 340, which is good, he having disposed of 295 suits during the year.

(4). The Santalpur Thándár has disposed of 135 suits out of 194 on his file during the year and has a balance of 59 remaining.

(5). The Várahi Thándár has done good work, having disposed of 217 suits out of a total of 224, and has only 7 suits remaining on his file at the end of the year.

(6). The Kánkreji Thándár had a balance of 181 suits remaining at the end of last year, and has now a balance of 184 remaining, so that he has not bettered his position at all, as has the Diodar Thándár, having disposed of 211 suits out of 395.

27. It is fair to say that the present Thándár at Kankrej did not start with a clean sheet and that there were heavy arrears on the file when he took charge.

28. Taking all the Thánás together the number of suits disposed of during the year under report was 1,067 against 537 the previous year, leaving a balance of 374 against 375, which, it must be admitted, is a great improvement, taking into consideration the larger number of suits on the file during the year under report compared with the suits on the file the previous year, viz., 1,441 against 912.

29. It has been suggested by the Assistant Political Superintendent that an officer should be temporarily appointed to assist the Kankrej Thándár in working off the arrears. The coadjutor having no other work, six months ought to be sufficient to clear off the arrears and give the Thándár a fair start, and, as remarked by the Assistant Political Superintendent, the outlay would be speedily recouped by the filing of fresh suits, which, under the present state of affairs, are withheld. On this point I shall address Government separately.

30. With regard to Thánás, Colonel Salmon remarks :—

"I found most of these in good order, and the Thándárs are fairly smart officers, and well up to their work. The only one I had reason to be dissatisfied with was the Thándár of Váv. The Thána buildings there showed want of timely care in the matter of repairs and small details on the part of the Thándár, and the work appeared to be more slackly carried on than elsewhere. The Kánkrej Thána at Sihori was in excellent order and the Thándár, Mr. Mujmudár, I consider an exceptionally smart officer."

WEATHER, CROPS, &c.

Thána Circles.

31. The average rainfall in the Thána Circles amounted to 30 inches against 33 last year. Except in Várahi the fall was very heavy in September. In the Kánkrej Thána the rainfall was 10·84 in excess of last year and did much damage to the kharif crops, but the rabi crops were benefitted. This was the case in most of the Thánás and the average outturn was about 10 annas except in Santalpur, where the outturn was very good, and a 13-anna crop was obtained. In the latter Thána rats did a good deal of damage. Grass was generally abundant.

32. The public health except in the Diodar Thándárate was fairly good. The principal diseases were malarial fevers, diseases of the eye and diseases of the respiratory organs. In the Diodar Thána 241 deaths occurred out of 725 attacked with fever, the death-rate being 33 per cent.

Public health.

33. Cholera occurred in the Kánkrej and Santalpur Thánás. In the former 128 persons were attacked, out of whom 60 died, and in the latter there were 83 deaths out of 142 persons attacked. There were also a few cases in the Várahi Thána.

Cattle disease.

34. Grass was very abundant, and the condition of the cattle was generally good. Small-pox was prevalent in Tharád, where 365 cattle died out of 683 attacked.

Forests.

35. There are no forests within the Thána Circles of this Superintendency.

36. Rs. 2,467 were spent on public works in the Kánkrej Thána; a new dharmshála was built at Sihori at a cost of Rs. 633-7-9.

Public Works.

The remainder was spent on repairs to various buildings. A new dharmshála was also built at Várahi, and Rs. 2,048 have been expended in building a school at Dua, a temple at Eta, and in repairs in the Tharád Thána.

EDUCATION.

37. The following table shows the number of schools in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Names of Villages.	Class of Schools.	1893-94.						NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.				Average daily attendance.
			Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	1892-93.		1893-94.						
					Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.					
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.					
1	Samau	Boys.	9	5	0	225	0	3	1	43	1	43	29
2	Umri	"	8	9	6	215	6	6	1	37	1	31	23·4
3	Sihori	"	...	...	...	101	11	5	1	10	1	16	10·4
4	Váda	"	4	2	0	217	12	0	1	32	1	35	21·4
5	Thara	"	58	3	0	459	4	0	1	78	1	108	65
6	Un	"	25	9	0	286	11	9	1	50	1	50	37
7	Terváda	"	4	14	6	175	9	3	1	21	1	18	13
8	Diodar	"	12	4	0	148	8	2	1	32	1	42	30·3
9	Bhábhār	"	11	3	6	88	0	2	...	...	1	52	29·5
10	Dua	"	8	5	6	277	0	6	1	21	1	22	15
11	Tharád	"	42	10	6	471	9	10	1	92	1	120	75
12	Bhorol	"	4	3	6	80	0	10	1	13	1	16	11
13	Dhima	"	12	14	6	206	8	3	1	33	1	37	20
14	Váv	"	40	5	6	520	7	6	1	110	1	112	79
15	Asara	"	6	7	0	195	12	3	1	17	1	17	14
16	Suigám	"	17	1	0	323	15	5	1	40	1	47	31
17	Uchosān	"	6	10	6	89	7	0	...	...	1	17	14
18	Morváda	"	14	14	6	201	1	0	1	45	1	45	27
19	Sántalpur	"	15	4	0	413	10	5	1	36	1	45	32
20	Abiana	"	...	...	...	182	12	7	1	15	1	21	13
21	Varáhi	"	64	3	0	639	9	3	1	161	1	122	74
Total.....			367	2	0	5,519	14	4	19	826	21	1,016	664

38. Two new schools were opened at Bhábhar and Uchosan. The number of pupils attending these schools in the Thanas for the year under report was 1,016 against 826 last year, the average daily attendance was 664 against 535 last year, and the cost amounted to Rs. 5,519-14-4 against Rs. 4,477-10-11 last year. Altogether the results may be said to be satisfactory.

39. The receipts are derived from fees and the expenditure is met by contributions from the Talukdars.

40. Although not coming in the report for 1893-94, I think it as well to mention that the Diodar partition dispute, which has been going on since 1878, has at last been amicably settled on the 18th July 1894.

This result is due to the zeal and tact displayed by Mr. Amarshi Jádavji, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Pálanpur, who was appointed arbitrator on the 1st April 1893. A number of minor disputes at the same time find settlement in the big dispute.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

41. There is nothing of importance under this head.

BORDER COURTS.

42. No Border Courts were held during the year.

Names of States.	Number of cases on file.	Number disposed of.	Number postponed.	Amount of Cash Awards.	Value of Award in Live-stock
		Nil.			

CHAPTER II—ATTACHMENTS.

ATTACHED ESTATES.

43. The Appendix "B" shows the attached estates under this Superintendency.

44. No estates were withdrawn from attachment during the year under report, except that the half share of the Khanodar Vajapur Japti was removed from attachment. Colonel Salmon being satisfied with the contention of one of the parties that the whole share should not have been attached.

45. No new attachment was made during the year.

46. The following table shows the names of the Japtidars and the Estates under their management:—

Names.	Japti to which attached.	Remarks.
A'zam Váśudev Govind Moghe	Váráhi Umákhán's Japti	
Mr. Harjiwandás Vithalji	Váráhi Rávañi Japti.	
" Hemji Keshavji	Kesráñi Japti.	
" Mohan Káma	Vá arda and S. lav.	
" Vasanji Abhechand	Khanodarañd Vajapur.	
" Kastur Hargovind	Umri.	
" Zamehand Harchand	Lunpur.	
" Virchand Lalubhai	Thara.	
" Khubchand Lavji	Dhima.	
" Motirám Balakdás	Rozu and Bá yarda.	
" Maganlál Mansukráñ	Du.	
" Ishvar Motichand	Lunul.	
" Mugatráñ Ganesh	Waghasin & Wantadan	

47. Having only been here $1\frac{1}{2}$ months and the late Native Assistant under whose immediate supervision the Japtidars are, having left no notes for his successor, who only came here last May, I find myself quite unable to report on the abilities of the various Japtidars and the way in which they perform their work.

48. The following statement gives particulars regarding minors :—

Name.	Age.	Whether receiving an Education.	Health.	Mental Capacity.	Conduct.
Jorawarkhánji Umarkhánji of Váráhi	12	At Ráj Kumár College, Rájkot.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Muridkhánji Rávaji of Váráhi ...	6	Does not study in any school. A correspondence is in progress.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Sarupsingji Hathisingji... ..	13	} They were receiving education at Sádra in Scott College.	Good.	Fair.	Good.
Chatarsing Himatsingji of Dhima	11		Good.	Good.	Good.
Pirkhánji Pachanji of Sedav under Váráhi	17	Does not attend any school.	Good.	Not promising.	Boyish.

49. The younger Dhima Kunvar is a very bright promising lad and much sharper than his elder brother. Both these boys had to leave the Sádra College on account of ill health. They are at present studying in the Pálanpur Vernacular School here, and if it is found that they progress satisfactorily and qualify themselves to enter the High School within a reasonable time, I see no reason why they should be sent to the Sádra College at all, the High School here teaching up to the Matriculation Standard.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

50. Appendix III. shows the strength and cost of the Stipendiary Police in the whole of the Superintendency.

51. The strength of the Imperial Police remains the same, but the cost is increased by Rs. 1,305-6-8 over last year.

52. The Pálanpur figures remain the same.

52a. *Rádhanpur*.—In the regular Foot Police there is an increase of 6 and in the Village Police a decrease of 126. The total cost amounted to Rs. 51,029-4-4 against Rs. 66,532-3-4 the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 15,552-15-0.

53. Tharád and Váv remain the same as last year.

54. The Pálanpur Imperial Police are as a whole an efficient body of men, and Mr. Jacob, the Superintendent of Police, who takes great interest in his men, deserves praise for their smart appearance and general efficiency. He seems to be in perfect touch with his men, and their conduct during the year has been good. Owing to there being so many outposts the mere rudiments of drill can only be taught at head-quarters. There is a rifle range for the use of the force, which is armed with the breech loading converted smooth bore Snider rifle and carbine and a certain amount of ball practice is gone through. From the report of the Police Superintendent there has been an increased efficiency in musketry during the year. There is a school at head-quarters at which the men attend for two hours daily and in the Thánás the Chief Constable holds a class twice a month, and imparts instruction in the Police Code and Police duties generally. The accoutrements of the men were provided in 1885 on the organization of the Police, but are shortly to be replaced. The head-quarter Chief Constable has shown himself to be a painstaking and good officer. He formerly was a Subhedár in one of the Native Regiments.

55. The health of the force has not been so good for the year under report as last year, the percentage of total force in hospital being 96·1 against 79·6 and the percentage of mortality 1·6 against 1·2.

56. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year was 1,491 against 1,801 last year.

57. The total number of persons arrested was 2,086 against 2,712, and the number sent for trial 1,762 against 2,216. Of these 1,046 were convicted against 1,358 last year, 657 were acquitted or discharged against 851 last year, giving a percentage of 59·36 convictions to accused sent for trial against 61·2 last year, which shows a slight falling off.

58. The number remaining under trial at the close of the year was 59 as against 7 last year.

59. The figures given above are for the whole Superintendency, including the States. With regard to the Superintendency jurisdiction proper, the number of offences reported to the Police was 634 against 674 last year, the number of persons arrested was 745 against 869. Of these 708 were sent for trial, of whom 386 were convicted and 286 were acquitted or discharged and 36 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested and of those sent for trial was respectively 52 and 54 against 52 and 62 last year.

60. The number of offences reported in the Jurisdictional States during the year under report was 857 against 1,127 last year and the number of persons arrested was 1,341 against 1,843 last year. Of these 1,054 were sent for trial, of whom 660 were convicted and 371 acquitted or discharged. The percentage of convictions of accused arrested and sent for trial being respectively 49 and 62 against 49 and 60 last year.

61. Taking into consideration the large area to be controlled, and in parts the difficulties to be surmounted, the working of the Pálanpur Imperial Police and their detection of crime during the year under report, compares favourably with former year.

62. It cannot be said that the Police were particularly unsuccessful in any special class of offences.

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

63. These are given in appendix marked C.

64. It will be seen that only three murders were committed during the year under report against 9 last year.

65. Of culpable homicides there were 8 cases against 5.

66. There was an increase in the number of robberies, being 32 against 20 last year, but only 4 dacoities against 12 last year.

67. It will be noticed that there was a great decrease in the amount of property stolen during the year nearly half the amount, the figures being Rs. 12,637-13-3 this year against Rs. 21,987-5-6 last year.

68. The most prevalent crime has been theft, more especially in the Kánk-rej, Tharád and Sántalpur Tálukas. The Kánk-rej Táluka covers a large area, and the Mevási population is well represented, which accounts for the prevalence of crime. The predatory spirit still exists and the Chief Constable is obliged to be constantly on the move. The Tharád northern boundary is contiguous with Márwár, which fact of itself will account for the prevalence of crime in the táluka. Sántalpur has the least number of villages and these distributed at long intervals over a large area, afford great facilities for crime, where constant surveillance is impossible and access throughout its limits at places very difficult.

69. The statement below shows the casualties which occurred in the Thána limits during the year under report :—

	Year under report, 1893-94.	Previous year, 1892-93.
Suicide	9	4
Snake-bite	6	1
Drowning	12	17
Miscellaneous	5	4
Total	32	26

70. The number of suicides is abnormally large and the deaths from snake-bites are considerably in excess of last year.

71. The following is a comparative statement of property lost and recovered :—

State.	Value of Property stolen.		Value of Property recovered.		Percentage of Property recovered.	
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Pálanpur	29,594	15 11	19,764	8 4	6,928	9 31
Ráadhanpur	6,446	12 8	3,999	4 0	3,474	8 8
Tharád	3,073	8 0	3,568	11 0	959	5 0
Váv	1,171	2 3	1,733	0 3	346	6 3

GENERAL REMARKS.

72. The results under Pálanpur and Ráadhanpur show a marked improvement, especially in Pálanpur the percentage of property recovered during the year under report being 33·2 against 23·2.

73. There is a very marked falling off under Tharád and Váv (especially Váv, which is disgraceful), and reflects great discredit on the Police of these two States. The attention of the Thákór of Tharád and the Rána of Váv will be called to these figures.

74. The following table furnishes information regarding the jails in the Superintendency :—

Jails.	No. of Prisons.	No. of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jails and Prisoners.
		Remaining at the end of the year.	Admitted during the Year.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		
Pálanpur Superintendency Jail	1	84	462	439	546	114	112	116	6,312 7 5
Pálanpur State Jail	1	119	540	886	659	141	123	116	5,107 10 8
Ráadhanpur State Jail	1	50	263	534	313	68·75	58·24	52	2,151 7 6
Tharád State Jail	1	4	75	59	79	52·64	63·4	6	235 5 0
Váv State Jail	1	3	20	36	23	...	...	...	79 2 0

75. The Pálanpur Superintendency Jail has ample accommodation for the requirements of the Superintendency, and being under the management of Assistant Surgeon Wádia, the Superintendent, is well managed.

The average cost per head of the diet charges amounted to Re. 0-1-4 per head per diem. The jail itself is well built and secure and to it is attached a garden in which vegetables are grown for the use of the prisoners. There is also a well within the outer wall of the jail. Carpets and prisoners' clothing are made and

some cane-work is done by the prisoners. The general management and discipline of the jail has been satisfactory, and the conduct of the prisoners was good. The Political Superintendent visited the jail nine times during the year.

76. The Commissioner, N. D., and the Inspector General of Prisons also visited the Superintendency Jail during the year. The total cost of the jail, including the jail establishment, during the year was Rs. 6,312-7-5 against Rs. 3,601-5-2 last year.

77. The health of the prisoners during the year has been good.

78. *Pálanpur*.—A new jail has been erected by the Pálanpur State and the prisoners have been transferred to it from the old jail. The jail is a well built and strong building surrounded by a very high wall and will more than meet all the requirements of the State. It is kept very clean and the discipline appears to be good. Some pits outside the jail are being filled up and a parade ground is being made for the use of the Police of the State.

79. The average cost of diet charges in the Pálanpur State Jail during the year was Re. 0-1-6 per head per diem.

80. Outside the jail a good well has been built, but unfortunately the water is at a very low depth at the spot selected and the well has not proved of much use up to now.

81. The long term prisoners are being taught to weave carpets.

82. No prisoner escaped or died during the year under report.

83. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,107-10-8 against Rs. 4,830-13-6.

84. *Rádhanpur*.—The average cost of diet charges of the prisoners was Re. 0-1-9 and the total cost amounted to Rs. 2,151-7-6 against Rs. 2,967-12-2 last year.

85. Convict labour in the jail is utilised in the weaving of cotton tape, carpets, coarse cloth and some cane work. The sanitary arrangements are generally good, but an unusually heavy fall of rain, which made the country round Rádhanpur generally unhealthy and feverish, caused 6 deaths from fever among the jail inmates.

86. A new jail has been built in Rádhanpur, but the prisoners have not yet been transferred to it from the old jail.

87. *Tharál*.—The diet charges per head per diem amounted to Rs. 0-1-6. The total expenditure to Rs. 235-5-0 against Rs. 200-0-0 last year.

88. *Vávu*.—The diet charges of the prisoners amounted to annas 2 per diem per head, which is considerably higher than the charges in the other jails. This is probably due partly to bad management and partly to dearness of provisions. The total expenditure was Rs. 79-2-0 against Rs. 277-2-0 last year.

One prisoner escaped from the jail.

INFANTICIDE.

89. The Márwári population in this Superintendency amounts to 27.

90. There were no cases of infanticide during the year. The total expense on account of the establishment, &c., amounted to Rs. 350-0-0.

91. The precautions taken to check infanticide are that a midwife is employed to look after any pregnant Jadeja woman and her relations are bound to give intimation of her pregnancy. In the case of the birth of a female child the midwife remains in attendance day and night for 40 days.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

92. The work done by the several Criminal Courts is shown in Appendix V and V a,

Appendix V shows the work done by the Superintendency courts.

93. The total number of offences reported was 721 against 777, showing a decrease of 56. The number of persons dealt with was 915 against 1,197. Of these 731 were arrested by the Police, 50 on warrants and 73 on summonses and 9 surrendered themselves voluntarily, 30 were received by transfer. There was a balance of 22 remaining to be tried at the close of last year. Of the number of persons brought up 282 were discharged without trial, 75 acquitted, 472 convicted, 11 committed, 2 referred and 3 died.

94. Seventy-two accused remained to be tried at the end of the year in 19 cases.

95. There was a slight decrease in the number of offences reported. Twelve cases were committed to the Court of the Political Superintendent, involving 14 persons, of whom 3 were acquitted, 10 convicted, and 1 remained under trial at the end of the year. During the previous year the number of cases committed was 24 involving 47 accused.

96. The serious offences have been given in para. 63.

97. Appendix Va shows the criminal work of the States and jurisdictional Tálukadárs' Courts.

98. The total number of offences was 2,064 against 2,384 last year, being a decrease of 320 cases.

99. The number of persons dealt with was 2,532, including 131 remaining to be tried at the close of last year against 3,176 last year, which is a satisfactory decrease. Of these 1,222 were arrested by the Police, 188 upon warrants 940 on summons, 51 surrendered voluntarily. Ninety-three persons remained to be tried at the end of the year in 21 cases.

100. Of the persons dealt with 601 were discharged without trial, 763 acquitted, 1,068 convicted, and 7 either died, escaped or were transferred.

101. The sentences awarded by the several Courts are shown in Appendix VI.

102. The Political Superintendent's Court sentenced 7 accused to imprisonment for 7 years and under.

103. One man was sentenced by the Pálanpur Huzúr Court to transportation for life and 5 were sentenced to imprisonment for 14 years and under.

APPEALS.

104. The number of appeals disposed of by the Political Superintendent are shown in Appendix VII.

105. The total number of criminal appeals disposed of was 24 against 30 in the previous year. In 14 cases the sentence of the Lower Court was confirmed, in 9 reversed and in 1 modified, against 9, 13, 8, respectively, in the previous year.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

106. Appendices VIII and IX furnish information as regards the civil work performed by the Superintendency Courts during the year.

107. The number of Courts exercising civil jurisdiction in the Superintendency is 18.

108. The total number of suits filed during the year under report in the Superintendency Courts amounted to 1,110 and 404 cases remained on the file from the previous year, making a grand total of 1,514 cases. Of these 1,116 were disposed of against 572 last year and 398 remained in arrears against 404 last year.

109. The total number of suits filed during the year under report in the States and jurisdictional Tálukdars' Courts amounted to 4,860 and the arrears from the previous year were 2,047, making a total of 6,907 cases on the file; of these 5,290 were disposed of against 4,422 last year, leaving a balance of 1,617 at the end of the year against 2,047 last year.

110. Taking the Agency and States Courts together, the total cases on the file, including arrears from last year, amounted to 8,421. Of these 6,406 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,015 cases on the file at the end of the year.

111. The value of the suits disposed of in the Superintendency Courts amounted to Rs. 90,246-9-1, the average value being Rs. 80.

112. The average time spent in disposal cannot be even approximately given this year, as the Thándárs apparently did not understand the orders issued on the subject.

113. The number of appeals remaining on the Political Superintendent's file at the end of last year was 5, and of these 4 were primary and one special. Fifteen primary appeals and 8 special were filed during the year under report, making a total of 23 appeals to be decided. The number disposed of was 4 (3 primary and 1 special) against 23 last year, leaving 24 appeals in arrears, of which 16 are primary and 8 special.

114. The arrears at the end of last year on the Assistant Political Superintendents' file amounted to 19 and 26 appeals were filed during the year, making a total of 45. Of these 35 were disposed of against 28 last year, leaving a balance of 10 on the file.

115. Under Government Resolution No. 7191, dated 30th September 1891, Political Department, a system of compulsory registration was introduced in the Thánás and optional in the managed Estates during such management.

116. During the year 1892-93 the receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 9-8-0, the amount for the year under report being Rs. 12-2-4.

117. The above figures show that the system is not appreciated.

118. The Káthiáwár Limitation Law has been introduced into the Pálanpur Superintendency since the 1st May 1893 under Government Resolution No. 6726, dated 27th October 1892, Political Department.

CIVIL POLITICAL WORK.

119. The following table shows the work done under this head by the Superintendency Courts:—

No.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March 1893.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears on 31st March 1894.	
				1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.	10	9	10	19	...	2	10	16
2	The Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.	23	19	37	42	14	3	23	39
3	The Personal Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.	1	...	1	1	..	...	1	1
4	The Thándár of Váráhi	6	...	6	6	...	6	6	...

120. There were 10 cases in arrears at the end of last year on the Political Superintendent's file, 9 were filed during the year, making a total of 19 against 10 last year. Three cases were disposed of against none the previous year, leaving a balance of 16 at the end of the year.

121. In the Assistant Political Superintendent's Court the number of arrears on the file at the end of last year was 23. 19 were filed during the year, making a total of 42 against 37 last year; of these three were disposed of against 14 last year, leaving a balance of 39.

122. The Personal Assistant had one case in arrears from last year, which still remains undisposed of.

123. The Thándár of Váráhi had 6 cases on his file which were transferred to the Political Superintendent and are included in the 9 filed during the year.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

124. Although the rainfall generally was excessive throughout the Superintendency, the crop return was good, and better than last year. Within the Pálanpur limits the rainfall was heavier than it has been for the last five years.

and in Pálanpur itself much damage was done to houses and trees. Though the kharif crops suffered to a certain extent, the rabi crops made up for it and the outturn was better than last year.

125. Rice was somewhat damaged in Pálanpur and in the Sántalpur Thána.

126. Grass was abundant all through the province and was consequently cheap.

127. In the Kánkrej Táluka the Banas river overflowed its banks and the villages of Shia, Badrewali, Valpura and Sankra suffered a great deal in regard to agriculture. The village of Adha was completely washed away by the floods.

128. In the Rádhanpur limits the cotton crop suffered considerably, also in Váráhi Táluka, where a large quantity of cotton was grown and the crop in consequence was below the average.

129. The rapeseed crop throughout the Superintendency was good.

130. Owing to the heavy rainfall fever was generally prevalent all over the district.

131. The following table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in the Superintendency :—

PÁLANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY, 1893.

No.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.	Rainfall in the previous year.
1	Pálanpur	...	16.16	10.91	1.53	23.94	...	52.54	39.63
2	Rádhanpur	...	13.21	4.81	0.78	9.72	...	28.52	39.59
3	Tharád	0.33	3.43	5.45	1.99	15.50	...	26.70	36.74
4	Váv	...	6.12	3.50	0.68	16.3	...	29.33	43.9
5	Kánkrej	...	10.97	4.16	4.53	19.14	0.4	38.84	28.
6	Váráhi	...	16.70	4.40	1.50	9.98	...	32.58	35.89
7	Diodar	...	6.67	3.16	2.44	21.73	..	34.0	30.33
8	Sántalpur	...	12.41	3.51	1.5	6.88	...	23.85	26.46

132. The rainfall was very heavy in Pálanpur and somewhat more in Diodar and Kánkrej Tálukas than last year. The heaviest rainfall was in the month of September in all the places except Rádhanpur and Váráhi, and did much damage coming at the time it did, although in Rádhanpur, Tharád, Váv, Váráhi and Sántalpur the rainfall was less than last year. Still it was considerably above the average, which throughout the district is about 20 inches.

133. The prices of food-grains during the year under report, as compared with those of the preceding year, are shown in the statement marked Appendix D.

134. Math, gram, bájri, mug and wheat were cheaper in all the States and tálukás of the Superintendency than last year.

135. Rice was dearer in Pálanpur, Tharád and Sántalpur, but cheaper in Rádhanpur, Váráhi and Diodar.

136. In the Váv and Kánkrej Tálukás rice was at the same rate as last year.

137. The general health of the public suffered on account of the large increase of malarial fever which to a more or less extent prevailed over the whole area comprised within the Superintendency. There was no epidemic of cholera though there were cases of a sporadic nature in the Kánkrej, Váráhi and Sántalpur Tálukás. The most common complaints were malarial fever, diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs.

138. There are no forests in the Superintendency proper, but there are some in the Pálanpur State limits towards Hathidra, which are to a certain extent reserved and they have been reported on under Pálanpur, paragraphs 145 to 150.

Post. 139. No new Post Office has been opened during the year under report. The postal arrangements have been generally satisfactory and there were no mail robberies.

140. The income from Customs dues in the Pálanpur State has increased by some Rs. 6,000 owing to the increased exportation of rape-seeds, &c. The Railway returns show that there has been an increase from the Roho Station in outward local and foreign goods traffic. From Sarotri there have been large exports of wood to Ahmedabad, Viram-gám and Pátan. Imports in food-grains decreased owing to the better year.

141. Local and foreign exports at Pálanpur station increased.

142. The returns show that the exports were considerably in excess of imports.

143. There was a total increase in exports by Rs. 27,945-13-0 and decrease in imports by Rs. 94,121-0-0. This is due chiefly to the good year. In the Sántalpur Thána owing to the abolition of transit duties trade is flourishing.

144. (1) Annual fairs are held at the following places in Pálanpur Territory, Bálárám Mahádev, Tokaria Mahádev, Mokeshtar, Malan, Rupal. The fairs at these places passed off quietly.

(2). In the Rádhanpur territory fairs are held at Sankesar and Gotarka. In the former place there is a temple of the Jains which in point of sanctity is said to come next to that of Shetrunja. This fair, which is held in Chaitra (April), is largely attended. The fair at Gotarka is chiefly attended by Mahomedans who go to the tomb of Pir Mehab Alisha.

145. The branch line from Pálanpur to Deesa was completed during the year under report, and opened for traffic in November last. His Highness the Diván and the Political Superintendent, Colonel Salmon, went in the first train to Deesa. The Pálanpur Darbár subscribed Rs. 1,85,000 towards the making of the line, which is yielding a good return and paying about 6 per cent per annum.

146. On the 1st April 1893 the stock of opium in the Government Depôt at this Superintendency was 21 chests, 126 lbs., 8 tolas. Forty chests were imported during the year. The quantities of opium issued for retail sale by opium vendors during the 12 months under report was 44 chests, 6 lbs., 27 tolas, and the amount realized by the sales, exclusive of pass fee receipts, amounted to Rs. 30,345-0-0. During the same period of the previous year the opium issued amounted to 35 chests, 36 lbs. The confiscated opium in the depôt on the 1st April 1893 was 4 lbs., 39 tolas, 100 grains, and that received during the year was 13 lbs., 27 tolas, 105 grains. Out of this nothing has been disposed of during the year under report. The number of licensed vendors in the 6 Thána Circles is 98 against 90 the previous year.

147. The larger States which obtained their supply of the drug from Bombay, Málwa and Meywár, imported opium during the year as under :—

Pálanpur	...	...	...	...	...	23 chests.
Rádhanpur	...	...	...	...	...	10 „
Tharád	...	...	...	...	...	8 „
Váv	...	...	...	...	...	„

Total... 41 chests.

148. The quantity of opium imported last year by these States aggregated 60½ chests.

149. There is nothing to report under this head as the Superintendency has nothing to do with A'bkári arrangements.

150. In Pálanpur swords, spear heads, knives, &c., are manufactured; and at Deesa, fancy work in the shape of curtains, table cloths, &c.

151. In Rádhanpur, cotton and woollen cloth, gold and silver jatdar work, copper and brass vessels and fireworks are largely manufactured. At Sami, saltpetre is largely manufactured, principally for fireworks. At Suigám in Váv there is a considerable manufacture of leather work of good quality.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

152. The usual statement showing the receipts and expenditure in the several States is given in Appendix X.

153. Under Pálanpur the receipts show an increase of 1,03,598, but this is swallowed up in the increased expenditure which amounted to 1,10,631-11-2, leaving a balance due to the Banker. The increased expenditure is accounted for in paras. 47 to 49 of the Pálanpur Administration Report.

154. Rádhanpur receipts show a decrease of Rs. 64,256-14-2 and there is an increase of expenditure over the former year of Rs. 1,40,343-14-6.

155. A great deal of this increase in expenditure is due to the large amount spent on the occasion of the Sunat-sadi ceremony of the heir-apparent and the marriage of the princess Sultána Jahán Bakhti. There was also an increase of nearly Rs. 10,000 in the expenditure on public works.

156. Outstandings to the amount of Rs. 26,896-6-8 were written off, which partly accounts for the deficit in the receipts.

157. Tharád shows a decrease in the receipt and also in the expenditure, but the figures for Tharád and Váv (espceially Váv) are not very reliable.

158. Pálanpur pays Rs. 50,000 as tribute to the Gáekwár and the Kánkraj Tálukdars pay Rs. 5,127-6-4 as ghás dána to the Gáekwár. The other States pay no tribute.

LOCAL FUNDS.

159. The usual financial statement of the several funds at the disposal of the Political Superintendent is shown in Appendix XI.

160. The increase of expenditure under the Superintendency general fund amounting to Rs. 12,207-15-2 over last year is due to the investment of Rs. 10,000 in promissory notes plus the premium and Accountant General's commission. The difference when occurring in any of the other funds is attributable to the same causes.

161. The accounts of the several funds were audited by Ráo Sáheb Rámchandra Icháram deputed by the Commissioner, N. D. The Commissioner, N. D., visited Pálanpur in November last.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

162. The statement marked Appendix E shows the dispensaries in the States and Thánás and the patients treated in them.

163. Two travelling dispensaries were started, one by Pálanpur and the other by Rádhanpur, in addition to a new dispensary at Sami. Rádhanpur has also started dispensaries as a temporary measure owing to the prevalence of malarial fever in the town of Mujpur and the suburbs of Rádhanpur.

164. Taking all the dispensaries together, the number of patients treated during the year was 42,314 against 34,807 last year, being an increase of 7,507. This increase cannot be altogether attributed to fever, as fever was very prevalent during the previous year and it seems that the people are beginning to appreciate and take advantage of these dispensaries. The average daily attendance was 518.68 against 465.48 the previous year.

165. The total cost of maintenance of these dispensaries was Rs. 16,306-0-9 against Rs. 11,796-10-5 the previous year.

166. These figures do not include the expenditure of the Tharád dispensary, which has not been given.

167. The Váv dispensary is practically useless and need hardly be taken into consideration. It was opened on the 13th October 1892 but closed after a short time. It was again opened on the 10th December 1893 and remained open to the close of the year. Since the opening of this dispensary in October 1892 the total amount disbursed on its account is Rs. 127-11-1, which speaks for itself. The Rána has been spoken to in this matter, but I have very little hope of any thing being done.

168. All the Thána dispensaries are fairly popular and the work done by them is satisfactory.

VACCINATION.

169. The detailed results of vaccination are noted in Appendix XII.

170. The return shows that the number of vaccinators remained the same as last year.

171. There is a decrease of 1,825 primary operations during the year under report, the total number being 16,302 against 18,127 last year.

172. The number of revaccinations was 39 against 11 last year, showing an increase of 28.

173. The reasons for the decrease in primary operations has not been given by the Superintendent of Vaccination.

SANITATION.

174. Cholera of a sporadic nature occurred in three talukas of this Superintendency, viz., Sántalpur, Kánkrej and Váráhi. The total number of deaths from this cause amounted to 151.

175. Fever was again somewhat prevelant in the Superintendency and the States, but did not prove so fatal as in the previous year.

176. It is satisfactory to notice that attempts are being made in Rádhanpur to improve the sanitation of the town.

177. The roads in the chief towns even in Pálanpur are very bad. The difficulty appears to be to get metal. The water-supply also does not seem to be as good as it should be, and more attention requires to be paid to the carting away of filth. Nevertheless notwithstanding all these disadvantages the health of the people seems to be better than might be expected.

178. Last year in Pálanpur during the cyclone which passed over the town many houses were levelled to the ground and the Darbár in the rebuilding of these houses has been advised to take advantage of the opportunity for widening the streets and building the houses in a line with each other on some fixed system where possible.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

179. The subjoined table shows the schools (the Thánás excepted) and the average attendance of scholars :—

No.	Name of State.	Boys' Schools.				Girls' Schools.			
		No.	Average attendance, 1892-93.	No.	Average attendance, 1893-94.	No.	Average attendance, 1892-93.	No.	Average attendance, 1893-94.
18	Pálanpur	1,520	1,104	1,611	1,136	103	36	137	61
19	Rádhanpur	815	564	978	731	73	34	77	35
37	Total...	2,335	1,668	2,589	1,867	176	70	214	96

180. The total number of boys attending the Pálanpur State schools was 1,611 against 1,520 last year, being an increase of 91, and the average daily attendance was 1,136 against 1,104, being an increase of 32.

181. The total number of girls was 137 against 103 last year, showing an increase of 34 and the average daily attendance was 61 against 36, showing an increase of 25.

182. In the Rádhanpur State schools the number of boys attending was 978 against 815 the previous year, showing an increase of 163.

183. The average daily attendance was 731 against 564 the previous year, showing an increase of 167.

184. The number of girls' attending was 77 against 73 last year—an increase of 4, and the average daily attendance was 35 against 34—an increase of 1.

185. During the year under report two new schools were opened, one at Kodram under Pálanpur and one at Bhilot under Rádhanpur.

186. The Thána schools have been shown under para. 37. In the Thánás also two new schools were opened, one at Bhábhar and one at Uchosan.

187. A noticeable increase is apparent in the number of boys in the Vernacular schools who passed their class examinations in the various standards.

188. The increase in the percentage of passes in the girls' schools is also gratifying.

189. Out of 25 sent up during the year for the Public Service test examination from this Superintendency 17 obtained certificates, which is creditable to the masters concerned.

190. Of the above 25 Pálanpur sent up 6 and 3 passed.

191. Rádhanpur sent 10 and 7 passed.

192. From the Thána Circles 9 were sent up and 7 passed, which is a very good percentage.

193. Almost all the large schools are provided with gymnasium apparatus such as parallel bars, swings, dumb bells, clubs, &c., and all the States contribute prizes towards encouraging proficiency in gymnastic exercises. I am glad to be able to mention here that Mr. Pitámber Hathibhai in a very generous spirit has made a handsome donation of Rs. 1,000, the interest on which is utilised for the purpose of awarding prizes annually to the two first girls in each standard in the Scott Girls' School at Pálanpur. These prizes are called the Jádav and Sonbái prizes in memory of the two deceased sisters of the donor.

194. The Pálanpur High School passed two boys at the Matriculation Examination during the year under report.

195. Altogether there appears to be steady, though perhaps slow, progress in the education of both boys and girls, and generally one or two new schools are opened every year.

PRINTING PRESSES.

196. There is a printing press in Pálanpur called the Rájbhakta Printing Press. It is managed by its proprietor Mr. Ambálál Becharlál and is not a State concern. No newspaper is printed at this press, but it is patronised by the Darbár, who have their forms and reports printed there. A printing press has lately been opened in Rádhanpur for the convenience of the State and it is styled the Bismilláh Bahádur Printing Press.

197. In the Pálanpur State 19 houses were destroyed by fire during the year under report, the value of property destroyed being Rs. 1,300.

198. In Rádhanpur State one animal and 11 houses were destroyed by fire, value of property destroyed being Rs. 2,189.

199. In the Tharád State the value of property destroyed by fire was Rs. 70. Rs. 50 worth of property was also destroyed in the Bhorole Jaghir limits in the Tharád Táluka.

200. The value of property destroyed by fire in the Thána Circles was Rs. 521-11-0. Seven houses and one man were also burnt.

201. Twenty-four mares were covered by the stallion "Melton" kept at Deesa during the year under report against 23 last year. Twenty-one mares were covered by the stallion "Elzevir" also kept at Deesa, against 41 the previous year.

202. The accounts at the Sub-Treasury and the Thána Treasuries are kept in the forms prescribed under the new system introduced on the 15th July 1891. Colonel Scott in his memorandum of remarks embodied in the last report considered the system of keeping the accounts too elaborate and troublesome and they have now been revised by a committee appointed by Government, but the revised forms have not come into force yet.

203. The sorting work of the Huzúr Vernacular Records has been progressing satisfactorily and every effort has been made to complete the work within the allotted time, and I hope that this will be done. As to the sorting work in the Thápas, I am not so hopeful from reports received since I came here, but strict injunctions have been issued to the Thándárs to keep a proper supervision over the sorting kárkuns and see that no time is lost.

CONCLUSION.

204. Colonel Salmon remarks as follows :—

"The State Vákils of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur were the same as those noted last year. There is also a State Vakil attached to the Superintendency on behalf of the Jodhpur Darbár as many cases arise owing to the frontiers of Pálanpur, Tharád and Váv marching with Márwár. All the State Vakils have performed their duties to my entire satisfaction and been also very useful as assessors in my Sessions Courts.

"The Pleaders who practise in the Superintendency Courts are as a body, as far as they have come under my observation, intelligent and well acquainted with their work, but a practice has been unfortunately allowed to grow up of allowing them to go beyond their legitimate sphere of civil and criminal work, and take up political and miscellaneous cases between Talukdárs and ryots which are best dealt with without their aid according to my long experience. This I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to check, as I think it tends to involve the poorer classes and Girássiás in expenses they can ill afford.

"The members of the various offices have worked well during the year, and I think it may safely be said that, they are, as a lot, fairly efficient and hard-working. The Office Establishment. Head Clerk, Mr. Tambe, and the Sheristedár in the Huzúr Office have both earned my thanks for the assistance they have given. The former, when acting as Native Assistant for Mr. Jethálál Varajbhái, did excellent work in helping me to obtain formal agreements from the heads of the various Rajput clans to accept a general scheme and rules for the curtailment of marriage and funeral ceremonial expenses as reported by me to Government under my letter No. 319, dated 13th February 1894. Lieutenant Jacob's work as Police Superintendent calls for my warmest approbation. The general condition of the Police force under his hands has improved immensely, and he takes the greatest interest in his work. R. B. Jethálál Vrajbhái and R. B. Ganesh Gangálhar, my Native and Personal Assistants respectively, both deserve my acknowledgments. The former has reverted from service in the Political Department since the close of the year. The latter has been now confirmed as a graded Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent under the new scheme recently introduced."

205. During the short time I have been here the members of the office establishment mentioned above have given me entire satisfaction and I fully endorse Colonel Salmon's remarks.—I have, &c

APPENDIX A.
Statement showing the work done by the Criminal Courts in the Thána Circles.

No.	Names of the Courts.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES DURING		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.								PERSONS DISPOSED OF.				Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal Cases with Prisoners before the Court remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	Remain-ing at the end of the year.	Brought to trial during 1893-94.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Dis-charged without trial.	Acquit-ted.	Convict-ed.	Com-mitted or trans-ferred.				Died, escaped or trans-ferred.
					Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Sum-mons.	Volun-tarily.		1892-93.	1893-94.								
1	Thándár of Tharád Jamaya villages ...	72	93	2	88	7	4	1	13	128	115	20	7	87	...	...	1	1	
2	Thándár of Váv and Sui-gám ...	55	91	...	44	11	3	2	...	99	60	22	...	27	...	...	11	4	
3	Thándár of Diodar, Ter-váda and Bhábhar ...	67	73	12	85	12	22	...	...	112	131	17	34	64	...	...	16	3	
4	Thándár of Káukrej ...	240	166	...	132	...	5	...	...	234	137	47	9	76	...	...	5	1	
5	Thándár of Váráhi ...	62	63	...	104	9	10	6	...	139	129	47	2	78	...	...	2	1	
6	Thándár of Sántalpur, Chádchat and Morváda...	75	90	4	65	7	11	...	...	161	87	22	19	46	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	571	576	18	518	46	55	9	13	873	659	175	71	378	...	...	35	10	

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the attached Estates under the Pálanpur Superintendency.

No.	States or Talukas.	Square miles.	Popula- tion.	Gross Annual Revenue of the year.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.	Debt, if any.	Amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance of debt remaining.	Reasons for managemet.	Remarks.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Under Satalpur.	...	581	2,279 16 0	Rs. a. p. 527 4 7	Rs. a. p. 2,679 10 5	Not settled as yet...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Pending settlement of a disputed claim.	The figures of balance in column 7 include the amount of balance on hand in the beginning of the year and which is not shown in this statement. Dispute between Thakors of Bábra as to who is the owner of the village is not settled yet. An appeal with re- gard to this is before Government.
1	Under Ydráhi.	...	...	17,021 2 2	11,499 5 8	16,998 2 4	No debt ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	The minority of the present Thakor. To take care of the interest of the minor brother of the pre- sent Thakor.	No debt.
2	Jorawarkhan's Jághir	...	...	9,561 1 4	6,444 4 11	6,722 14 9	Not ascertained as yet, only one decree has been passed in favour of one Vela Dolji to the amount of about Rs. 7,000.	2,123 6 0	.....	The Japtidar has been ordered to come up and show the amounts of debts outstanding against the estate.	No debt.
3	Sedar ...	...	...	750 6 6	990 0 0	2,039 3 5	No debt ...	.....	.....	Minority of the pre- sent Thakor.	No debt.
4	Kesrnai Malek Japti	...	...	1,769 9 7	411 7 0	1,358 2 7	9,301 10 11	.....	9,301 10 11	To relieve the estate from the heavy debts with which it has been encumbered. Pending settlement of a dispute.	From the net savings 10 annas go to the Thakor for maintenance and 6 annas towards debt. Steps are in progress for payment.
1	Khanodar and Vajapur	...	828	1,500 0 0	450 0 0	1,892 8 0	No debt ...	.....	.....	.....	No debt.
2	Vasarda ..	...	769	1,100 0 0	390 3 0	3,661 14 3	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	Do.
	Under Kankrej.	...	...	1,368 0 0	2,885 9 10	1 0 11	3,243 0 2	1,992 11 0	1,250 5 2	.....	Payment is being made towards the liquidation of debt.
1	Umari ..	...	1,818	2,946 5 0	1,084 5 0	1,862 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Kankrej Thandar has not settled the debt as he was ordered to do.
2	Lunpur ..	...	594	6,500 0 0	2,356 14 11	1,337 1 4	40,000 0 0	Nil.	About Rs. 40,000	.....	The Japtidar is sent for. The matter is pending in Huzúr Office.
3	Thara ...	...	5,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Part of a debt is being settled in the Native Assistant's Office.
	Under Tharad	...	...	1,095 4 0	481 6 11	7,011 13 9	No debt ...	.....	.....	.....	No debt.
1	Lunaj ...	...	460	3,134 8 3	1,267 2 6	1,867 5 9	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	Do.
2	Dua ...	...	2,735	1,640 0 2	1,394 10 1	255 14 1	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	Do.
3	Waghaseen and Vantadar	...	634	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Payment is being made.
	Under Fir	...	...	3,346 12 6	3,003 9 11	342 2 6	974 0 0	184 0 3	789 15 9	.....	Payment is being made.
1	Dhima ..	...	3,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Payment is being made.

APPENDIX C.

Crimes of Violence.

No.	Offences.	Agency.		Palaupur.		Radhanpur.		Tharad.		Vav.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	Murder	3	.....	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	2	3	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
3	Robberies	5	12	11	3	3	17	...	...	1	...
4	Dacoities	3	.....	2	1	7	3	...	...	...	...
5	Robberies and dacoities with murder ... ..	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Robberies and dacoities causing grievous hurt ... ..	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Property stolen	Rs. a. p. 21,987 5 6	Rs. a p. 12,637 18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX D

Statement showing the Prices of Food-grains for the year 1893-94 and the preceding five years.

Name of State and Talukas.	1888-89.							1889-90.							1890-91.							1891-92.							1892-93.							1893-94.						
	Bajrl.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajrl.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajrl.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajrl.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajrl.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajrl.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.						
Palampur ...	29½	29½	30½	33½	23½	17	32½	29½	33½	32½	22½	13	37½	23	40½	28½	28½	16½	28	23	32	27	22	15	28	23	33	28	23	12	30	27	46	37	33	11½						
Bādhampur ...	23	22	26½	26	20½	15	28	22	32	21	22	15	40½	30	45½	24	29	16	27	19	28	24	21	13	25	20	22½	20½	24½	14½	28	37	50	43	40	16						
Tharād ...	28½	18½	32	13½	24½	...	36	22	35	17	23	13	52	25	53	17	34	14	30	20	34	16	27	14	33	21	52	18	33	14	40	33	60	30	50	12						
Vav ...	27½	24½	35½	20	23½	13	38	24	32	18	25	12	50	25	60	18	37	12	31	20	18	17	26	13	33	20	56	17	45	12	42	33	62	30	50	12						
Vārāhi ...	23	22	25	20	18	16	29	25	28	20	22	16	45	25	43	24	28	16	30	23	26	20	22	15	27	18	31	16	21	13	32	34	50	45	48	14						
Diodar	27	23	26	24	19	15	32	27	31	27	20	16	44	23½	37½	29½	23½	14½	32	25	30	18	27	12	32	21½	40	20	32	12½	40	32	50	30	40	15						
Kānkrej	31	30	26½	27	21	16	30	29	26	28	21	16	45	30	40	28	32	16	25	24	25	20	20	16	32	24	38	35	32	15	34	32	50	40	40	15						
Sāntalpur ...	23	23	24	20	20	14	30	24	29	20	22	14	36	28	36	20	20	13	32	27	26	18	26	14	30	24	36	28	32	14	32	32	44	32	42	13						

APPENDIX E.

The following Statement shows the Dispensaries in the State and the Patients treated in them :—

No.	Names.	Patients treated.		Average daily attendance.		Cost of Maintenance.		Remarks.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
	Pálanpur Superintendency ...	578	1,551	.....	19.90	.....	.....	
	Pálanpur Durbár ...	16,653	19,187	207.1	206.5	6,249 0 10	9,061 11 8	
	Ráadhanpur ...	9,653	11,237	133.95	131.14	3,864 3 4	4,541 15 9	
	Tharád ...	892	1,035	15.4	18.5	Not given.		
	Diodar ...	2,549	2,707	25.2	24.2	603 15 0	509 1 11	
	Váráhi ...	2,539	2,106	32.13	28.59	537 7 9	729 12 2	
	Sihori-Kánkrej... ..	1,800	2,109	50.7	65.85	541 15 6	587 11 10	
	Váv ...	143	70	1	.6	.....	127 11 1	
	Sami under Ráadhanpur ...	.....	2,312	.....	20.4	.....	784 0 4	
	Total ...	34,807	42,314	465.48	518.68	11,796 10 5	16,306 0 9	
	Travelling Dispensary at Pálanpur .	.....	278	.....	8.9	.....	35 0 0	
	Travelling Dispensary at Ráadhanpur and Temporary Dispensaries at Mujpur and in the suburbs of Ráadhanpur ...	.....	Figures not given.					

APPENDIX I.

Native States.

Name of State.	TREIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	REMARKS.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pálanpur ...	Rs. a. p. 50,000 0 0	Gáikwár ...	Census taken in February 1891. 274,864	18	1,748	6,278		7 lákhs.	159 Horse 441 Foot.		Principal crops. Wheat, rice and sarsav.
Rádhampur ...	...	.....	98,017	19	1,055	2,826		7 do.	100 Horse 196 Foot.		Cotton, wheat and gram.
Tharád and Morváda ...	...	.....	72,359	4	208	1,133		81,000	15 Horse 40 Foot.		Bájri and mug.
Váv ...	...	.....	32,848	3	166	1,777		53,000	12 Horse 21 Foot.		Do.
Varáhi...	...	.....	20,950	2	143	1,266	Small-pox and fever.	68,555	None		Cotton and wheat.
Sántalpur and Chádchat ...	...	.....	19,999	2	62	There is one Vaccinator for Varáhi, Sántalpur and Morváda.		24,670	Do.		Cotton.
Suigám ...	...	.....	13,420	1	47.	.....		12,000	Do.		Bájri.
Bhábhar ..	...	.....	8,094	1	52	.....		2,500	Do.		Do.
Kánkrej ...	5,127 6 4	Gáikwár ...	52,579	6	283	1,577		34,000	Do.		Wheat and bájri.
Diodar...	...	.....	30,251	1	42	1,362		25,500	Do.		Bájri and jowári.
Terváda ...	..	.....	10,109	1	18	.....		12,000	Do.		Bájri, jowári and wheat.

G. E. HYDE CATES, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 31st August 1894.

APPENDIX II.

FORM No. 2.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Court.

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Pālanpur State.</i>										
His Highness Sher-mahomedkhānji Lohāni, K.C.I.E.	Pālanpur	Divān or Chief of Pālanpur.	Pathān (Mahomedan).	42	Can read and write Gujarātī and Urdu; educated in Pālanpur.	Ruler of Pālanpur.	Yes	Yes	Has two sons—Tale Mahomed-khānji, aged 11 years, and Yawar Housenkhānji, aged 7 years.	
Houssein Mahomed-khānji, Dullabhji Ved.	Do.	Chief's cousin and Jāghirdār. Chief Minister.	Do.	48	Do.	Jāghirdār	...	...	Has two sons.	
	Morvi	...	Bhātia, Hālāi	44	Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law Class. Has passed District Pleader's Examination.	As Chief Minister of State.	...	...	.....	
<i>Rādhanpur State</i>										
His Highness Bismillahā Bābi.	Rādhanpur	Navāb or Chief of Rādhanpur.	Pathān (Mahomedan).	52	Can read and write Gujarātī; educated in Rādhanpur.	Ruler of Rādhanpur.	Yes	Yes	Has two sons—Mahomed Sherkhān, aged 8 years, and Jalāludinkhān, aged 5 years.	
Fattehjangkhān	Do.	Chief's brother and Jāghirdār.	Do.	49	Can read and write Gujarātī.	Jāghirdār	...	...	Has a son.	
Mardānālikhānji	Do.	Nephew to His Highness the Navāb.	Do.	25	Do.	Do.	...	...	.....	
Nadeyālikhānji	Do.	Chief's brother and Jāghirdār.	Do.	32	Can read and write Gujarātī and Urdu.	Do.	...	...	.....	
Abmedkhānji	Do.	Nephew to His Highness the Navāb.	Do.	39	Can read and write Gujarātī, Persian and Arabic.	Do.	...	...	.....	
Sayad Bāvāmiya Pirmiya.	Viramgām	Divān or Chief Minister.	Sayad (Mahomedan).	45	A high school well educated; knows English, Gujarātī and Persian.	As Chief Minister of the State.	...	...	.....	
<i>Tharad and Morvada.</i>										
Wāghela Abhesang	Tharad	Thākor	Rajput	35	Knows little English and Gujarātī; educated in Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Kathiawar.	Looks after his Jāghir.	...	Yes	Has two sons.	
Dharamchand Chelji	Pālanpur	Kārbhāri	Bania (Jain)	42	Well educated; knows English and Gujarātī.	Kārbhāri	...	...	.....	
<i>Vav State.</i>										
Chuwān Chandansingji Umedsingji.	Vāv	Rāna	Rajput	40	Not educated	Looks after his Jāghir.	...	Yes	Has two sons.	
<i>Vārāhi Taluka.</i>										
Jorāwarkhān Umar-khān.	Vārāhi	Chief of Vārāhi	Malik (Mahomedkhān).	13	Studies at the Rajkumar College.	.....	...	...	.....	
Gajukhān Rāvaji	Do.	Bhāyad or Chief of Vārāhi.	Do.	25	Knows a little Gujarātī.	.....	...	...	.....	
Muridkhān Rāvaji	Do.	Do.	Do.	5	.....	.....	...	...	.....	
<i>Diodār Taluka.</i>										
Wāghela Anandsing Chaudhji.	Diodār	Thākor	Rajput	51	Not educated.	As Jāghirdār	...	...	.....	
Wāghela Sardarsing Bhupatsing.	Do.	Do.	Do.	42	Do.	Do.	...	...	Has two sons.	
<i>Tervada Taluka.</i>										
Nāthekhān	Tervada	Do.	Baloch (Mahomedan).	64	Do.	Do.	...	...	Has five sons.	
<i>Kānkrej Taluka.</i>										
Wāghela Sardarsing	Thara	Do.	Rajput	42	Can read and write Gujarātī; taught in Thara School.	Do.	...	...	Has a son.	
Wāghela Godadsing	Do.	Shareholder	Do.	49	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	
<i>Suigām Taluka.</i>										
Narsingji Bhupatsingji.	Suigām	Thākor	Do.	38	Not educated.	Do.	...	...	Has a son.	
Nāranji Nāthaji	Do.	Shareholder	Do.	23	Do.	Do.	...	...	.....	
<i>Sāntalpur and Chād-kat Taluka.</i>										
Gagubha Lakhaji	Adeysir Cutch.	Thākor of Sāntalpur.	Rajput (Jādeja).	17	Can read and write a little Gujarātī.	Do.	...	Yes	.....	
Devising Nāthaji	Sunva in Cutch.	Shareholder in Sāntalpur Taluka.	Do.	57	Not educated.	Do.	...	Yes	Has two sons.	

G. E. HYDE CATES, Captain,
Superintendent, Pālanpur.

Pālanpur, 31st August 1894.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1893-94.

No.	State.	Mount- ed.	Foot.	Total Strength	Total Cost during the year 1893-94.	REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.	
1	Pálanpur —					
	Imperial Police ...	98	216	314	66,201 12 3	
2	Pálanpur State—					
	Regular ...	159	441	600	83,123 1 7	
	Irregular ...	...	2,334	2,334	46,680 0 0	
3	Rádhanpur State—					
	Regular ...	100	196	296	} 51,029 4 4	
	Irregular ...	29	135	164		
	Village Police ...	...	614	614		
4	Tharád ...	15	40	55	4,800 0 0	
5	Váv ...	12	21	33	4,200 0 0	
	Total	413	3,997	4,410	2,56,034 2 2	

Pálanpur, 31st August 1894.

G. E. HYDE CATES, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1893-94.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	Pálanpur ...	618	439	1,137	706	866	533	522	331	340	199	45	46	60	62
2	Ráadhanpur ...	395	299	549	436	464	340	289	211	172	109	52	48	62	62
3	Tharád ...	67	84	96	142	94	137	54	98	40	39	56	69	57	71
4	Váv ...	47	35	61	57	65	44	41	20	24	24	67	67	66	45
	Total ...	1,127	857	1,843	1,341	1,489	1,054	906	660	576	371	49	49	60	62
5	Thándár of Tharád Jamya villages ...	114	91	104	96	93	78	65	51	28	21	62	53	69	65
6	Do. of Váv and Suigám.	24	91	20	94	20	94	4	31	16	50	20	33	20	33
7	Do. of Diodar, Terváda and Bhábhar .	123	99	199	110	162	103	86	68	76	31	43	61	53	65
8	Do. of Santalpur, Chádchat and Morváda ...	86	90	90	102	67	100	61	60	6	32	67	58	91	60
9	Do. of Váráhi...	65	63	155	88	93	80	52	32	41	48	33	36	55	40
10	Do. of Kánkrej ...	213	154	236	192	227	190	140	103	87	87	59	53	61	54
11	Miscellaneous—Salt, Opium, &c. ...	49	46	65	63	65	63	44	41	21	17	67	65	67	65
	Total ...	674	634	869	745	727	708	452	386	275	286	52	52	62	54

G. E. HYDE CATES, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur

Pálanpur, 31st August 1894.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1893-94.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF											Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.		
		1892-93.	1893-94.	Remain- ing during last year.	Brought to trial during 1893-94.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Dis- charged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.				Commit- ted and referred.	Died, escaped, or trans- ferred.
					Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Volun- tarily.		1892-93.	1893-94.								
1	Political Superintendent ...	23	12	...	...	...	...	44	46	14	...	3	10	...	...	1	1		
2	District Magistrate ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		
3	Assistant Political Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		
4	Native Assistant Political Super- intendent ...	101	91	3	154	3	1	...	174	161	86	1	44	10	3	17	5		
5	Personal Assistant Political Superintendent ...	81	42	1	59	1	17	3	103	81	21	...	40	1	...	19	3		
	Total ...	206	145	4	213	4	18	17	324	256	107	4	94	11	11	37	9		
6	Thandár of Tharid Janya villages.	72	93	2	88	7	4	1	128	115	20	7	87	..	...	1	1		
7	Do. of Vav and Suigám ...	55	91	...	44	11	3	...	99	60	22	...	27	...	...	11	4		
8	Do. of Diolar, Terváda and Bhabhar ...	67	73	12	85	12	22	...	112	131	17	34	64	...	...	16	3		
9	Do. of Kankrej ...	240	166	...	132	...	5	...	234	137	47	9	76	...	...	5	1		
10	Do. of Várdhi ...	62	63	...	104	9	10	6	139	129	47	2	78	...	...	2	1		
11	Do. of Santalpur, Chadehat and Morváda ...	75	90	4	65	7	11	...	161	87	22	19	46	...	...	...	...		
	Total ...	671	576	18	518	46	55	13	873	659	175	71	378	...	...	35	10		
	Grand Total ...	777	721	22	731	50	73	30	1,197	915	282	75	472	11	3	72	19		

Pálanpur, 31st August 1894.

G. E. HYDE CATES, Captain,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX V^A.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1893-94.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF.											Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.		
		1892-93.	1893-94.	Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1893-94.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.				Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.
					Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1892-93.	1893-94.								
1	Pálanpur	1,647	1,380	57	533	113	674	3	...	1,771	1,380	339	535	484	...	2	9		
2	Rádhanpur	519	458	71	439	47	182	26	...	997	765	143	171	381	...	3	8		
3	Tharád	94	115	1	156	10	45	7	...	177	219	49	42	124	...	...	3		
4	Váv	28	45	..	25	8	10	8	...	65	51	25	...	24	...	...	1		
5	The Thákor of Bhorol	17	12	...	2	10	8	1	...	26	21	...	6	15	...	...	...		
6	The Thákor of Diodar, Anand-singji	25	17	...	12	...	8	...	...	33	20	...	2	18	...	...	...		
7	The Thákor of Diodar, Sardár-singji	20	14	...	10	...	...	2	...	39	12	...	2	10	...	...	...		
8	Várdhi Japtidár	7	9	...	22	...	...	...	...	27	22	13	1	8	...	...	...		
9	The Telukdárs of Thára under Kámkrej	27	14	2	23	...	13	4	...	41	42	32	4	4	...	2	...		
Total ...		2,384	2,064	131	1,222	188	940	51	...	3,176	2,552	601	763	1,068	...	7	21		

Pálanpur, 31st August 1894.

G. E. HYDE CATES, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX VI.

Criminal Justice Sentences.

No.	State.	Death.	Transportation for life.	14 years and under.	7 years and under.	2 years and under.	1 year and above 6 months.	6 months and under.	Fined.	Whipped.	Departmental discharge.	Penalised.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Pálanpur	...	*1	5	2	5	15	208	158	...	...	...	484	* Convict 1 imprisoned for life.
2	Rádhanpur	...	...	...	...	4	32	195	160	...	...	...	381	
3	Tharád	...	...	...	...	...	1	71	49	...	...	...	124	
4	Vár	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	...	...	...	24	
	Total	...	1	5	2	9	33	536	372	...	...	...	1,013	
5	Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	† Also fined. ‡ If these are fined § Made up of two separate sentences
6	Assistant Political Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Native Assistant	...	...	...	...	8	10	14	12	...	...	...	44	
8	Personal Assistant	...	...	...	...	12	12	14	22	...	...	...	40	
9	Thándár of Tharád Jamaya villages	...	...	...	...	...	§1	63	23	...	...	...	87	
10	Thándár of Váv and Suigám	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	5	...	...	...	27	
11	Thándár of Diodár Terváda and Bhábhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	13	...	...	...	64	
12	Thándár of Santalpur, Chádehat and Morváda	...	...	...	...	...	§2	36	8	...	...	...	46	
13	Thándár of Váráhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	26	...	...	...	78	
14	Thándár of Kámkrej	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	76	
15	Thakor of Bhorol	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	15	
16	Thara Talukdár	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	
17	Váráhi Japtidár	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	
18	Vághela Anandsing of Diodár	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	18	
19	Vághela Sardársingji of Diodár	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	10	
	Total	...	...	...	7	10	18	370	122	...	...	...	517	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	1	5	9	19	56	956	494	...	...	...	1,530	

APPENDIX VII.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Courts of the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1893-94.

Names of Court.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of Appeals disposed of.	Remarks
The Criminal Appellate Court of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur... ..	14	9	1	24	

G. E. HYDE CATES, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent,
Pálanpur

Pálanpur, 31st August 1894.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1893-94.

No.	State.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of the year 1892-93.	Number filed during the year 1893-94.	Total.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF.		ARREARS.	
						1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Assistant Political Superintendent...	Civil Court ...	13	2	15	7	3	13	12
	Native Assistant Political Superintendent	Do. ...	1	4	5	3	...	1	5
	Personal Assistant Political Superintendent	Do. ...	15	38	53	25	46	15	7
	Total ...	.....	29	44	73	35	49	29	24
	Thándár of Tharád Jamaya villages.	Civil Court ...	74	148	162	92	153	14	9
	Do. of Váv	Do. ...	60	66	126	30	56	60	70
	Do. of Diodár	Do. ...	52	288	340	126	295	52	45
	Do. of Váráhi	Do. ...	40	184	224	100	217	40	7
	Do. of Sántalpur	Do. ...	28	166	194	94	135	28	59
	Do. of Kánkrej	Do. ...	181	214	395	95	211	181	184
	Total ...	.....	375	1,066	1,441	537	1,067	375	374
	Pálanpur	Civil Court ...	1,762	3,557	5,319	3,247	3,991	1,762	1,328
	Rádhanpur	Do. ...	206	1,039	1,245	967	1,009	206	236
	Tharád	Do. ...	43	84	127	80	99	43	28
	Wáv	Do. ...	23	62	85	38	73	23	12
	Thákur of Diodar Anandsingji ...	Do. ...	2	27	29	5	26	2	3
	Do. Sardársingji	Do. ...	2	4	6	5	4	2	2
	Do. Bhorol	Do. ...	1	31	32	13	27	1	5
	Váráhi Japtidár	Do. ...	...	33	33	6	33	...	...
	Tálukdárs of Thara under Kánkrej ...	Do. ...	8	23	31	61	28	8	3
	Total ...	.....	2,047	4,860	6,907	4,422	5,290	2,047	1,617
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	2,451	5,970	8,421	4,994	6,254	2,451	2,015

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Superintendent and the Assistant Political Superintendent during the year 1893-94.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the file at the end of the previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF.		ARREARS.		Remarks.
					1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	The Civil Appellate Court of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	5	23	28	23	4	5	24	
2	The Civil Appellate Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	19	26	45	28	35	19	10	
	Total ...	24	49	73	51	39	24	34	

G. E. HYDE CATES, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent,
Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 31st August 1894.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Pálanpur Superintendency.

No.	State.	GROSS REVENUE.		GROSS EXPENDITURE.		REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.		REMARKS.
		For Samvat 1943.	For Samvat 1949.	For Samvat 1948.	For Samvat 1949.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Pálanpur ...	5,89,798 14 11	6,93,396 15 10	6,06,296 8 6	7,16,928 3 7	1,03,598 0 11	.....	1,10,631 11 2	.....	For the year commencing from 8th July 1891 to 25th July 1892. †For the year commencing from 2 6th June 1892 to 16th June 1893.
2	Radhanpur ...	7,55,012 1 4	6,90,755 3 2	6,18,123 8 1	7,58,467 6 7	.....	64,256 14 2	1,40,348 14 6	.....	*A.D. 1892. †A.D. 1893.
3	Tharid ...	56,234 10 8	41,003 9 6	54,522 8 0	46,022 1 9	.....	14,631 1 2	.....	8,500 6 3	From 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893. †From 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
4	Vav ..	21,765 16 9	31,842 10 6	27,677 15 8	24,108 8 0	10,076 10 9	.....	.....	3,569 7 8	*From 8th July 1891 to 25th July 1892. †For the year commencing from 26th June 1892 to 16th June 1893.
Total		14,22,811 10 5	14,57,598 7 0	13,06,620 8 2	15,45,526 3 11	1,13,674 11 8	78,887 15 4	2,50,975 9 8	12,069 13 11	

Pálanpur, 31st August 1894.

G. E. HYDE CATES, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Pálanpur Superintendency Local Funds for the year 1893-94.

No.	Names of Funds.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1893.	Receipts during the year 1893-94.	Expenditure during the year 1893-94.	BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1894.			REMARKS.
					In cash.	Invested.	Total.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Agency General Fund ...	20,786 14 2	37,066 10 11	*39,034 9 1	18,829 0 0	10,000 0 0	28,829 0 0	* There was an increase of Rs. 12,207-15-2 in the expenditure this year when compared with that of the previous year. The increase in the expenditure is simply due to the purchase of Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 10,000 (excluding Premium and the Accountant General's commission) deposited for safe custody in the Accountant General's Office.
2	Education Fund ...	4,575 7 2	2,871 0 7	5,307 6 10	2,139 0 11	24,600 0 0	26,739 0 11	
3	Vaccination Fund ...	2,575 8 3	3,832 11 4	4,208 3 9	2,199 15 10	.....	2,199 15 10	
4	Petty Fund ...	2,405 9 3	5,747 15 3	3,066 2 1	5,087 6 5	5,400 0 0	10,487 6 5	
5	Account current of Deposits	34,121 13 11	24,086 5 5	23,074 13 1	35,133 6 3	12,100 0 0	47,233 6 3	
6	Account current of Advances ...	1,812 8 2	1,075 13 6	608 5 0	1,345 0 8	.....	1,345 0 8	
7	Mounted Police Fund ...	.....	19,598 8 5	1,176 11 7	18,421 12 10	.....	18,421 12 10	
8	Provincial Fund ...	.....	1,37,290 9 0	1,88,408 12 8	56,118 3 8	.....	56,118 3 8	
	Total ...	62,622 12 7	2,31,569 9 5	2,69,895 0 1	24,347 5 11	52,100 0 0	76,447 5 11	

APPENDIX XII.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1893-94 contrasted with the Returns of the four preceding years.

District.	YEARS.														
	1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Revaccinations.
Pálanpur Superintendency ...	9	18,659	650	11	19,541	102	11	21,446	33	11	18,127	11	11	16,302	39

APPENDIX XIII.

The Press.

1	2	3	4
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATION THEREAT. *
			Newspaper. Periodicals.
Pálanpur ...	The Rájbhakta Printing Press ...	Mr. Ambálál Becharlál ...	None ...
Rádhapur ...	Darbári Press ...	His Highness the Nawáb of Rádhapur.	None ... Bismilla Bahádur.

Pálanpur, 31st August 1894.

G. E. HYDE CATES, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT, PÁLANPUR, FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. 679 of 1894.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner N. D.'s Office,
Ahmedabad, 26th October 1894.*

Submitted to Government. •

2. Captain Hyde Cates, who submits the report, was not in charge of the Superintendent for any portion of the year. With the exception of the first five weeks of the year, during which the late Colonel Scott held charge, Colonel Salmon was the Superintendent, and it will be seen that the report is to a great extent the transcript of his remarks.

Personnel.

3. There were no changes among the Assistants, except during the absence on privilege leave for three months of the Native Assistant, when Mr. Tábé, Head Clerk of the Superintendency, held the office.

4. Separate reports, in accordance with the practice of the past two years, have been submitted by the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States.

5. His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire at a Darbár held at Ahmedabad by His Excellency the Governor. It is reported that His Highness made several liberal donations to different institutions in commemoration of the event, but most of these were on behalf of institutions in Ahmedabad. The Deesa-Pálanpur Railway was opened in November last and is yielding a fair return. The State income of the year exceeded that of the former year by Rs. 1,03,598, principally owing to the payment of arrears of opium compensation due from the British Government. The expenditure was considerably in excess of that in the previous year and resulted in a deficit of Rs. 18,284. The visit to Ahmedabad is accountable for the abnormal expenditure of the year. The large sum of Rs. 1,68,180 was spent on public works and of this amount Rs. 1,44,605 (including Rs. 71,815 on account of the Deesa Railway) were on works of public utility. The Police Department apparently does not do credit to the large expenditure of over Rs. 82,000 incurred on it; but in other branches of administration cautious attempts seem to be being made to break through the mischievous customs of the past.

Pálanpur.

6. His Highness the Naváb has been in bad health and was unable to attend the Darbár at Ahmedabad. The unfortunate misunderstanding between him and his minister resulted, as Colonel Salmon states, "in absolute inaction as far as any progress is concerned." The income of the year decreased by Rs. 64,256, while the expenditure was larger by Rs. 1,40,343. The falling off in the income is attributed to a decrease in the Land Revenue and Customs receipts, and it is explained that the increased expenditure was due to the large sums spent on the Sunat Sadi (circumcision) of the heir-apparent and the marriage of a member of the family. The expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 52,564, of which Rs. 10,607 were spent on the Scott Canal and Rs. 17,605 on the Jail.

Rádhanpur.

7. The account of this State shows that no progress has been made during the year and its financial and general condition is not satisfactory. But a new Kárbhári, selected by the Agency, has been appointed and hopes are entertained that matters will improve. There was a decrease of Rs. 14,631 in the income, and the expenditure was reduced by Rs. 8,500, but while the year's income amounted to Rs. 41,603, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 46,022. The small sum of Rs. 1,655 was spent on Public Works.

Tharád.

8. Matters appear to be going from bad to worse in this state. The Ráua is under the influence of the Zenána led by the displaced Kárbhári. The Political Superintendent has made

Vár.

serious endeavours to improve the state of affairs, but owing to the weak and vacillating character of the Rána there is little hope of success. The final alternative appears to be to place the state under attachment. The income of the year amounted to Rs. 31,842, or Rs. 10,076, more than last year, while the expenditure was Rs. 24,103. If these figures are to be relied on, it would be possible, therefore, with good management, to clear the State debts amounting to about one lách.

9. The amounts contributed by the Thákors towards the expenses of administration were larger in the Váráhi, Deodar, Thána Circles, Tharád and Kánkrej Thána Circles, and somewhat less in Váv. The contribution appears to be a fixed amount in Sántalpur. The funds of the Thána Circles are included in the General Superintendency Fund.

10. There was a satisfactory decrease of crime, particularly in Kánkrej, which is described as "more or less a hot bed of crime." Police. As compared with other thánas the results are very bad in Váv, though there has been an improvement in the percentage of persons convicted in contrast with the preceding year. The best results were obtained in Tharád and Deodar. There was a considerable decrease in the amount of property reported as stolen and the percentage of recoveries is better, but this appears to be due to the abnormal rise from 3 to 61 per cent. in Váv.

11. The number of cases reported was 576 against 571 in the previous year, and the number of persons brought to trial 659 against 873. Of the total number 175 were discharged, Criminal Justice. 71 acquitted and 378 convicted, while 35 persons were pending trial.

12. The arrears of civil cases are not large, except in Kánkrej, where although the Thánadár disposed of 211 cases out of Civil Justice. 395, there were still 184 pending at the end of the year. The Political Superintendent promises to submit certain proposals for disposal of these large arrears.

13. The heavy rain in September injured the kharif crops, but the rabi harvest was good. There was also an abundant supply of grass. The public health was on the whole fair, though fever in Deodar and cholera in Kánkrej and Sántalpur were accountable for many deaths. Season and public health.

14. A new dharmshála was built at Sihori and another at Váráhi, also a school-house at Dua and a temple at Eta. Repairs Public Works. were also executed to various buildings. The expenditure on the temple seems to require explanation.

15. Education appears to be making very slow progress. Two new schools were opened and the attendance is generally on the increase. Education.

16. There is nothing to record under these Frontier affairs and Border Courts. heads.

17. There were 14 estates under management. The most important of these is that of Malek Joráwarkhánji Umarkhánji of Attached Estates. Váráhi, a minor of 13 years of age, who is being educated at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. The rest are mostly petty estates. The information furnished is very meagre, and while there appear to have been 20 estates under attachment last year, the explanation offered shows that only half of one estate was released during the year and yet only 14 estates are now under attachment. Appendix B is also a most unsatisfactory document. In no case is the balance in hand at the commencement of the year shown. No reason is given why the last eight estates entered in the list are under attachment. In the case of Thara, No. 3 under Kánkrej, though the gross annual revenue was Rs. 6,500 and the expenditure Rs. 2,356-14-11, the balance is shown as Rs. 1,337-1-4, though apparently it ought to be Rs. 4,143-1-1. No debts were paid off. Altogether this most sacred duty, of taking care of the interests of those who are unable for various reasons to undertake the duty themselves, seems to have been grossly neglected. The Native Assistant lately in charge left no notes, and the records seem unable to afford information. The attention

of the Political Superintendent will be drawn to this matter and he will be requested to see that proper care is paid to it. The Native Assistant should of course submit a report of his administration, the salient points in which should be embodied in the report of the Superintendent.

18. The Superintendency Police continued at the same strength, but the cost was slightly greater. Their smart appearance and general efficiency is due to the interest taken in the force by the Superintendent, Mr. Jacob.

19. There was a considerable falling off in crime both within the Superintendency jurisdiction and the jurisdictional States, and a fair measure of success was obtained by the police in dealing with it.

20. There were only 3 cases of murder against 9 last year, while homicides increased from 5 to 8, and robberies from 20 to 32. The decrease from 12 to 4 in dacoities was satisfactory. The amount of property reported as stolen is about half that of the record of the previous year. The prevalent crime appears to be theft, especially in the Kánkrej, Tharád and Sántalpur Tálukas.

21. A new jail has been completed by the Pálanpur State, so that there are now two jails at Pálanpur, the other being the Superintendency Jail. The general management and discipline in both are good. There are 3 other jails at Rádhanpur, Tharád and Váv. A new jail is under construction at Rádhanpur.

22. There were no cases of infanticide. Precautions continue to be taken for the prevention of infanticide among the Jádeja Márwári population.

23. The number of cases brought to trial was smaller and the number of persons concerned in them was proportionately fewer; but the number of persons pending trial at the close of the year was considerably larger in the Agency Courts. The sentences passed were generally light, as, out of 1,540 persons convicted, only 90 were sentenced to terms exceeding 6 months and 494 were punished by fine only. Judging from the results of appeals, the work of the magistracy is fairly satisfactory, as out of 24 appeals the sentences were confirmed in 14, one was modified and the rest were reversed.

24. The number of civil suits filed during the year was larger and including the balance of the previous year there were 8,421 suits for disposal against 7,445. There was, however, greater activity in disposal, and the arrears amounted to 2,015 against 2,451. Pálanpur, which has the largest arrears, has made an effort towards a reduction, but Rádhanpur shows an increase.

25. The arrears of civil appeals in the Court of the Political Superintendent have largely increased and no explanation has been offered as to why only 4 appeals were disposed of during the year. There is a satisfactory decrease in the arrears in the Assistant's Court.

26. The system of registration does not appear to be appreciated.

27. The law of limitation has only recently been introduced into the Superintendency.

28. The arrears of political cases are considerable, both in the Superintendent's and the Assistant's Courts, and no explanation has been given why only 3 cases were disposed of by each of these officers.

29. The excessive rain benefited the rabi crops which made up for the deficiency of the kharif crops. The flooding of the Banas river caused considerable damage in some villages along its banks, and one village was completely washed away. Prices were generally lower. The public health was much affected by the prevalence of malarial fever. There were no epidemics.

30. There are no forests except in the Pálanpur State and some slight attempt seems to be being made to work them on some sort of system.
Forests.
31. The large increase in exports is stated to be due to the favourable season, but in the face of the failure of the kharif crop the reason seems hardly adequate.
Trade.
32. Only one of the several fairs seems to be of any importance, and it was largely attended this year.
Fairs.
33. There is nothing calling for special remark under these heads except that the consumption of licit opium seems to have been larger.
Opium and Ábkári.
34. The financial condition of the States has already been noticed and it is only necessary to add that the Superintendency Local Funds appear to be in a satisfactory financial condition, all of them having considerable balances to their credit. The Mounted Police and Provincial Funds have been added this year, but it is not known what the latter Fund is. There was no opening balance and the receipts and expenditure of the year seem to have been transposed as it is otherwise impossible to account for the cash balance of Rs. 56,118. The Political Superintendent will be requested to verify this. The opening balance of the Horse Fund has also not been shown. It is also difficult to understand where the large balances come from which are shown as having been invested under the Education Fund, the Petty Fund and the Account Current of Deposits. In the remark column the Superintendent has been careful to show that the Rs. 10,000 invested under the General Agency Fund have been shown in the expenditure for 1893-94, but if this is so, the total balance according to the account should be Rs. 18,829 and not Rs. 28,829. It is impossible to say where the amounts of Rs. 24,000 under the Education Fund, Rs. 5,400 under the Petty Fund and Rs. 12,100 under deposits have come from. The Political Superintendent will be asked to explain.
35. The increased attendance at almost all dispensaries is an indication of the growing popularity of these institutions as, though the public health was not good during the year, it was in fact worse during the preceding year. Two travelling dispensaries have been established by the States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur. No vital statistics have been furnished. There has again this year been a falling off in the number of primary vaccinations.
Vital statistics.
36. The information furnished under this head is necessarily meagre and it will be a long time before any progress can be expected. The measures taken to improve the water-supply and sanitation of the larger towns might however be noted in future. In this connection it is satisfactory to learn that an attempt is being made to improve the sanitation of the town of Rádhanpur and that in Pálanpur the opportunity of several houses having fallen during the late cyclone is proposed to be taken to widen and straighten the streets.
Sanitation.
37. Education appears to be progressing slowly in the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States. Female education is also receiving encouragement. The subject has already been noticed as regards the Thána Circles.
Education.
38. On the whole the report cannot be said to be satisfactory. In the States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur there is some attempt to break through the trammels of custom, and the expenditure on works of public utility is worthy of praise, but anything like real progress is very slow. The States of Tharád and Váv are very badly governed and the management of attached estates does not appear to have received proper attention. But even with these drawbacks the report is an advance on its predecessors. Light is being thrown on dark places and the Thánas are receiving closer attention, and it may be hoped that next year will show further progress.

J. K. SPENCE,
Commissioner, N. D.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PÁLANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1894-95.

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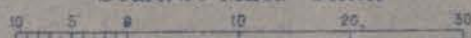
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F. H. JACKSON, Lieut-Col.,
Political Superintendent,
Pálanpur.

DISTRICTS SUBORDINATE
TO THE
POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT
AT
PALANPUR

Scale 20 Miles = 1 Inch



Reference

Thana Stations	T
Post Offices	P
Branch Do. Do.	B.P.
Stations or Bungalows Salt Depart.	S
Railway & Railway Stations	
Roads or Country tracks	

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. JACKSON, Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, to the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Political Department, Bombay, (through the Commissioner, N. D.) No. 2184, dated Pálanpur, 25th July 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit with the usual returns the Administration Report of the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1894-95. The separate reports submitted by the Pálanpur, Rádhanpur and Tharád States are also attached.—I have, &c.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PÁLANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

His Excellency the late Governor paid a short visit to His Highness the Diwan on the 22nd November 1894, while on his way to the Lahore Darbár. Lunch was served at the Railway Station, and General Nicolson and other officers from Deesa were present the occasion.

2. A similar short visit was paid on the 8th March 1895 by His Excellency General Nairne, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who, while on his way to inspect the troops at Deesa, stopped to take luncheon at the station with His Highness the Diwan.

3. As a tribute of respect to the late Governor, His Highness the Nawáb of Rádhanpur devoted funds for the erection of "The Harris Clock Tower" at Rádhanpur, and a sum of Rs. 8,000 for the advancement of scientific education. The foundation stone of the clock tower was laid on the 16th January 1895. The manner in which the Rs. 8,000 should be spent was not decided on at the close of the year. Recently, a young Mahomedan student of medicine, at present in England, has been chosen by the State as their "Harris Scholar" of Medical Science.

4. The dispute which had arisen between the Military authorities at Camp Deesa and the Pálanpur Darbár, about the boundary of cultivation in the bed of the Banas River, was brought to an amicable settlement by which the Darbár agreed to forego their claim to compensation on account of cultivation prohibited within a new boundary line, drawn 100 yards beyond pillars 1 and 14 in the bed of the river.

5. The party of outlaws connected with the notorious Jumá Gand, who were captured by the Pálanpur Imperial Police at Sanesra, under Tharád Taluka, on the 7th March 1894, were during the year tried by the Sessions Court of the Political Superintendent and sentenced (with one exception of 10 years) to transportation for life. The sentence being upheld on appeal, the convicts have been transferred to the Ahmedabad Jail.

6. The system of Court-fee Stamps, which was sanctioned by Government in February 1893, was introduced in the Superintendency on the 3rd January 1895. The result has so far been satisfactory.

7. A separate Hospital for the Superintendency was formed during the year, and placed temporarily in the Darbár's old Traveller's Bungalow. Funds are being raised for a Scott Memorial Hospital to which the establishment will eventually be transferred. The medical arrangements of the Superintendency have not in previous years been satisfactory as they have been mixed up with those of the Pálanpur State.

8. On hearing that the Chitral expedition had been undertaken, His Highness the Diwan at once came forward with an offer of help in the way of transport animals. While not standing in need of this assistance, the Government of India thanked His Highness and intimated that the offer would be remembered if the necessity arose.

9. Colonel Salmon was in charge of the Superintendency from the beginning of the year until the 26th May, when he left for Kolhápur. Captain Hyde-Cates was appointed to act for him, but did not arrive till the 12th June. In the meantime Lieutenant H. F. Jacob took charge of the office. Captain Hyde-Cates, on the 28th September, was relieved by myself, and no further change took place upto the end of the year.

10. Lieutenant H. F. Jacob, the Assistant Political Superintendent, was transferred to the Mahi Kántha on the 2nd January 1895, and was succeeded by Lieutenant W. Beale of the 17th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, who took charge of his duties on the 8th January. In the meantime the duties were conducted by Ráo Bahádúr Ganesh Gangadhar, the Huzúr Deputy Assistant.

11. The District Deputy Assistant R. B. Jethalal reverted to the Revenue Department on the 13th May 1894, and was succeeded by Ráo Bahádúr Gopalshankar Venishankar Bhachech, who took charge on the 25th May. In the meantime Mr. Tambe was in charge as sub *pro-tem*. Mr. Gopalshankar was in his turn displaced by Ráo Bahádúr Chunilal Sarábhái who returned from Foreign service to Political employment on the 7th November. On the 3rd March 1895 Ráo Bahádúr Chunilal ended a long and meritorious service in the Political Department and took his pension. To fill the gap Ráo Bahádúr Harilal Lallubhai Thakar was transferred from Káthiáwár; but he did not take up his appointment till the 23rd March 1895, and meanwhile the acting appointment was held by Mr. Anant Sadashiv Tambe, Head Clerk. On two occasions, when Ráo Bahádúr Ganesh Gangadhar, Huzúr Deputy, went on privilege leave, once for one month and-a-half from 1st May to 15th June 1894, and another time for one month, from the 16th February to the 16th March 1895, Mr. Tambe acted for him.

12. During my district tour I visited the States of Rádhanpur, Tharád and Wáo; and all the Thánas. I visited Deesa in December 1894 in connection with the dispute about the boundary of cultivation in the bed of the Banas River, and on other occasions. Lieutenant Beale was out in the districts from the 20th January 1895 to the February 26th. Ráo Bahádúr Chunilal was on tour from the 5th January to the 1st March during which time he made some useful disposals of "Japti" questions. Mr. Harilal continued the duty of inspecting Thánas and Japtis until the 4th May 1895.

13. Although belonging to the year 1895-96, the settlement in April last of the long standing disputes between Pálanpur and Dánta about some co-shared villages may be alluded to. Mr. Fforde had given some important decisions against which both sides had appealed. During the hearing of these appeals by Mr. FitzGerald and myself the opportunity was taken of arranging an amicable and satisfactory compromise by which each side rests content, while Government and their officers are relieved of much trouble. The good spirit shown by His Highness the Diwan of Pálanpur and the Mahárána of Dánta in this matter has received the commendation of Government.

14. The settlement of the Pálanpur claims in the Gadhia villages remains on hand. The matter has been delayed by the wish of the opposite side to put Pálanpur in the position of plaintiff, while Pálanpur claims to meet the opponents on equal terms. The attempt at arbitration has so far failed, and the question of asking Government to appoint a special officer for this inquiry is being discussed.

15.

PÁLANPUR.

(1) 1st class State	...	Salute 11 guns.
(2) Area	...	3,177 square miles.
(3) Population	...	274,864 according to the last census.
		Rs. a. p.
(4) Revenue	...	6,21,890 11 0
(5) Expenditure	...	7,00,861 0 4

(6). Pálanpur being the head-quarters of the Superintendency, the Political Superintendent frequently meets His Highness the Diwan.

(7). One of the notable events of the past year in connection with Pálanpur, was the serious dacoity at the village of Dhákka, in the Dhanera Mahál, on the 7th of last December. 22 men mounted on camels came in broad day-light, and having killed or wounded those who resisted them made off with Rs. 6,000 worth of property, and only one man of their number wounded. The dacoits have been, through the help of an approver, traced to Jodhpur territory, and a correspondence is going on with a view to the surrender of some of their party. It is hoped that so daring an offence will not go unpunished. The Pálanpur Police Kámdár, Mr. Latmia, did good service in tracing these robbers.

(8). The subscriptions towards the Scott Memorial not proving sufficient to erect a Hospital for the Superintendency on the scale desired, His Highness raised his subscription to Rs. 7,000 and at the same time promised to give the land required for the building free of rent. Among other acts of liberality during the year, were the gift to the Jubilee Hospital at Deesa of Rs. 1,000 a present to the Grant College Medical Society and to the Mahábleshwar Hospital. The offer made in connection with the Central Expedition has already been alluded to.

(9). His Highness the Diwan is a man of active mind and habits, and he takes a personal interest in all the affairs of his State. His treatment of his officials and servants is considerate. In business matters he is readily accessible, and gives his attention quickly to any matter placed before him. With sociable inclinations his only regret is that he cannot speak English.

(10). It has long been the wish of His Highness to travel as far as Hindustán, and see Delhi, Agra, &c. The expenses incurred at Ahmedabad during the investiture of the order of K.C.I.E. and other considerations, have caused the project to be put off, but, next cold weather, if circumstances are favourable, the design may be carried out.

(11). His Highness shows great affection for his two sons—Prince Tale Mahomed and Prince Yavar Hussén Khan, and is most anxious that they should be well educated and above all well behaved. The eldest is an intelligent and thoughtful boy. His appearance is prepossessing, and, outwardly, there is no sign of ill-health, but, in reality, his health is a matter of anxiety to his relations. The younger son is still quite a boy with a boy's health and spirits, and a little man's manners.

(12). Prince Tale Mahomed has made some progress in English, and arrangements are being made to secure for him the services of a tutor. Information has just been received that the Educational Department will spare the services of Mr. Chhatturbhai Vallabhbai Patel, B.A., for this purpose for 2 years. Eventually, the young Prince must go to one of the Colleges to complete his education. The Ajmere College has the greater attraction for a Mahomedan, and it is the wish of His Highness the Diwan to send him there. When the late Governor visited Pálanpur in November last, the subject was discussed and Lord Harris was not opposed to this idea.

(13). The relations between His Highness and his Bháyads are satisfactory.

(14). The Chief Minister of Pálanpur, Mr. Dullabhji D. Ved, has the confidence of his employer, and in my estimation he is worthy of it. He is a man of liberal education and views. In the Pálanpur-Dánta disputes, and in the Banas River dispute, his sensible attitude contributed largely towards the success of the negotiations.

(15). In connection with State officials and amicable settlements, praise has already been given to Mr. Amarsi Jadaoji, Small Cause Court Judge, for his award as arbitrator in the partition of the village and lands of Deodar, in the Superintendency Thána limits. This award was well

carried out during the year by Mr. Dungarsi, Subordinate Judge of Pálanpur, who remained in the village until the division was satisfactorily completed.

This was a troublesome dispute between rival relations and shareholders, and the complete success which attended the labours of these two officials is highly creditable to them.

(16). The work of the Revenue Survey has progressed steadily, the number of villages surveyed during the year being 20 against 18 in the last year. The total number of villages surveyed upto the end of the year is 178. The survey of 14 more villages is in progress, but has not been completed. In the expenses of the Survey Department there was a decrease of Rs. 284-15-3, the figures being Rs. 4,298-1-6 against Rs. 4,583-0-9 the previous year. The total of numbers surveyed during the year was greater by 82 than the last year, though comparatively the area was less. The expenses of survey for each acre was Rs. 0-1-7 exactly what it was in the preceding year.

(17). The Vighoti system has been introduced in 21 villages during the year under report against 13 in the preceding year. This progress is undoubtedly satisfactory, considering the natural aversion the cultivating classes have to the introduction of any new system and reflects credit on the Chief Revenue officer Mr. Girdharlal Patwari. This system has thus been introduced in 101 villages, in all upto the close of the year under report.

(18). Two villages were newly populated during the year.

(19). The land revenue for Samvat year 1950 of the Khálsa villages decreased by Rs. 21,231-0-7 this year, owing to the heavy rains that partially damaged the crops. The income of the Patta (maintenance) villages also had a slight decrease, that of the Pasaita (service) lands continuing the same as last year.

(20). The number of pakka wells sunk and built during the year was 11 against 29 in the previous year. More State assistance in this direction seems desirable. There is a noticeable decrease in the number of katcha wells also, the figure being 51 against 108 the previous year.

(21). It is satisfactory to note that about 1,250 bighas of fallow land were brought under cultivation against 71 in the previous year, and that lands of the deserted villages of Karimdad, Lodpa and Rámpura have been given for cultivation.

(22). The experiment of sugarcane plantations at Jethi, referred to in paragraph 14 (Pálanpur) last year's Annual Report, has succeeded.

(23). In Samvat year 1950, corresponding to the year extending from 16th June 1893 to 23rd June 1894, the grand total of income from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,21,890-11-0 against Rs. 6,93,396-15-10 in the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 71,506-4-10, which is especially owing to the opium compensation arrears having been received in the course of Samvat 1949.

(24). The amount of the total expenditure for the Samvat year 1950 (excluding the balance due to the State Banker at the close of the previous Samvat year) is Rs. 6,82,576-0-7 against Rs. 7,16,923-3-7 in the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 34,352-3-0. This amount of expenditure, viz., Rs. 6,82,576-0-7 includes Rs. 68,535-2-9, the sum expended in Ahmedabad on the occasion of His Highness' investiture with the insignia of a K.C.I.E.

(25). The excess of expenditure over the receipts of the year was Rs. 60,685-5-7, which, together with Rs. 18,284-15-9 due to the Banker at the close of the previous Samvat year, makes a total of Rs. 78,970-5-4 due to the Banker.

(26). The strength of the regular police, foot and mounted, as also the village police, remains the same as last year. The body guard of His Highness the Diwan as well as the mounted police stationed at head-quarters are regularly drilled

every morning. The foot police wearing uniform are also drilled to a certain extent. Those kept in head-quarters present a sufficiently smart appearance.

(27). The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested was 44.06 against 46.8 last year, while the percentage of the accused persons convicted to those sent for trial was 61.7 against 62 in the previous year, which indicates a little slackness on the part of the Police.

(28). The Judicial Courts have worked satisfactorily during the year under report, and it is understood that reforms are in progress in this direction. Very few petitions complaining of wrong have been received during the year.

(29). The Small Cause Court established last year has worked satisfactorily, as there were only 27 cases on the file at the end of the year, 628 cases having been decided during the year.

(30). The Deesa Tahsildár, Mr. Hemraj Hathibhai, and Pálanpur First Class Magistrate, Mr. Maganlal Ujambhai, have also done good work.

(31). The Dárbár's Goodfellow Hospital is popular locally and also draws a certain number of patients from the adjoining districts. Mr. Dhondo Appaji Patwardhan, L.M. & S. of the Bombay University, of 15 years standing, who is in charge of the State Medical Department, has, in addition to his other acquirements, an extensive knowledge of Native medicines. He is consequently very popular among all classes. He has a conciliatory manner and is suited to the post he holds. Matron Jivikabai having got a better paid appointment, her place has been filled by Mrs. Alicia Benjamin, who is reported to be doing her duties satisfactorily. The number of patients treated in the Hospital during the year was 16,115 against 19,029 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 2,914 patients. The decrease is attributed to the absence of malarial fevers. There was an increase of 57 in-patients in the year under review.

(32). The amount expended in purchasing medicines was about Rs. 5,700 against Rs. 6,257 the previous year.

(33). The Travelling Dispensary established in the preceding year has proved useful. The Hospital Assistant in charge of it has treated 1,071 patients during the year.

(34). The total amount expended on public buildings amounted to Rs. 63,331 against Rs. 1,44,605-9-1 in the previous year. Out of the latter sum, however, Rs. 78,638-0-2 were spent for the Pálanpur-Deesa Railway Branch. Out of the above sum of Rs. 63,331-6-0, Rs. 32,830-7-8 were spent towards new buildings, such as completing the New Jail, Guest House in Pálanpur, Goodfellow Hospital, &c.

(35). The Municipal expense in Samvat 1950 has totalled Rs. 7,306-5-8 against Rs. 6,891-15-3 in the previous year. The expenditure of the Pálanpur Municipality is partly met from the Octroi duty. The income from this source was Rs. 2,722-0-2 against Rs. 2,128-10-8 the previous year. The rest of the Municipal expenses were met from the revenues of the State.

(36). A Municipality has been started at Deesa during the year under review.

(37). The pakka metalled road from Deesa Railway Station to the beginning of the Cantonment limits has been repaired and trees have been planted on both sides of it. In Pálanpur, roads to the Railway Station and the Superintendent's Bungalow have been metalled and greatly improved.

(38). The total rainfall during the year was 37 inches and 93 cents, the average of the previous five years being 32.85. Weather. There was heavy rainfall in the early part of the rainy season and malarious fevers were prevalent to a certain extent from September to December. The sufferers were relieved by the free distribution of medicines.

(39). The general health of the public was good during the year under report. There was no noteworthy mortality.

(40). The cause of education in Pálanpur is hopeful, because the authorities encourage it, but the people generally are lukewarm on the subject. Education. The High School passed three boys at the Matriculation Examination, 1 at Bombay and 2 at Allahabad during the year under report. Out of the 4 candidates who went up for the School Final Examination, 1 passed. On the 27th November 1894, I attended a prize-giving at the school and thought there was room for improvement in the English Standard. There is very good accommodation for the High School in a fine building outside the town which was once the Talukdári School. Two new class rooms have been added during the year. The girls' school is doing fairly well.

(41). A new school has been opened during the year at Dantiwada. Two new school-houses are under construction, one at Rájpur and the other at Pilucha.

(42). Two Arab and a few country-bred horses are being used as stallions. Horse-breeding. The former have covered 14 mares against 19 in the preceding year. The operations of this department have been much interfered with by the prevalence of horse disease.

(43). The income from the levy of Custom dues amounted to Rs. 69,473-2-1 against Rs. 62,251-5-0 in the preceding year. Customs. The increase of Rs. 7,221-13-1 is attributed to the larger exportation of rape-seeds. The jághírdár of Nimaj entered into an amicable arrangement with the Pálanpur Darbár on the 6th March last, regarding the remission of duties formerly levied by him. The Customs Department has been placed under the Náib Kárbhári Mr. Sobhagchand, who is reported to be an energetic and careful officer.

(44). It is found by measurement that the forests cover an area of about 325 square miles. Forests. The teak plantations in the Balaram jungles have flourished.

(45). The Pálanpur-Deesa Railway has proved to be a very well paying concern. Railways. From January to December 1894, the Darbár received Rs. 11,364-6-6 as their share of net profits. This gives them an interest of Rs. 6-2-3 per cent. per annum on their money.

(46). The number of children vaccinated was 8,134 against 5,740 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 2,394. Vaccination.

(47). There are altogether three so-called libraries in the State but only one at Pálanpur deserves the name. Libraries. In the year under report, 81 books worth Rs. 83-6-0 were purchased for the use of the Pálanpur Native General Library.

(48). The Ráj Bhakta Printing Press is worked by private enterprise, but owes its success to the patronage given by the Darbár. Printing Press. A branch of this press has been opened in the Cantonment of Deesa.

(49). The sources of revenue and the chief items of expenditure will be found in the appendices.

16.

RADHANPUR.

(1).	State of the 1st Class	...	.....
(2).	Total area	...	1,150 square miles.
(3).	Population	...	98,007
(4).	Revenue	...	8,26,318-1-8
(5).	Expenditure	...	7,13,420-1-9

(6). I visited Rádhanpur in January and stayed from the 12th to the 23rd inclusive.

(7). When I arrived at Rádhanpur I found that all the arrangements had been made to lay the foundation of the "Harris Clock Tower," which is to be a tribute to the memory of the late Governor of Bombay. At the request of the Nawáb I laid the foundation stone on the 16th January. The building is to comprise a Police Station below, with a clock above. It is in the middle of the town, and wants a little space around it to look well. This space is, I understand, to be given.

(8). As already mentioned, a sum of Rs. 8,000 was also sanctioned by His Highness the Nawáb, to be devoted in memory of Lord Harris, to the promotion of the study of medical science.

(9). The two brothers and a nephew of His Highness the Nawáb gave Rs. 200 each towards the "Scott Memorial Hospital," which was exceedingly liberal on their part. Mr. Bavamiya, the Minister, gave 250, and the Nawáb himself subscribed Rs. 7,000 in a most liberal manner.

(10). One of the events of importance in connection with Rádhanpur was the marriage of Princess Mubarak Bakhte, the second daughter of His Highness Bismillakhanji, with Prince Sher Zamakhanji, the son and heir apparent of the present Nawáb of Junághad.

(11). His Highness the Nawáb Bismillakhanji was in better health than usual. He has courtly manners. On account of delicate health he does not take much part in the affairs of his State, but he assured me that he is always ready to hear the complaints of his subjects and attend to their petitions. I urged on him the necessity of keeping himself informed of all that affected his people.

(12). His Highness has two promising sons named Prince Mahomed Sherkhan, called Abu Mir, aged 9, and Prince Jallaludin called Dadu Mir, aged 6. They are intelligent and spirited little fellows. The elder learns Gujaráthi at the local school, and can read and write a little. I strongly advised the Nawáb to get a tutor for his sons before they are spoiled by associating with servants. A Mahomedan has since been entertained in this capacity, but he did not remain long. The appointment is now vacant, and I hope will soon be adequately filled.

(13). The Nawáb is on good terms with his relations. His brother Fateh Jang Khanji called on me and brought his little daughter. He is an intelligent man and has travelled a little. There is another brother named Ali Nadey Khan and a nephew named Murdan Álikhan.

(14). His Highness expressed himself as having full confidence in his Minister, Mr. Bavamiya, so it appears that any differences that may have been said to exist between the two have been laid to rest. Mr. Bavamiya was appointed on the recommendation of the late Colonel Scott who knew him well in Káthiáwar and had the greatest confidence in him. He has the principal power in the State and must be held responsible for its use.

(15). The work of the Survey is in progress, and 15 villages were surveyed during the year against 7 the previous year; the total number of villages surveyed up to the close of the year was 79, comprising an area of 187,538 acres and 35 gunthas.

(16). In paragraph 10 of the last year's Administration Report of this State, the Bighoti system was said to have been introduced in 83 villages and the figure for the year under report shows an increase of one village only which cannot be said to be satisfactory. More activity in this direction may be expected.

(17). The total amount of the land revenue during the year was Rs. 6,37,667-14-9 against Rs. 5,44,824-15-3 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 92,842-15-6.

(18). 2,000 acres of new land were brought under cultivation during the year. The surface of the land in some parts of this State is covered by a salt efflorescence, and it is very difficult to turn such land into good cultivation.

(19). Five new villages were populated during the year. The Diwan observes that the gradual increase in land revenue and the general improvement in the Revenue Department are due to a great extent to Mr. Ganpatrao Sakharam the Revenue Commissioner's strict devotion to duty. It is satisfactory to note that the Revenue Department has for its head an officer whose services have been so thoroughly appreciated.

(20). The total receipts from all sources during the year were Rs. 8,26,318-1-8 against Rs. 6,90,755-3-2, or an increase of Rs. 1,35,562-13-6. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,13,420-1-9 against Rs. 7,58,467-6-7 the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 45,047-4-10.

(21). There is a decrease of 9 in the irregular foot police when compared with the figure for the last year. In this department there is still an opportunity for improvement in the matter of training and drill in both the foot and mounted branches. The salaries of the Chief Constables are low and looking to the importance of the talukas assigned at them, these officers should be better paid.

(22). There are four Criminal Courts in the State, besides 3 special Magistrates, who exercise 3rd Class Magisterial powers for disposing of cases in which agriculturists are concerned. There are also three Appellate Courts. The number of persons remaining for trial at the end of the year was 15 against 67 the previous year.

(23). There was a balance of 236 civil suits at the end of the year and 839 were filed during the year, making a total of 1,075. Of these 913 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 162 against 236 the previous year. Judged in the light of these figures the work done by the Civil Courts seems to have been satisfactory.

(24). The Hospital at Rádhanpur is said to be popular. When I inspected it, I found a good stock of medicines, and everything was kept clean and in good order. The total number of patients treated during the year in the Dispensaries at Rádhanpur and Sami was 12,408 against 13,549 in the previous year, or a decrease of 1,141. The number of in-patients is always small as only the poor will take advantage of this form of charity.

(25). The Travelling Dispensary opened last year has proved useful as 1,228 patients were treated during the year.

(26). The total amount expended on public works and buildings, including repairs amounted to Rs. 54,872-8-11. Out of this sum, Rs. 9,651-6-7 have been expended on the Scott Canal, and the remainder on the completion of the New Jail, the Girls' School, &c., and the minor works throughout the State. Certainly other works also have been taken in hand, among which may be particularly noticed the Bungalow, or Summer-house for His Highness the Nawab.

The ground near the town being rather low, advantage has been taken of an eminence about a mile to the west of the town, where once stood a small Fort, called Fatehgudh to build a bungalow on a commanding site. Over Rs. 30,000 are to be spent on this house and its accompaniments, and the money will be very well spent.

(27). I went to see the place in the Banas River from whence the "Scott Canal" brings water to a large tank adjoining the town. There is no "Bund," and the entrance of the canal is higher than the normal level of water in the river. Water can, therefore, only be brought in the monsoon when the river is full. This reduces the value of the canal as it cannot be used for irrigation purposes. It is said that the water remains in the reservoir at the town all the year round.

(28). The New Jail was occupied by prisoners, although the outer wall was not quite complete. The work was in progress. The plan of the jail is said to have been taken from one at Gondal in Káthiáwár. It is sufficiently good.

(29). Outside the town there are two bits of made-road (not metalled), one by which the visitor arrives from the east, and the other by which he leaves westward. Trees are planted on each side of these roads. Inside the town, one complete road has been made with Kankar and another partly made. The streets are narrow. In 1892-93, Colonel Scott reported that there was considerable room for improvement within the town. I consider that Mr. Bawamiya has shown a desire to improve the old condition of things and that some advance in the right direction has been made.

(30). There is a quasi-municipality at Rádhanpur itself, but it is really a State Department for keeping the town clean and lighted. The townspeople have not reached a stage in which a Municipality proper could be attempted. The shopkeepers, who are mostly Shrávaks, are not at present enterprising. The town has been badly situated for trade and has slumbered on in an old fashioned way. Railway communication would put some new life into it.

(31). The rainfall during the year exceeded that of the last year by about 5 inches, being 36.66 inches. The continued fall of rain in the early part of the monsoons prevented the cultivators from tilling the land. As there was insufficient rainfall in the latter part of the year, Kharif and other crops suffered a great deal.

(32). The prevailing diseases during the year were fever, bronchitis, &c.

(33). The cattle disease which spread in an alarming manner had an indirect effect upon the crops, because a very large number of bullocks died.

(34). The soil around Rádhanpur holds water well and fine crops of wheat and gram are sown without irrigation. This property of the soil which is low-lying and liable to be flooded in the monsoon makes the place feverish. His Highness the Nawáb has taken pains to plant trees on each side of the roads leading to his capital which gives a wooded effect.

(35). The total number of schools in this State was 20, including the one opened at Goch-nath.

(36). The number of girls in the school at Rádhanpur remained the same as last year; there was a decrease of 4 boys in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Rádhanpur when compared with the figure of the last year. It is hoped better results will be shown next year. The total cost of education was Rs. 7,843-8-5 during the year against Rs. 6,676-7-9 the previous year.

(37). His Highness the Nawáb has established a scholarship worth Rs. 23 per mensem and awarded it to a Bania boy of Rádhanpur to enable him to study law in Bombay.

(38). I attended a general prize-giving at the Vernacular School-building on the 19th January. I could not judge of the proficiency of the boys as nothing but "Kavitas" were sung. The boys who recited in English were not very good. I thought that the standard of English might be increased. The Vernacular School is a strong one under a very good master. They gave a capital exhibition of gymnastics afterwards, which I have never seen surpassed by native amateurs.

(39). The Girls' School is well attended, but the Urdu School is not doing so well as might be expected in a Mahomedan State.

(40). During the year under report, there was a marked increase of Rs. 43,359-3-5 in the Customs revenue which points to the success of the reform in this department reported in 1892-1893. I mean the abolition of import duty on grain and all food stuffs, oils, &c. This success should lead to this tentative measure being made permanent.

(41). There is no natural forest in this State, but arrangements have been made to encourage the growth of trees by removing obnoxious taxes on them. As an experimental measure about a thousand date trees have been planted and most of them have flourished.

(42). There is a good outturn of cotton produce in the Rádhanpur State. A ginning factory has already been set up at Sami and is reported to have made a good profit.

(43). A large quantity of saltpetre is manufactured at Sami which is exported to Gujarát.

(44). The trade in cotton and saltpetre would be carried on more extensively if there were some Railway connection with Rádhanpur.

(45). A connection with the Railway is required to put life into the place. Pátan is within easy reach, but Baroda will not join in any scheme for extending the branch from Pátan to Rádhanpur, because it will lose its jurisdiction when the line runs partly through foreign territory. A connection might be made via Deesa, but this would not be of much good to Pátanpur which would have to bear more than half the cost, counting the bridge across the Banas.

(46). In Rádhanpur there is a library maintained by the State. It is supplied with books and newspapers. The cost of it was Rs. 415-9-5 against Rs. 248-15-8 the previous year.

(47). A Printing Press was set up last year in Rádhanpur. The Official Gazette called the Ahkame Rayasate, Rádhanpur, which is issued bi-monthly by the Rádhanpur Darbár, is printed at this Press.

(48). The appendices show the sources from which the bulk of the revenue is derived and the chief items of expenditure.

17.

THARÁD.

(1). Tharád is a 3rd class State.

(2). The total area is 940 (this figure represents the area of the whole tályuka).

(3). The population according to last census was 24,772.

(4). The revenue is Rs. 46,848.

(5). Expenditure was Rs. 47,126.

(6). I visited Tharád in February and stayed several days. The place has a decayed appearance. Waghela Abhésingji, the present Thákor, was educated at the Rájkumár College. He is quiet and unassuming in manner, and well disposed, but lacking in energy for public business. He is

very fond of horses and his stable costs him more than he can at present well afford. I have advised him about this, but it is touching a tender point. With his finances in a better condition, his love of horses would be a virtue. He is not so much disinclined to have reforms (and he would certainly like to have some more money to spend), but he is careless on the subject of improvements. He is on good terms with his Kárbhári and sees him every day.

(7). With his family, the Thákor seems to get on very happily. He has two sons, of whom he is very fond. The elder is named Kunvar Dolatsingji, and the younger is Kumar Raysingji. Their mother is dead. There is another wife living who has a daughter. At the close of the year another marriage was in contemplation, which has since become a fact.

(8). The heir apparent is a well disposed boy. He is studying at the Rájkumár College, but owing to ill-health he has been obliged to stay at home for the last six months. At the present moment, he is residing at Pálanpur under my observation and is being treated by Assistant Surgeon Wadia of the Superintendency. When he is well again he will return to College. He was formerly robust but is now somewhat altered in appearance.

(9). With his Bháiyad the Thákor gets on well on all subjects, except that of "Girás," and here there is a little friction.

(10). One fact is significant of the state of inanition at Tharád. Last year Colonel Salmon reported that he had laid the foundation stone of a Girls' School here. On my visit I found that the stone was in its place having been well and truly laid, but there was nothing more. There was a good excuse for this laxity, viz. want of funds; but at the same time this initial flourish ending so humbly struck me as being typical of the stage at which Tharád is halting at present. Rs. 1,000 have been entered in the budget for this year for this purpose, but seeing that there is no great cry for female education in Tharád at present, and that urgent repairs are needed elsewhere, I have advised devoting Rs. 500 this year and Rs. 500 in the next for building the Girls' School, unless in the meanwhile the necessary funds can be found from some other direction.

(11). The State Kárbhári is Mr. Raghunathrao Pandit, formerly Manager of Mánsa. He was selected by Colonel Salmon, who had a very good opinion of him. I believe that, if he were backed up by the Thákor he would be able to do much good. He has not as yet had much money to spend on improvements, and has had to play an up-hill game. He has submitted the first Annual Report on Tharád, and it shows some of his difficulties. His efforts to improve matters may be watched with sympathy.

(12). The villages, which make up the Tharád Táluka are 158 in number, of which 48 are Khálsa and 110 Jamiya. This means that the former are entirely in the management of the State, while the latter belong to petty land-holders who pay so much "Jama" to the State and collect the village revenue themselves. The jurisdiction over the Jamiya villages is conducted by a Thándár who is paid by the Thákor, but who works under the Superintendency. The Thákor continually harps on the subject of recovering his jurisdiction over these Jamiya villages. This concession should be made the reward of a reformed Government in Tharád. There are constant disputes going on about the Thákor's right to levy export and import duties in the Jamiya villages. When transit duties were done away with, a reservation was made about the "Dán" to be taken in these villages and the Thákor is generally within his rights. His want of jurisdiction prevents his free action in dealing with these villages.

(13). Tharád is surrounded by a low jungle of Pila, Bábul and Kerda bushes. About a portion of this jungle, called the "Jangad Bir," there is a dispute going on between the Thákor and the Mahajans of Tharád. This portion—about 6 miles long and nearly one broad—has,

from old time, been used as grazing ground for the numerous cattle of this part of the country. The Thákór wants to bring some of this land under cultivation, and the Mahájans who do not desire this encroachment on pasture have set up a claim for proprietorship. With the approval of Government, they have been referred to a Civil Court to prove their claim. It will be better to settle the matter by some compromise if possible. A survey is being undertaken with a view to an attempt being made to settle the dispute amicably.

(14). The Thána at Tharád being kept up for the management of the Jamiya villages, the pay of the Thándár—Rs. 100+25 horse allowance—is found by the Thákór, while the pay of the establishment is contributed from the Superintendency General Fund. This is the best paid Thándár's appointment in this Superintendency. The Thána appeared to be in good order and to be the only one in which there is separate accommodation for under-trial prisoners. In all the other Thánas this necessary accommodation is now being contrived.

(15). There is no Revenue Survey yet, although it is stated by the Kárbhári that two Surveyors have been engaged during the year to commence work. The revenue is collected in the old Native style by estimation of standing crops, or by a cash payment per plough. The cultivation is ordinary. Much manure is wasted that might go to improve the outturn. This remark applies to all these districts, notably to the Kápkrej Táluka which, with the application of more trouble and skill, might be turned into a fruitful land. As there is little or no irrigation, everything depends on the monsoon crop. If that fails, the finances are thrown out of calculation.

(16). Last year a hope was expressed that a budget would be framed and an attempt made to manage the State finances on a new plan, but the Thákór allowed the year to run on without taking any step in this direction. For the current year a budget has been prepared by the Kárbhári in which provision is made for paying off some of the State debt to the Potdár, and for carrying out some public works and repairs and for controlling expenditure. The whole debt of the State has not, I fear, been discovered; but Rs. 38,000 are said to be owing to the Potdár or State Banker. The amount expected to accrue from the freed duty on opium sold in the State (estimated at more than Rs. 7,000) has been assigned to the Potdár for this year. No new debt was contracted during the past year. Since September 1894, the Treasury system of keeping the State money has been introduced, but it is not acting properly yet, because there is not enough money in the Treasury to make monthly payments to servants, &c. The revenue is collected at certain intervals; and when it is received some pay is issued. This difficulty is connected with the old system of State banking and will be gradually improved.

(17). The measures taken by the Kárbhári in connection with the cotton and tobacco plantations as an experiment to increase the revenue of the State are worthy of commendation.

(18). The financial condition of this State remained nearly the same as last year. The total amount of receipts was Rs. 46,848-11-0 against Rs. 41,603-9-6, or an increase of Rs. 5,245-1-6, and the expenditure was Rs. 47,126-8-0 against Rs. 46,022-1-9 last year, or an increase of Rs. 1,104-6-3. It will be seen that there is a marked increase in the income of the State, while the expenditure was a little more than the last year.

(19). As the jurisdiction over the Jamiya villages is exercised by the Superintendent Thándár, a Chief Constable of the Pálanpur Imperial Police looks after the Police duties in connection with the villages. The strength of the Police entertained by the Thákór for the protection of his Khálsa villages is 15 mounted and 40 foot.

(20). The number of offences reported during the year was 87 against 84 last year, and the number of persons arrested was 103 against 142 last year. Of these, 97 were sent for trial, of whom 71 were convicted and 26 acquitted or discharged, the percentage of convictions of accused arrested and sent for trial being respectively 69 and 73 against 62 and 71 last year. The Police will not be efficient until the principle is introduced of having better paid chief constables on at least Rs. 25 a month.

(21). The total number of civil suits filed during the year was 127 and 28 cases remained on the file at the end of the last year, making a total of 155 cases. Of these, 126 were disposed of against 99 last year, and 29 remained in arrears against 28 last year.

(22). The number of offences reported during the year was 133 against 115 the previous year, of an increase of 18. The number of persons dealt with was 168 against 219 last year. Of the number of persons brought up, 21 were discharged without trial, 33 acquitted and 114 convicted.

(23). The dispensary was in good order, except that the building itself wanted some repair. This is to be attended to during the current year. There was a sufficient supply of medicines, and there were three "in-patients" who seemed to be *bonâ fide* sufferers.

(24). The number of patients treated during the year was 1,057 against 1,035 last year, or an increase of 22. The average daily attendance was 22.3 against 18.5 the previous year.

(25). The Thana Establishment and the men of the Palanpur Imperial Police also receive medical treatment at this dispensary.

(26). The cost of the maintenance of this dispensary was Rs. 610 for the year under report.

(27). During the year, one pakka well was sunk and built and repairs to certain buildings have been made. The total cost on account of Public Works is said to have amounted to Rs. 2,177-14-0.

(28). The total number of prisoners in the lock-up during the year was 52 against 79 last year, and the number remaining at the end of the year was 7.

(29). During the year under report the rains fell heavily at the commencement of the monsoon, obstructing the cultivation, and afterwards caterpillars did much damage to crops.

(30). The school at Tharad was found to be in good condition. As is usual throughout these districts, the boys who take advantage of this institution are the sons of the mercantile class, while Rajputs and Mahomedans are conspicuous by their absence. The master is an intelligent man—an Artist and Photographer—and he showed off his gymnastic class in an amusing way.

(31). The total number of boys attending the school was 143 against 120 last year, or an increase of 23, and the average daily attendance was 97 against 75 last year.

(32). The total number of girls was 16 and the daily attendance was 11.2.

(33). The total expenditure was Rs. 1,139-7-0, besides the repairing charges of the schools and the amount spent in awarding prizes to the boys which was Rs. 200.

(34). The revenue derived from the Customs dues was Rs. 8,980-7-0 against Rs. 5,948-14-0 last year, or an increase of Rs. 3,031-9-0.

(35). As there is no Railway communication and the country roads are heavy, trade is at present dull. The local Trade. bajri has a high reputation. Bajri, mug and rapeseed are exported in large quantities to Cutch, Káthiáwar and Pálanpur. Appendix A of the Tharad State Report shows all particulars regarding export and import of goods for the year 1894-95.

(36). The sources of revenue and the chief items of expenditure will be found in the appendices.

18.

Váo.

(1). 4th Class State.

(2). The total area is 380 square miles. (This figure represents the area of the whole taluka).

(3). The population according to last census is 13,399.

(4). Revenue Rs. 26,447.

(5). Expenditure Rs. 27,859.

(6). This small Rajput State has been badly reported on, and it is, no doubt, in a depressed condition. The look of the place is depressing, dust and decay being the principal features. Last year the Rána, under the fear of an attachment being placed on his State, framed a budget, and promised to keep within it, and not to interfere with his Kárbhári, Mr. Dharamchand Chelji. The result is that the expenditure sanctioned in the budget has been slightly exceeded. This is not surprising, seeing that it was the first attempt of the kind. At the same time Rs. 11,173-15-10* of old debts have been liquidated.

	Rs.	a.	p.
* To the Potdár. ...	4,314	1	3
Miscellaneous debts, arrears of pay, &c. ...	6,859	14	7
	11,173	15	10

The Rána has, in personal communication with me, framed the budget for the year commencing July 1895, with a slight alteration of figures, which will give him a better chance.

He has arranged to keep the State money in a Treasury, and to do away with the old "Potdári" system of banking, which kept the Kárbhári in the dark. The debts have been scheduled and provision made for paying them off. During the year under report no fresh debt was added. The

† Including paid up interest for 15 years in advance.

Potdár (who has an account of 75,105-14-9† against the Rána which will bear cutting down) is, for the present, to receive the revenue of a village worth Rs. 2,000 a year, and the other debts amounting to Rs. 9,902-4-9 are to be paid off by an annual instalment of Rs. 2,000 in cash. These debts are calculated up to July 1895. The Statement W gives figures of receipts and expenditure of the Samvat year ending 4th July 1894.

(7). Rána Chandansingji is a man of fine physique and obstinate character. He succeeded to the State by choice made by the widows and relations of the former Rána, under the sanction of Government. At that time, the affairs of the State were not in a good condition. A Nazarána of Rs. 20,000 had to be paid to Government and several villages had to be given to the relations of the deceased Rána. The Town of Váo, being on one of the roads to Dwárka, there is an old standing custom of giving "Sadávar," or food in charity to the constant stream of pilgrims, which passes through it. This is an expense to the State which it cannot well afford. The Rána was not able to reform the state of things he found existing, and things have since been allowed to go on in a haphazard way. He is proud of the reputation derived from the "Sadávar," and would not forego this expense on any account. At the same time he is not extravagant and he has not done what some men might have done in his place viz., enrich his relations at the expense of the State.

(8). When fortune gave the Rána his lift in life, he was already married to two wives, by one of whom he had a son. He subsequently married again, and by this union he has another son, a little boy, named Harisingji, on whom all his affections are centred. For his former family

the Rána has little affection. The elder wife Sodhibai, and her son Gambhirsing, are on the worst of terms with him. Gambhirsing is a young man of about 23 years. He is built on the same broad model as his father with a share of the family obstinacy. He has had a little instruction in Gujaráti at the old Tálukdári School at Pálanpur. He affects the airs of an heir apparent, and assumes the right to take "Veth" (forced labour and contributions) from the villages. This the Rána resents strongly, but his orders are of no avail, and the two are hopelessly at variance.

(9). I found Sodhibai and Gambhirsing living together in a rather poor house outside the Darbár buildings. They have since separated. As no better house is available, I have caused Rs. 1,000 to be entered in the budget for 3 years, to provide a suitable house for Gambhirsing. There were other disputes about allowances and things of a more domestic nature, all of which I settled in a spirit of compromise; but I thought that in some of these matters it were better if the Political Superintendent did not interfere, as he upsets the "balance of power."

(10). The abuse of the Rána which reaches the official ear is principally owing to these family quarrels. These disputes are fomented by the Kámdárs—or Stewards—of the lady and her son, who having little or nothing of legitimate work to do, are bound to justify their existence somehow. There are few public complaints. The principal one is concerning the levy of Police cess from the Rajputs of Chanderwa and Váo. At present the tax is levied at Rs. 1-8-0 a house, and the Rána wishes to raise it to Rs. 3. The matter has been before Government, and the Rajputs have been told to bring a civil suit. I am going to try and settle this matter amicably. The Kárbhári, Mr. Dharamchand Chelji, tried his best to bring about a reconciliation and almost succeeded. Mr. Dharamchand as a manager has done as well as can be expected during the year, seeing the difficult position he holds, and I do not see the use of changing him, unless at the same time a radical change is made in the management of the State.

(11). Váo takes its name from an old well on the east side of the town, which is now disused. Good water is a crying want, not only here, but in all the villages bordering the Run of Cutch. In some of these the people are put to great straits. Throughout this border there is an ever present clinging dust, which aggravates the want of good water, and makes the stranger wonder whether, under the circumstances, life is worth living.

(12). The total strength of the Police was 41 (12 mounted and 29 foot).
 Police. Of the mounted branch a few are dressed as Lancers, and are made to serve as escorts on the occasion of a visit from a European officer.

(13). The number of offences reported to the Police during the year is said to have been 30 against 35 last year, or a decrease of 5.

(14). The number of persons arrested was 29 against 57 last year, and the number sent for trial was 29 against 44 last year. Of these, 13 were convicted against 20 last year, 16 acquitted or discharged against 24 last year. The percentage of convictions to accused sent for trial was 44 against 45 last year.

(15). The number of offences reported during the year was 33 against 45 last year, or a decrease of 12. The number of persons dealt with was 50 against 51 last year.
 Criminal Justice. Of the number of persons brought up 19 were discharged without trial, 2 acquitted and 29 convicted.

(16). The number of Civil suits filed during the year was 62 and 12 suits remained on the file in the previous year, making a total of 74. Of these, 59 were disposed of against 73 last year, and 15 remained in arrears against 12 last year.
 Civil Justice.

(17). The Dispensary is in a slightly better condition than when last reported on, because it now has some medicines, while it formerly had none. It is, however, quit in an initial stage of existence. There are no instruments, and if there
 Medical.

were, the "compounder" in charge would not be able to use them. A better man is required. The position of the room, up a narrow flight of stairs, is inconvenient.

(18). An examination of the school at Váo was a success, owing to the presence of a large number of sharp Baniya boys. Education. Out of so large a population of Rajputs, only two boys attend the school. The Rána sometimes sends his young son there; but the Rajputs of the place view the institution with suspicion, thinking that a love for letters would soon rob their race of its traditional characteristics.

(19). Until the finances are somewhat improved, it is impossible to do anything in the way of Public Works. The first thing to be done is to keep the town clean, and I particularly enjoined on the Kárbhári the necessity of keeping up some establishment of sweepers for this purpose. Public Works.

(20.) No steps have been taken yet towards introducing the Vighoti system, nor have any operations been undertaken. Survey.

(21). The sources of revenue and the chief items of expenditure will be found in the Appendix W. :—

APPENDIX W.

Statement showing receipts and disbursements of the Váo State from A'shad Shud 2nd Samvat 1950 to Ashad Shud 2nd Samvat 1951 (corresponding with 15th June 1893 to 4th July 1894).

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	Land revenue or Vajo	10,218 14 0	1	Contribution towards the Thána Fund	518 11 10
2	Narwa or cash	5,000 0 0	2	Pay of officials	6,400 0 0
3	Nazrána	149 8 0	3	Charity	777 0 0
4	Customs dues	1,976 1 0	4	Maintenance charges of Kunvar Gambhir-singji, his wife and his mothers (Sadhiji, Mavachiji and Vagheli)	3,265 0 0
5	Opium duty	5,000 0 0	5	Expense on account of cutting grass	838 8 0
6	Fines, Commission fee, &c.	1,140 9 0	6	Education	541 13 0
7	Atkari, &c., revenue	615 0 0		Vaccination	87 10 8
8	School-fee	43 14 0		Dispensary	75 0 0
9	Police cess	772 2 0	7	Repairs to buildings	704 7 8
10	Jama	187 14 0	8	Contingent charges	67 14 0
11	Grazing fees	115 0 0	9	Jail expenses	190 0 0
12	Amount realised on account of the transfer of fields from one cultivator to another	400 0 0	10	Guest expenses	150 0 0
13	Sale of lands	675 0 0	11	Expenses of Ránaji and his Kunvar Har-singji	500 0 0
14	Tax from carpenters and bricklayers	80 0 0	12	Expense in connection with Girás	500 0 0
15	Miscellaneous	173 8 0	13	Gram and grass for Police horses	500 0 0
	Total	26,447 1 0	14	Litigation expense	400 0 0
	Income of the villages given in Patta	6,000 0 0	15	Boarding expenses to the villagers who come to pay Narwa, &c.	347 11 0
	Total	32,447 1 0	16	Paid in part payment of the debt due to the Párekhi	4,500 0 0
				Total	27,859 2 6
				Patta Villages	6,000 0 0
				Total	33,859 2 6

THÁNA CIRCLES.

19. The following are the Thána Circles in this Superintendency :—

Names of Circles.	Area.	Popu-lation.	How constituted.	Popula-tion according to Census.	*Revenue of		Tribute, if any, paid to Baroda.
					1893-94.	1894-95.	
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Váráhi	380		Each Thána Circle is administered by a Thándár exercising the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate and hearing Civil Suits up to Rs. 400. The revenue of the Taluka goes to the Thákors who contribute sums as shown in the column "Revenue" towards the expense of administration.	20,950	2,917 15 1	3,037 15 4	NH.
Deodár	645			48,454	6,053 2 0	5,990 13 6	
Tharid	940			72,359	5,487 15 10	4,964 14 2	
Váo	390			32,843	3,545 8 0	4,610 7 8	
Santalpur	440			19,999	1,942 0 7	1,942 0 7	
Kámkrej	520			82,579	2,289 2 9	3,553 9 7	Except Ghás Dána and Jamañandi.

* The figures shown in this column represent only the amount of contribution which is received from the local Thakurdas towards the expenses of the Thána establishment, Dispensary establishment, and such other charges incidental to Government management.

20. The Thándárs have a good deal of civil and criminal work to do besides miscellaneous duties. They have under them two kárkúns and three or four runners who do the work of

General remarks.

bailiffs. Their pay is either Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 a month with the exception of the Thándár of Tharád who is specially paid Rs. 100 by the Tharád State. Some of the Chief Constables are paid more than the Thándárs who are 2nd Class Magistrates. A higher scale of pay for the Thándárs has received a quasi sanction, conditional on the local fund being able to bear it. The matter deserves consideration, as these men work under a disadvantage. There is no promotion for them at present, whereas if they were graded with suitable pay, their position would be much improved. The life of a thána kárkún seems to be hopeless as regards promotion.

21. The system of the thánas is maintained by contributions from the petty Tálukdárs and land-holders of the districts concerned. These are generally Rajputs in Sántalpur, Váo, Tharád and Deodar, Koli Thákardas in Kámkrej and Mahomedans in Váráhi (Jats) and Terváda (Balochs). They are all much reduced in circumstances, and for this reason, attempts to increase the thána funds must be made with great consideration. The want of a law of primogeniture, and the custom of dividing patrimony, has produced a large class of needy share-holders who are hardly able to sustain their position as gentry. They grumble a little at being obliged to find funds for schools, for the education of the sons of Baniyas and Lowánas; but it is their own fault that they do not have their own sons educated. The most intelligent see the necessity of practising some economy, and the policy of Government is conservative towards them. If it were not for this, many of the estates would be frittered away among money-lenders and judgment-creditors.

22. The Rajputs are opium-eaters, and the Koli Thákardas are addicted to drinking. The Jats of Váráhi are free from these disabilities, but they are much depressed by debt and poverty, and their once fine houses in the town of Váráhi are in ruins. Among themselves they quarrel a good deal about succession to property, and some important cases have been before Government. There are two japtis or attached estates in Váráhi, viz. of Járwar Khan and Gaju Khan, which are doing well. Jorawar Khan himself is a boy at the Rájkumár College, and it is hoped that, when he comes to live on his estate, he will set a good example and show what education and trained habits can do to improve the position of a Tálukdár.

23. Since 1878, these petty proprietors are allowed to purchase opium free of duty in return for their assistance in discountenancing smuggling. During this last year, I have satisfied myself that the system under which these people bought their opium from the Depot at Pálanpur and retailed it through local Banyas was really a losing concern to them, while it was open to abuses. I have, therefore, introduced the farming system for the current year. Under this system the Tálukdárs will have nothing to do with selling opium, and will receive their share of free duty without any trouble to themselves. They have no complaint to make on the subject of opium, but I think that they have some cause to grumble about their salt compensation which has been in abeyance since 1837. This compensation was granted in 1840 in consideration of the Tálukdárs not allowing salt to be brought in from the Run of Cutch, &c. In consequence of some question about alienation, the whole matter has fallen into correspondence with the Collector of Ahmedabad, and the result is that much inconvenience is caused to the persons who are kept out of their money.

24. Some of the thánas were built 12 or 14 years ago, and are now in need of repairs. There has never been any facility for having public works in this Agency superintended by professional men. The thánas themselves were constructed from small models made by a clever "Sutár," (carpenter) at Pálanpur, under the direction of Colonel Shortt. Since then, petty repairs have been carried out by the Thándárs. For the work in attached estates, I have engaged for the present an ex-engineer of the Baroda service. I have been in correspondence with the Executive Engineer at Ahmedabad about engaging a man of his department to look after work in the thánas, and at head-quarters, Pálanpur; but I find such a man would be expensive and that it would be less expensive if I employ my own man and pay him from local funds.

25. The Dispensaries are fairly well patronised by poor persons seeking outdoor relief. The better classes prefer Native "Vaids" and "Hakims" and quack medicines. The

Dispensaries.

beds for in-patients are seldom occupied, but men wounded in criminal cases are sometimes treated under the eye of the Hospital Assistant, as also members of the Police force. There is a great want of one extra Hospital Assistant who should occupy the position of relieving officer, and take up the duties when any one of the Hospital Assistants leaves his post either to go on leave or to attend a Court. I propose to establish such an extra hand by subscriptions taken from the several Thána circles.

26. Out of 49 villages under the Várahi Thándárate 10 villages belonging to Málek Umákhani's jāghir are at present under the management of a Japtidár appointed by the Superintendency; he exercises 3rd class Magisterial powers and hears civil suits up to Rs. 250.

27. Out of 114 villages under the Deodar Thándárate the two pátis of the Deodar Thákors exercise in 26 villages 3rd class Magisterial powers and hear civil suits up to Rs. 250.

28. In the Tharád Thándárate the Thákor of Bhorole exercises in 10 villages 3rd class Magisterial powers and hears civil suits up to Rs. 250.

29. About 13 villages in the Kámkrej Thándárate are under the jurisdiction of the Thára Talukdárs. They exercise in their respective villages civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 250 and criminal 3rd class Magisterial powers.

30. The daftars of the Deodar Thákors and Thára Talukdárs of civil and criminal cases were examined by me during the year under report, and I found that their kámdárs have done their work satisfactorily.

31. The Talukdárs of Thára have been directed to arrange for the early construction of a lock-up for the confinement of prisoners, as the room at present used is unfit for the purpose.

32. The following statement shows the financial condition of the several administrative funds of the Thánas :—

No.	Names of Funds.	Balance on 1st April 1894.	Receipt during 1894-95.	Total.	Charges during 1894-95.	Balance on 31st March 1895.
			Nil.			

33. As the funds of the thánas are included in the Superintendency General Fund, and have no separate existence, the above statement cannot be filled in.

34. The system of Court-fee and adhesive stamps (specially manufactured for the Pálanpur Superintendency) was introduced from the 3rd January 1895, and I am glad to say that the result is satisfactory. During the three months, i. e., from January to March 1895, out of Rs. 20,001-8-0 worth of adhesive and Court-fee stamps received from the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, Rs. 8,691 worth were sold at the Pálanpur Superintendency Courts and the Thána circles.

35. No survey of the thánas has as yet been introduced.

POLICE.

36. The following table shows the work done by the Police during the year under report in the several thánas :—

No.	Thána Circles.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of offences in which convictions were obtained.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent to trial.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	Tharád...	61	84	35	44	60	71	78	70	21	24	28	47	53	56	65	51	
2	Vár...	91	102	21	56	94	101	94	101	50	45	23	55	38	55	33	55	
3	Deodar...	89	120	45	53	110	147	103	143	31	63	45	43	61	35	66	36	
4	Santa-pur...	90	73	27	46	102	78	100	73	32	30	30	63	55	57	60	60	
5	Várahi...	63	68	16	49	53	79	80	63	48	13	30	74	36	54	40	68	
6	Kámkrej...	154	163	62	75	102	160	120	142	27	67	40	46	53	45	54	52	
	Total...	558	660	209	311	632	642	645	694	260	249	36	52	50	48	53	63	

37. The number of offences reported to the Police in the six thánas was 600 against 588 the previous year, being an increase of 12 over the last year. Deodar and Kámkrej talukas are remarkable for petty crimes on account of their Mevási population.

38. In the Váo and Várahi Thánas the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested is good and shows an improvement in the working of Police in these two districts. In Kámkrej and in Deodar there is a falling off. In Santalpur the figures are about the same as in the previous year. In Tharád there is an increase in the percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested but a decrease in the percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial.

39. The following statement shows the value of property stolen and recovered :—

No.	Names of Officers.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Kámkrej Chief Constable	3,991 9 0	5,162 10 3	1,501 11 9	2,978 12 3	37	54
2	Tharád do.	1,975 6 7	2,612 8 3	955 1 3	971 10 0	48	36
3	Santalpur do.	1,640 2 3	1,767 5 0	749 14 0	216 6 9	45	12
4	Váo do.	1,244 3 5	1,993 9 9	758 12 2	1,031 12 3	61	52
5	Deodar do.	2,744 12 3	2,815 13 0	1,374 3 9	1,225 8 6	50	43
6	Várahi do.	1,041 11 9	2,505 7 3	456 9 5	523 10 3	43	22
	Total	12,637 13 3	17,157 5 6	5,796 4 4	6,957 11 3	46	41

40. There has been an increase in the amount of property stolen, the figures being Rs. 17,157-5-6 against Rs. 12,637-13-3 the previous year. There is also an increase in the total amount recovered to the extent of Rs. 1,171-6-11.

41. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen is 41 during the year under report against 46 last year. Taking the thánas separately, Santalpur and Várahi show bad results. There is a falling off in Tharád, Váo and the Deodar Thánas, while there is a great improvement in the Kámkrej Thána.

Criminal Justice.

42. The Appendix A shows the work done by the Criminal Courts in the Thána Circles.

43. The total number of offences reported during the year under report was 619 against 576 last year, or an increase of 43.

44. The number of persons dealt with was 904 against 659. Of these, 681 were arrested by Police, 34 upon warrants, 137 by summonses, 14 gave themselves up voluntarily and 3 were received by transfer. There was besides a balance of 35 remaining at the close of the last year. Of the total number of persons dealt with, 279 were discharged without trial, 154 acquitted, 446 convicted and 12 transferred to the Court of the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent for disposal. The number of persons remaining to be tried at the end of the year in all the thánas amounted to 13 and the number of cases 3 against 35 and 10 respectively last year. From the above it will be observed that all the Thánadárs have done their criminal work well. A greater number of criminal cases has been disposed of during the past year than in the previous one.

45. Although the figures relating to crime for the last year are not smaller than those of the previous year, it may be said that crime is gradually diminishing. The record noted in the margin for the last ten years shows this. Much depends on a good or a bad season. The worst crimes recently committed have been connected with the quarrels of the Thákardas and the Kolis among themselves either about their women or their fields. On such occasions swords are freely used. The Koli population, especially of the Kámkrej, have always been thieves and marauders. They are still so unsettled that they can-

not maintain themselves by cultivation. Many of them go at a certain time of the year into Rádhampur and Káthiáwar in search of labour, returning to their homes in time for the field work of the monsoon. In former times the Kolis received lands in service from the Rajputs and other proprietors, and when compensation for robberies was awarded on the evidence of foot-prints, the Kolis had to pay it. Now the Kolis neither perform service nor pay this compensation, so they get their land for nothing. There are several disputes going on between the Proprietors and the Kolis about the claim now made on the latter for rent.

46. The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts in the Thána Circles:—

No.	Name of Officer.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of the previous year.	Number filed during the year.	TOTAL.		NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		ARREARS.		REMARKS.
					1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	
1	Mangalji Sobhagchand, Tharad Thándár...	Civil Courts...	9	134	162	143	153	124	9	19	
2	Dwarkanath Bhogidas, Váo Thándár...	Do.	70	72	126	142	56	121	70	21	
3	Umeshanker Gowrishanker, Deodar Thándár...	Do.	45	190	340	235	295	190	45	45	
4	Mansukhlal Bapuji, Várahi Thándár...	Do.	7	143	224	150	217	142	7	8	
5	Purshotamrai Bhavani-shanker, Santalpur Thándár...	Do.	59	192	194	251	135	242	59	9	
6	Keshavlal Brijlal, Kánkrej Thándár...	Do.	184	187	395	371	211	188	184	183	
	Total ...	.....	374	918	1,441	1,292	1,067	1,007	374	285	

(1) There were 143 suits on the file of the Tharad Thándár against 162 last year. Of these, 124 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 19 at the end of the year.

(2) Out of 142 suits on the file of the Váo Thándár 121 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 21 at the end of the year.

(3) The Deodar Thándár has disposed of 190 suits out of 235 on his file during the year, and has a balance of 45 remaining.

(4) The Várahi Thándár has disposed of 142 suits out of 150 on the file during the year and has a balance of 8 remaining at the end of the year, which shows good work.

(5) The Santalpur Thándár has done good work, having disposed of 242 suits out of a total of 251, and has only 9 suits remaining on his file at the end of the year.

(6) The Kánkrej Thándár had 184 suits remaining at the end of last year, and 187 suits filed during the year, making a total of 371; out of this only 188 suits were disposed of, leaving a large balance of 183 remaining at the end of the year.

47. Taking all the thánas together the number of suits disposed of during the year under report was 1,007 against 1,067 the previous year, leaving a balance of 285 against 374. The number of suits filed during the year under report was 918 against 1,066 the previous year, or a decrease of 148. The Thándár of Deodar has been directed to dispose of the cases in arrears at an early date. The Civil work fell into arrears, as the Thándár was on leave for one month and 10 days during the year.

48. As regards the work in the Kánkrej Thána, it was mentioned in paragraph 29 of last year's report that an officer was to be temporarily appointed to assist the Kánkrej Thándár in clearing off the arrears, but after examining the Daftars of the Thándárs, I came to the opinion that instead of temporarily appointing a man for the Kánkrej Thána it would be more advisable to obtain

sanction to my District Deputy Assistant being invested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge up to Rs. 100, so that he might be able to clear off the arrears of the civil suits in any Thána when he moves into the districts. It appears that at least one-half of the civil suits filed in the thánas are of the nature of small causes.

49. As regards the present arrears of civil work in the Kánkrej Thána, I am thinking of transferring some of the cases to my District Deputy Assistant for disposal.

50. The failure of the Váo Thándár to dispose of more suits during the year 1893-94, explanation regarding which was called for by Government in their Resolution No. 954, dated the 9th February last, was owing to the Thána-dár's being absent on leave for two months and 6 days, and the civil work having been left unattended to during the period.

WEATHER, CROPS, &c.

Thána Circles.

51. The average rainfall in the Thána Circles amounted to 22 inches during the year against 30 the last year, or a decrease of 8 inches. In all the thánas the rainfall was very heavy in the month of July. In the Váráhi Táluka as the rainfall was unusually heavy in the early part of the monsoon, the earlier crops were partially damaged, but the cotton crop was good. As there was insufficient rainfall in the Deodar Táluka in the latter part of the monsoons, wheat and rapeseed could not be sown, while in the Kánkrej Táluka they were sown in smaller quantities than the last year, as there was not sufficient moisture in the soil.

52. In the Tharád, Váo and Sántalpur tálukas, also, there was not a sufficient rainfall in the month of August, and the crops suffered to a more or less extent.

53. Grass was generally abundant in all the tálukas.

54. The public health in all the tálukas was, during the year under report, fairly good, no epidemics of a virulent type having made their appearance. The principal diseases were malarial fever, rheumatic affections, diseases of the eye and of the respiratory organs.

Cattle diseases.

55. These are mentioned in paragraph 183.

Forests.

56. There are no forests within the Thána Circles of this Superintendency.

57. In the Váo Táluka, Rs. 637-12-0 were expended on repairs to an old well and to a Dharamshála as well as in constructing a watering trough. In the Sántalpur Táluka Rs. 181 were spent on repairs to a tank. In the Váráhi Táluka Rs. 2,400 were collected by subscription and spent on a Dharamshála, a Chora and a Masjid; Rs. 1,558-7-11 were spent in the Kánkrej Táluka on a Chora, a temple and a Dharamshála. In the Tharád Táluka Rs. 3,930 raised by subscription were expended on repairs to wells, tanks, Dharamshálas and other new works.

EDUCATION.

58. The following table shows the number of schools in the Thána Circles:—

No.	Names of Villages.	Class of Schools.	1894-95.			NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.				Average daily attendance.			
			Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.		1893-94.		1894-95.					
				Rs.	a.	p.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.		Pupils.		
			Rs.	a.	p.								
1	Samau	Boys.	8	11	6	1,244	7	4	1	43	1	29	24
2	Umri ...	"	8	9	0	48	11	4	1	31	1	34	22
3	Sihori...	"	...			98	0	6	1	16	1	25	22
4	Váda ...	"	4	12	0	169	3	3	1	35	1	33	20
5	Thara...	"	63	0	0	347	10	0	1	108	1	100	72
6	Un ...	"	25	0	0	211	10	0	1	50	1	50	38
7	Terwada	"	7	0	0	145	1	11	1	18	1	31	18
8	Deodar	"	12	13	0	134	4	5	1	42	1	41	32
9	Bhábhār	"	15	0	6	237	1	3	1	52	1	41	30
10	Dua ...	"	7	2	0	173	12	0	1	22	1	22	14
11	Tharád	"	44	6	0	756	7	7	1	120	1	143	97
12	Bhorol	"	4	10	0	185	7	10	1	16	1	15	11
13	Dhima	"	12	7	6	179	14	6	1	37	1	37	23
14	Váv ...	"	39	2	0	666	11	1	1	112	1	122	74
15	Asara...	"	6	4	0	105	12	7	1	17	1	19	14
16	Suigám	"	16	1	0	289	14	0	1	47	1	48	32
17	Uchosān	"	6	14	6	209	1	4	1	17	1	18	14
18	Morwada	"	14	15	0	289	5	6	1	45	1	43	24
19	Sántalpur	"	16	15	6	374	8	3	1	45	1	47	38
20	Abiana	"	3	5	6	153	1	10	1	21	1	13	11
21	Váráhi	"	65	3	0	270	2	10	1	122	1	123	65
21	Total	"	382	4	0	6,290	5	4	21	1,016	21	1,034	695

59. No new schools were opened in the Thána Circles during the year, but arrangements for increasing the number of schools are in progress.

60. The number of pupils attending the schools in the thánas for the year under report was 1,034 against 1,016 last year. The average daily attendance was 695 against 664 last year, and the cost of all the schools in the thánas amounted to Rs. 6,290-5-4 against 5,519-14-4 last year; altogether the results are satisfactory.

61. While on tour in the last cold season, I examined all the principal schools in the Thána Circles. With the exception of the one at Sihori, I found the schools doing fairly well. As before said, the boys who attend them are always the sons of village shopkeepers or of Government officials. Every school has a gymnastic class which is shown off after the books are closed. Even the Thákardas brightened up on these occasions and took an interest in the sports, especially in the "tug-of-war." What the gymnastic classes want is the help of trained instructors. The Mehtaji's physical teaching is like the "blind leading the blind." In Sihori, the Thákardas complained loudly of the burden of the school which they regarded as quite an unnecessary expense. The school was not in good condition, but the school-master was working in the face of some difficulties.

62. The receipts shown in the table are derived from fees, and the expenditure is met by contributions from the Tálukdárs.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

63. There is nothing of importance under this head.

BORDER COURTS.

64. No Border Courts were held during the year :—

Names of States.	Number of cases on file.	Number disposed of.	Number postponed.	Amount of cash Awards.	Value of Award in Live Stock.
		Nil.			

CHAPTER II—ATTACHMENTS.

ATTACHED ESTATES.

65. The Appendix "B" shows the attached estates under this Superintendency.

66. The total number of attachments at the close of the previous year was

14. Of these, the estate of Wághásan under Tharád was released from attachment under orders from Government in January last, *vide* Government Resolution No. 3879, dated the 26th June 1894, Political Department.

67. No new attachment was made during the year.

68. The only important estate under attachment is that of Malek Jorawarkhanji Umarkhanji of Várahi who is a minor of 14 years of age. It is in a prosperous condition, and Rs. 18,000 have been invested in Government securities.

69. A revenue survey has been introduced in this estate. In four of the villages the survey has been completed. In one of these villages, viz., Chadiana, the land has been classified and the Bighoti system has been introduced. In Fulpura also the land has been classified. In the remaining two villages, viz., Undarghada and Wandhia, the survey has been finished, and steps are being taken for classifying the lands and fixing the Bighoti rates.

70. The liabilities on the estate of Rawaji of Várahi have not as yet been ascertained on account of the rules for encumbered estates not having yet been finally sanctioned by Government.

71. The scheme for the liquidation of the debts of the Jághir of Waghallas Godadsangji, Bhagwansangji and Prathiráj, sons of Gajsangji of Thara, has been sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 3156, dated the 14th May 1895, Political Department, and the estate has been released from attachment after the close of the year under report.

72. During the current year, arrangements were also made to remove the attachment on the village of Lunpur, as well as that on the remaining half share of the Khanodar-Vajapur Japti. The effect of these arrangements will properly come into notice in the report on the current year.

73. All the Japtis have been placed under the supervision of my District Deputy Assistant who has examined the Accounts of each and all of them.

74. The Japtidár of Malek Joravarkhanji's estate of Várahi is a hard-working and intelligent official. The accounts of the Japti as kept by him are satisfactory.

75. With the exception of the five Japtis marginally noted, all the attachments have been made on account of undecided claims in Political or Civil Political cases, pending in the Superintendency Courts, and looking to the smallness of their revenues, I think it would be advisable to keep the accounts of such Japtis in the ordinary forms of accounts, viz., a Rojmel and Khátávahi, instead of keeping them according to the new system of accounts introduced by Mr. Gopalsbankar, because when the estates are released from attachment and handed back to their owners, the new account system becomes a puzzle to those concerned.

Várahi Thándárate.

1 Joravarkhanji's Jághir.

2 Rawaji's Jághir.

3 Shedav.

4 Kesrani Jághir.

Váo Thándárate.

5 Dhima.

76. As regards minors and encumbered estates, it is necessary to fix some limit of revenue as it is impossible to manage an estate, the revenues of which are very small. I myself think that it is not worthwhile taking under management any estate, the revenues of which are below Rs. 1,000, because the estate cannot afford to pay for efficient management. I also think that when a small estate is taken in charge for a short time it is not worthwhile introducing the forms and rules of the new account system as they are too elaborate.

77. Ráo Bahádur Chunilal Sarabhai, during the short time he was here before taking his pension, was of very great assistance in dealing with Japti matters which his long experience enabled him to understand very well. His work in connection with releasing the Thara Japti was worthy of commendation.

78. It is important that the District Deputy Assistant should, in addition to criticizing the accounts of an attached estate, take pains to give the persons concerned, who are generally ignorant of business and even of the principles of good cultivation, some useful admonitions as regards the better management of their estates.

79. The following table shows the names of the Japtidárs and the estates under their management :—

Names.	Japti to which attached.	Remarks.
A'zam Vasudev Govind Moghe	Varáhi Umákhán's Japti.	Gives good results of management.
Khubchand Lawji	Varáhi Ravaji Japti	Fairly well.
Hemji Keshavji	Kesarani Japti	Has been recently appointed.
Mohan Kama	Vasarda and Sedav	An old and experienced man, not clever.
Lallu Khemchand	Khanodar and Vajápar	The attachment has been since removed.
Kastur Hargowan	Umri	Hard-working but not clever.
Anopchand Jivraj	Dhima	Hard-working and clever.
Dayalal Jayshankar	Rozi and Bavarda	Worked sufficiently well.
Maganlal Mansukhram	Dua	Works fairly.
Ishwar Motichand	Lunál	Do.
Jhumchand Harchand	Lunpur	Attachment has been since removed.
Virchand Lalubhai	Thara	Do. do.

80. As the present District Deputy Assistant took charge on the 23rd March last, and his predecessors did not leave any notes on the Japtis and their management, I am unable to report minutely on the abilities and characters of the various Japtidárs, but as far as I have been able to judge, the characters of the Japtidárs are as shown in the above column of remarks.

81. The following statement gives the particulars regarding minors who are estate-holders :—

Name.	Age.	Whether receiving an education.	Health.	Mental capacity.	Conduct.
Jorawarkhanji Umákhánji of Varáhi.	14	At Rájikumar College, Rájkot.	Good	Good ...	Very good.
Muridkhanji Ravaji of Varáhi.	7	Does not attend any school yet.	Do.	Still quite a boy untried.	Good.
Sarupsingji Hathisingji	14	They are receiving education at Sádra in Scott College.	Delicate ...	Fair ...	Do.
Chatarsingji Himatsingji of Dhima.	12		Good	Do. ...	Do.
Pirkhanji Pachanji of Sedav under Varáhi.	18	Does not attend any school at present.	Do.	Cannot be properly judged.	Do.

82. Kunvar Jorawarkhanji of Varáhi is a promising boy. His progress at the Rájikumar College, Rájkot, is reported to be satisfactory, and he is punctual in his attendance at the College. The Principal reports him as "intelligent and attentive in class and active on the play-ground." Both the Dhima Kunvars who were allowed on account of ill-health to study for a time in the Pálanpur Vernacular School have recently been sent to the Sádra College. They are both backward in studies and the elder one is of delicate health.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

83. Appendix III shows the strength and cost of the Stipendiary Police in the whole of the Superintendency.

84. The strength of the Imperial Police remains the same, but the cost has been nominally decreased by Rs. 4,074-2-10 as the pay of the Assistant Political Superintendent and *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police has been debited to "25—Political." While the strength of the Pálanpur State Police remains the same; the cost of that portion which is called Regular has, during the year under report, exceeded that of the last year by Rs. 1,309-3-2.

85. In Rádhanpur there is a decrease of 9 in the irregular Foot Police when compared with the figure of the last year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 60,080-6-8 against Rs. 51,029-4-4, showing an increase of Rs. 9,051-2-4 which the Diván states was owing to an additional month's pay having been included in the amount, the pay being disbursed to the department according to the Native months.

86. The Tharád figures remain the same.

87. In the Váo Foot Police there is an increase of 8. The total cost amounted to Rs. 5,412 against Rs. 4,200, or an increase of Rs. 1,212.

88. Parties of the Pálanpur Imperial Police are posted at the six Thána head-quarters, and at 13 outposts under this Superintendency.

89. During the year under report no member of the force was punished judicially by the Magistrate, 68 men were departmentally fined, 26 men left the force, 5 by dismissal, 19 by discharge, 1 on pension and one on gratuity.

90. The health of the men has been good during the year under report. The percentage of the total force in Hospital was 47.7 against 96.1 the last year, and the percentage of mortality was 1.5 against 1.6 last year.

91. From a perusal of past annual reports it appears that a short time ago the Imperial Police was in a bad state of discipline, and that Lieutenant Jacob, assisted by an efficient head-quarter Chief Constable, named Balkrishna Maruskar, effected a great improvement in this direction. Lieutenant Beale, the present Superintendent, is determined to maintain a good standard of discipline. Individual cases of resentment of the new regime have occurred. On the whole however, the conduct of the men has been good in quarters.

92. With regard to drill, the Superintendent of Police reports that "the men at head-quarters are drilled daily morning and evening. Those in the districts have very little time as they are always engaged upon their Police duties."

"However in order that all the men of the Police should wear a smart soldierly appearance and be able to keep step when marching and be conversant with a little elementary drill, I have just lately (April 1895) picked out one Constable from each of the thánas and am having them thoroughly instructed in the rudiments of drill with a view to their being a well-qualified instructor to each thána, who may be held responsible for the drill efficiency of the men of his thána. I think this should have the desired effect of teaching the Police of the Districts the elements of their drill."

"A statement showing the result of the musketry is hereto attached. Whereas in the year before last only 10 rounds per man were fired, last year 40 rounds were expended in practice, and I hope to, in the current year, expend 40 rounds in practice. While a few of the men have a good eye and can shoot straight, the majority are poor shots, and it is therefore essential to give them more frequent and regular opportunities for musketry practice."

"As regards Chief Constables I found that they were doing next to nothing in revolver practice. Their revolvers lay by practically unused. Now they have agreed to my proposal to supply each of them with 50 rounds of revolver ammunition to be paid for by themselves and to be expended in practices during the current year."

93. The mounted branch are smart in their appearance and ride quite well enough. Some of them are good at tilting, and tent-pegging, and sports are held now and then to let them show what they can do in this way. The horses did not suffer as much as might have been expected, seeing how prevalent horse disease was in the district last year. The camels were less fortunate; I have made a special reference about the camels attached to this Police. They are twelve

in number and we could do with six. It would be an economy to get rid of six of them and have Foot Police instead. The frequent necessity of replacing these short-lived animals is a burden on the horse fund.

94. I consider that the Police never got enough praise for the capture they made of the 4 Kutch and Káthiáwar dacoits at Sanesra in March 1894. As Mr. Kaniaal, the Káankrej Chief Constable who conducted the affair, complains they got blame where they expected nothing but praise. He is right, but the reason is not hard to see. A capture means a long trial, and a long period of appeal during which time Vakils are engaged to blacken the conduct of the Police. Questions are asked and suggestions made which would never be heard of if, instead of persuading a party of outlaws to surrender themselves, the Police destroyed them. The latter is of course the more hazardous thing to do.

95. As regards the conduct of the Police in connection with crime it is true that some officers and men have received commendation, but as many have received blame for delays in taking up cases, and mismanaging cases. It must, however, be remembered that the Superintendent is generally an officer new to the duties, and that he has other work to do at head-quarters which prevents him from devoting his whole attention to Police work. He must depend more on his Native officers for teaching the men their duty and supervising them in the performance of it, and, in judging of the working of the Police in these districts, this must be remembered, as also the distance of the thánas from head-quarters and the small number of Police to the area concerned. Only one case of a charge of ill-treatment of individuals by a Police officer came before me and in that case the charge was not sustained.

96. The cost of the new quarters for the Mounted Police has been sanctioned by Government, and the plan has been approved of. We fully expected that the amount would find its way into the budget for the current year, but as yet we have not received any information on the subject. The better accommodation is much required.

97. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year was 1,619 against 1,491 last year, or an increase of 128 over the last year.

98. The total number of persons arrested was 1,995 against 2,086 and the number sent for trial was 1,679 against 1,762 the previous year. Of these 1,010 were convicted against 1,046 last year, 610 were acquitted or discharged against 657 last year, giving a percentage of 60.15 convictions to accused sent for trial against 59.36 last year which shows that although fewer persons have been arrested the percentage of convictions is better.

99. The figures given above are for the whole Superintendency, including the States. With regard to the Superintendency Jurisdiction proper, the number of offences reported to the Police was 654 against 634 last year, the number of persons arrested was 699 against 745. Of these 651 were sent for trial against 708 the last year; of these 353 were convicted against 386 last year and 264 were acquitted or discharged against 286. The percentage of convictions (1) to persons arrested and (2) to those sent for trial, being respectively (1) 50 and (2) 54 against (1) 52 and (2) 54 last year.

100. The number of offences reported in the Jurisdictional States during the year under report was 965 against 857 last year, and the number of persons arrested was 1,296 against 1,341 last year. Of these 1,028 were sent for trial against 1,054 last year, of whom 657 were convicted against 660 and 346 acquitted or discharged against 371 last year. The percentage of convictions of accused arrested and sent for trial being respectively 51 and 64 against 49 and 62 last year.

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

101. These are given in Appendix marked C.

102. It will be seen that 10 murders were committed during the year against 3 the last year.

103. Of culpable homicides, there were 7 cases against 8.

104. There was a decrease in the number of robberies, being 17 against 32 last year; but an increase in that of dacoities, being 9 against 4 last year.

105. The number of robberies and dacoities with murder was the same as last year, viz., one.

106. The most prevalent form of crime in the Thána Circles has been theft; Kámkrej heads the list with 125 cases. Deodár comes next with 85 cases. Váo 61 and Váráhi last with 41 cases.

107. The statement below shows the casualties which occurred in the thána limits during the year under report :—

Class.	Year under report, 1894-95.	Previous year, 1893-94.
Suicide ...	6	9
Snake-bite ...	12	6
Drowning...	17	12
Falls from trees ...	.....	.....
Killed by wild animals ...	1	.....
Miscellaneous ...	8	5
Total ...	44	32

108. The deaths from snake-bites and drowning are considerably in excess of last year, while there is a decrease in the number of suicides.

109. The following is a comparative statement of property lost and recovered :—

State.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Pálanpur ...	19,764 8 4½	30,915 1 3	6,576 14 3½	8,934 9 2	33·2	28·9
Rádhanpur ...	3,999 4 0	8,705 5 8	2,232 15 9	4,146 7 9	55·81	47
Tharád ...	3,568 11 0	3,727 1 0	563 11 0	666 14 0	15·77	18
Váo ...	1,738 0 3	982 12 0	184 2 3	189 12 0	10·61	19

GENERAL REMARKS.

110. In Pálanpur the amount of property stolen was considerably more this year than the last year; the percentage of property recovered was 28·9 against 33·2. The cause of an increase in the stolen property is readily explained by the fact that in one important case of dacoity with murders committed in the Pálanpur village of Dhákka property worth Rs. 6,435 was carried off.

111. There is a very marked falling off under Rádhanpur in the percentage of property recovered during the year under report, being 47 against 55·81 last year, which is not satisfactory.

112. The results under Tharád and Váo show a marked improvement especially in Váo, the percentage of property recovered during the year under report being 19 against 10·61.

113. The following table furnishes information regarding the jails in the Superintendency :—

Jails.	Number of Prisoners.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE IN JAIL.		Remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jails and Prisoners.
		Remaining at the end of the year.	Admitted during the year.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
									Rs. a. p.
Palanpur Superintendency Jail	1	116	245	546	361	112	137	110	4,894 5 1
Palanpur State Jail	1	116	507	659	623	123	120	138	4,498 3 4
Radhampur do.	1	52	512	313	564	58	102	74	2,035 0 8
Tharad do.	1	6	45	79	52	6	6	7	215 10 9
Vao do.	1	...	24	23	24	...	25	2	109 0 0

114. The Palanpur Superintendency Jail is well managed by the Assistant Surgeon J. P. Wadia, the Superintendent.

115. The average cost per head of the diet charges amounted to Re. 0-1-1 per head per diem against Re. 0-1-4 the previous year.

116. The total expenditure of the jail including the jail establishment during the year was Rs. 4,894-5-1 against Rs. 6,312-7-5 last year.

117. The general health of the prisoners during the year has been good; two deaths occurred during the year.

118. The total value of raw material worked up by the prisoners engaged on intramural work, i.e. plain and coloured tape for cots, different kinds of cloth and cane-work during the year under report, was Rs. 1,216-11-0, and the net earnings of the factory for the year under report amounted to Rs. 752-5-5.

119. The Commissioner, N. D., visited the Superintendency jail during the year.

120. The Political Superintendent visited the jail several times. The Assistants are Jail Visitors. The Jailer is a retired military pensioner. Looking to his responsible duties his pay has been increased from Rs. 80 to Rs. 35 during the year.

PALANPUR STATE.

121. The average cost of diet charges in the jail during the year was one anna and six pies per head per diem, i.e. the same as last year.

122. The total expenditure including the clothing charges of the prisoners was Rs. 4,498-3-4 against Rs. 5,107-10-8 last year.

123. During the year under report good carpets and tapes were made by the jail inmates.

RA'DHANPUR STATE.

124. The new jail building being completed the prisoners have been transferred to it from the old jail. The jail is well built, commodious and has good ventilation. The average cost of diet charges of the prisoners was Re. 0-1-9, i.e., the same as last year, and the total cost amounted to Rs. 2,035-0-8 against Rs. 2,151-7-6 last year.

125. One prisoner escaped and four died during the year under report. The health of the prisoners was reported to be good. Convict labour as in other jails is utilised in the manufacturing of carpets, tape, coarse cloth and cane work.

126. During my visit to Radhanpur I visited the jail and was pleased with what I saw there.

THARA'D STATE.

127. The diet charges per head per diem amounted to Re. 0-1-6 against Re. 0-1-6 the last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 215-10-9 against Rs. 235-5-0 last year.

VA'O STATE.

128. The diet charges of the prisoners amounted to annas 2 per diem per head, or the same as last year, which is much higher than the charges in the other jails. The total expenditure was Rs. 109-0-0 against Rs. 79-2-0 last year.

129. The lockups at Tharad and Vao answer their purpose and nothing more. Some better buildings are required and the question is being considered. The financial condition of these States is so unsatisfactory that little money for public work is available.

Infanticide.

130. The Jadeja population in this Superintendency amounts to 1,642.

131. There were no cases of infanticide during the year.

132. The total expense on account of the establishment, &c., amounted to Rs. 360 against Rs. 350 last year.

133. As a precaution against infanticide a midwife is employed to look after pregnant Jadeja women and in the case of the birth of a female child the midwife remains in attendance day and night for 40 days. Rs. 56 were spent during the year on account of pay to such nurses.

Criminal Justice.

134. The work done by the several criminal Courts is shown in Appendices V and VA.

135. Appendix V shows the work done by the Superintendency Courts.

136. The total number of offences reported was 742 against 721 last year, showing an increase of 21. The number of persons dealt with was 1,116 against 915. Of these, 811 were arrested by the Police, 42 on warrants, 141 on summonses, 17 surrendered themselves voluntarily, and 33 were received by transfer.

There was besides a balance of 72 remaining at the close of last year. Of the number of persons brought up, 336 were discharged without trial, 178 acquitted, 526 convicted, 39 committed and referred, 1 escaped, and 15 transferred.

137. Twenty-one accused remained to be tried at the end of the year in 9 cases against 72 accused in 19 cases last year.

138. There were 14 cases committed to the Court of the Political Superintendent involving 24 persons, and there was one person remaining under trial at the close of the previous year, thus making a total of 25, of whom 12 were acquitted, 12 convicted and 1 escaped. During the previous year the number of cases committed was 12, involving 14 accused.

139. The serious offences have been given in paragraph 101.

140. Appendix VA shows the criminal work of the States and Jurisdictional Talukdar's Courts.

141. The total number of offences was 2,200 against 2,064 last year, being an increase of 136 cases.

142. The number of persons dealt with was 2,732 against 2,532 last year, being an increase of 200 cases.

This figure includes 93 remaining to be tried at the close of the last year. Of these 1,313 were arrested by the Police, 302 upon warrants, 877 on summonses, 147 surrendered voluntarily, which with the 93 above referred to make a total of 2,732.

143. Of the persons dealt with, 764 were discharged without trial, 724 acquitted, 1,192 convicted and 12 either died, escaped or were transferred. 40 persons remained to be tried at the end of the year in 21 cases.

144. The sentences awarded by the several Courts are shown in Appendix VI. The Political Superintendent's Court sentenced 6 accused to transportation for life.

145. Two accused were sentenced to transportation for life by the Pálanpur State Court.

146. Two accused were sentenced to death by the Rádhanpur Darbar Court.

Appeals.

147. The number of appeals disposed of by the Political Superintendent is shown in Appendix VII.

148. The total number of criminal appeals disposed of was 30 against 24 last year. In 19 cases the sentence of the lower Court was confirmed, in 7 reversed and in 4 altered, against 14, 9 and 1 respectively in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

149. Appendices VIII and IX furnish information as regards the civil work performed by the Superintendency Courts during the year.

150. The number of Courts exercising civil jurisdiction in the Superintendency is 18.

151. The total number of suits filed during the year under report in the Superintendency Courts amounted to 955 and 398 cases remained on the file from the previous year, making a grand total of 1,353 cases; of these 1,042 were disposed of against 1,116 last year, and 311 remained in arrears against 398 last year.

152. The total number of suits filed during the year under report in the States and Jurisdictional Tálukdárs' Courts amounted to 4,323, and the arrears from the previous year were 1,617, making a total of 5,940 cases on the file; of these 4,715 were disposed of against 5,290 last year, leaving a balance of 1,225 at the end of the year against 1,617 last year.

153. Taking the Agency and States' Courts together, the total cases on the file including arrears from the last year amounted to 7,293. Of these 5,757 were disposed of against 6,406 the previous year, leaving a balance of 1,536 cases on the file at the end of the year against 2,015 last year. Though the number of cases in arrears was smaller than last year, still the work done by the Civil Courts during the year under report was not as much as that of last year.

154. The value of the suits disposed of in the Superintendency Courts amounted to Rs. 1,12,230-14-4, the average value being Rs. 106-6-4.

155. The average time spent in disposal of each suit was 2·007 days.

156. The number of appeals remaining on the Political Superintendent's file at the end of last year was 24, and of these 16 were primary and 8 special. 11 primary appeals and 13 special were filed during the year under report, making a total of 48 appeals to be decided. The number disposed of was 7 (5 primary and 2 special) against 4 last year, leaving 41 appeals in arrears against 24 last year, of which 22 are primary and 19 special.

157. The arrears at the end of last year on the Assistant Political Superintendent's file amounted to 10, and 37 appeals were filed during the year, making a total of 47. Of these 23 were disposed of against 35 last year, leaving a balance of 24 on the file against 10 the previous year.

158. During the year 1894-95 the receipts on account of the registration of documents in the thánas amounted to Rs. 4-2-0 against Rs. 12-2-4 last year. These figures show that the system is not appreciated.

159. The Káthiáwár Limitation Law has been introduced into the Pálanpur Superintendency since the 1st May 1893 under the authority of Government Resolution No. 6726, dated 27th October 1892, Political Department.

CIVIL POLITICAL WORK.

160. The following table shows the work done under this head by the Superintendency Courts :—

No.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March 1894.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF.		ARREARS ON 31st MARCH 1895.	
				1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	16	...	19	16	3	1	16	15
2	The Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	39	7	42	46	3	18	39	28
3	The Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...

161. There were 16 cases in arrears at the end of last year on the Political Superintendent's file, and no case was filed during the year; of these 1 was disposed of during the year against 3 the previous year, leaving a balance of 15 at the end of the year against 16 last year.

162. In the Assistant Political Superintendent's Court the number of arrears on the file at the end of the last year was 39; 7 were filed during the year making a total of 46 against 42 last year. Of these 18 were disposed of against 3 last year, leaving a balance of 28 against 39 the previous year.

163. The Huzúr Deputy Assistant had one case in arrears which was disposed of during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

164. On the whole the rainfall was less in the year under report than in the last year throughout the Superintendency, except at Rádhanpur and Váráhi where it was a little heavier.

165. In the Pálanpur State the rainfall was heavy in the early part of the rainy season, but was scanty in the latter part. The result has been that the kharif crops did not prosper so well as they would otherwise have done.

166. Among the rabi crops wheat was damaged to some extent owing to excessive cold, but the outturn of rapeseed was a good one.

On the whole the outturn was an average one.

167. In the Rádhanpur State the rain was incessant in the early part of the season which prevented the land being ploughed. The crops in some cases fell short by one-half. The karif crops were bad. As the land got dry, about a quarter of the kharif crop land remained unsown, while the wet land produced one-half of the usual cotton crops. Wheat and Sarsav brought only a quarter, and in some cases the wheat outturn was not more than sufficient to cover the cost of seeds.

168. In the Pálanpur and Tharád States the yield of crops during the year under report was 12 annas in the rupee, in the Rádhanpur State about 13 annas, and in the Váo State 8 annas.

169. In the Kámkrej Táluka the yield was 10 annas, in the Deodá 11 annas, and in the Váráhi the yield of the cotton crop was 9 annas and that of the other crops 6 annas in the rupee.

170. In the Sántalpur Táluka the yield of cotton was 10 annas and that of other crops 12 annas.

171. Grass was abundant throughout the Superintendency and was consequently cheap.

172. The following table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in the Superintendency :—

Rain-gauge Station,	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Total.	Rainfall in the previ-ous year.
Pálanpur	...	9.63	15.99	3.68	7.52	...	36.82	52.54
Rádhānpur	...	8.51	22.99	1.67	3.23	...	36.40	28.52
Tharád	...	3.29	11.45	0.37	2.50	...	17.61	26.70
Váo... ..	...	3.0	5.66	0.45	3.40	...	12.51	20.33
Kámkrej	...	6.20	14.55	1.18	1.55	...	23.48	38.84
Váráhi	...	4.51	26.25	2.57	1.14	...	34.47	32.58
Deodár	...	2.84	14.10	1.11	3.5	...	21.10	34.0
Sántalpur	...	5.83	15.57	0.61	0.50	...	22.51	23.85
Total	...	43.81	126.56	11.64	22.89	...	204.90	266.36

173. The heaviest rainfall was in the month of July.

174. The prices of food-grains during the year under review as compared with those of the preceding year are shown in the statement marked Appendix D.

175. Bájrí was dearer in Sántalpur, Deodár and Váo, and cheaper than last year in the remaining places.

176. Wheat was dearer in Rádhānpur, Tharád, Váo, Deodár, and Sántalpur, cheaper in Pálanpur and Váráhi, but in Kámkrej it was at the same rate as last year.

177. Math was dearer in Pálanpur, Váo, Váráhi, Deodár, Kámkrej, and Sántalpur, cheaper in Rádhānpur, and at the same rate as last year in Tharád.

178. Gram was cheaper than last year throughout the Superintendency except in the Kámkrej Táluka. In Váo it was at the same rate as last year.

179. Mug was dearer than last year in all the places except Pálanpur and Rádhānpur.

180. Rice was cheaper than last year in Pálanpur, Tharád, Váo, Váráhi and Kámkrej, but dearer in Rádhānpur and Deodár, and at the same rate at Sántalpur.

181. The general health of the people was good. There were no cases of cholera or any other epidemic. Malarial fevers prevailed as usual to more or less extent from September to December.

182. Small-pox had made its appearance in March last in the Town of Pálanpur.

CATTLE DISEASE.

183. The public were put to much loss by diseases among domestic animals. Numbers of cattle, horses, donkeys and camels died during the year. Dogs also were sufferers, although their loss would not perhaps be lamented except by the Jains. It is very hard to get any sensible description of the symptoms and character of the several diseases. There seems to be a consensus of opinion about the common horse disease being "Zerbáz" which appears to be Anthrax or Ludiana Fever. There is another disease called Nauámo (nameless)

which seems to be Glanders. The cattle diseases are called Ghugro and Shili. The camel disease cannot be properly described by any one of the natives with whom I have conversed on the subject; but one man called it Kálová. The dog's death is called Harkva, which does not appear to be Rabies, as it is said that people bitten do not generally suffer from the effects.

FORESTS.

184. There are no forests in the Superintendency proper, but there are some in the Pálanpur State limits which cover an area of about 325 square miles.

185. As an experimental measure about a thousand date trees have been planted by the Rádhanpur Darbár in a plot of land near the Jhorawarsar pond in Rádhanpur, and most of them have flourished.

186. No new Post Office has been opened during the year under report.
Post. The Postal arrangements have been generally satisfactory, and there were no mail robberies. A new Post Office is to be constructed shortly at Pálanpur.

187. There are two combined Telegraph Offices in this Superintendency,
Telegraph Office. one at Pálanpur and the other at Rádhanpur.

188. The income from Customs dues in the Pálanpur State has increased this year by Rs. 7,221-13-1. This increase is attributed
Trade. to the larger exportation of rapeseeds and other articles of produce from the Railway Stations of Pálanpur, Deesa and Umardhasi.

189. The chief articles of export from Rádhanpur are cotton, rapeseeds, corn, hides, skins, bones, &c.; while those of import comprise timber, cotton, woollen cloth, &c.

190. The increase in the Customs receipts over that of the last year is said to have been Rs. 43,359-3-5, which was partly owing to more cotton and rapeseeds having been exported and partly to the improved system of levying import duty.

191. Bájri, mug, rapeseed and guwar are the chief exports from Tharád. Bones and skins are also exported.

192. The increase in the Customs dues in the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States is partly due to a good year, and partly to the facilities afforded for export by Railway communications.

193. The Railway returns show that there has been an increase from the Chandisar and Umardhasi Stations in the outward local and foreign goods traffic. There has been a considerable import at the Deesa Railway Station of foreign goods.

194. There was a decrease at the Pálanpur Station in local and foreign exports which was due to the opening of the Pálanpur-Deesa Railway.

195. The Railway figures show that there was a total increase of Rs. 8,877-13-0 in the exports and a decrease of Rs. 22,766 in the imports.

196. In the Pálanpur State the annual fairs
Fairs. were held as usual and passed off quietly.

197. In the Rádhanpur State there is a famous temple of the Jains in the village of Sankesar, which is visited by many people from the different parts of India and Gujarát.

A fair is held at this place every year in Chaitra (April). This fair as well as the one at Gotarka passed off quietly and peacefully.

193. The Pálanpur-Deesa Branch Railway which is 18 miles in length
Railway. has proved a very paying concern. It has been working for the last 18 months and is really a great comfort to the people going to and from the Deesa Cantonment.

199. On the 1st April 1894 the stock of opium in the Government Opium. Depôt at this Superintendency was 16 chests 128 lbs. and 29 tolas. Forty chests were imported during the year. The quantities of opium issued, for retail sale, by opium vendors during the 12 months under report was 34 chests, 118 lbs. and 8 tolas, and the amount realized by the sales, exclusive of pass-fee receipts amounted to Rs. 27,404. During the same period of the previous year the opium issued amounted to 44 chests, 6 lbs. and 27 tolas.

The decrease is owing to no quantity of opium in excess of the sanctioned grant having been allowed since August 1894 to the thánas.

200. The confiscated opium in the Depôt on the 1st April 1894 was 18 lbs., 27 tolas and 25 grains and that received during the year was 134 lbs. and 67 grains. Out of this quantity 101 lbs., 2 tolas and 30 grains have been disposed of during the year. The number of licensed vendors in the 6 Thána Circles is 100 against 98 the previous year.

201. The larger States which obtain their supply of opium from Málwa and Meywár imported during the year the amounts as under :—

Pálanpur	...	...	...	...	24 chests.
Rádhanpur	...	...	...	...	20 „
Tharád	...	...	...	...	8 „
Váo	...	...	...	...	3 „
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	55 chests.

202. The quantity of opium imported last year by these States was 41 chests.

203. The Rána of Váo has entertained 6 special men in addition to the men kept in the year 1885 for the prevention of opium smuggling on the portion of his frontier which marches with Márwár.

204. The salt and opium preventive establishment, Northern Frontier, have rendered good service during the year under report. Some large seizures of contraband opium have been made in the Sántalpur Táluka as detailed below during the year under report :—

40 lbs. 23 tolas.
43 lbs.
38 lbs. 27 „

205. There is nothing to report under this head, as the Superintendency has at present nothing to do with any A'bkári arrangements.

206. Good cutlery in the shape of swords, spear heads, knives, &c., is manufactured in Pálanpur, but there is no exportation from this Superintendency. A good deal of fancy work of wax tracery on cloth, &c., in the shape of curtains, table cloths, &c., is turned out at Déesa by Khattris and is largely exported to Gujarát.

207. At Sami under Rádhanpur and at Korda, Táluka Várahi, salt-petre is largely manufactured principally for fireworks. At Suigám in Váo there is a manufacture of leather work, chair covers, gaiters, &c., of good quality prepared to order and used locally.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

208. The usual statement showing the receipts and expenditure in the several States is given in Appendix X.

209. Under Pálanpur, the receipts show a decrease of Rs. 71,506-4-10. This decrease is owing to the opium compensation arrears having been received in the course of the previous year Samvat 1949, by which the income for that year was much increased, and also to the fact of the land revenues having fallen off to a small extent in Samvat 1950 on account of the low rates of grains and other productions. There is a decrease of Rs. 16,067-3-3 in the expenditure.

210. Rádhanpur receipts show an increase of Rs. 1,35,562-14-6 over that of the preceding year. This is said by the Minister to be due to the general

improvement and development of resources and to the encouragement afforded to the cultivators and to trade. The expenditure has been decreased by Rs. 45,047-4-10.

211. In Tharad the receipts show an increase of Rs. 5,245-7-3 over the last year. The expenditure was increased by Rs. 1,104-6-3.

212. In Vao the receipts show a decrease of Rs. 5,395-9-6, while the expenditure is increased by Rs. 3,750-10-6. This refers to a period before the introduction of any budget system. The figures which are noticeable are at the same time not quite reliable.

213. Palanpur pays Rs. 50,000 as tribute to the Gáekwár and the Kánkrej Talukdárs pay Rs. 5,127-6-4 as Ghás-dána to the Gáikwár. The other States pay no tribute.

LOCAL FUNDS.

214. The financial statement of the several funds at the disposal of the Political Superintendent is shown in Appendix XI.

215. The Superintendency General Fund is composed of the contributions recovered from the several Talukdárs of this Superintendency for administrative purposes of the taluka. The judicial receipts of the Courts of this Superintendency as well as other miscellaneous receipts are credited to this Fund. This fund had a balance on the 1st April 1894 of Rs. 28,829. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 40,855-12-4 against Rs. 37,066-10-11 last year, or an increase of Rs. 3,789-1-5.

216. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 34,472-13-1. There was thus a closing balance of Rs. 35,211-15-3 at the end of the year.

217. The Educational Fund is made up of the following items:—

	Rs.
(1) Balance in connection with the Talukdári School abolished in 1892	21,500
(2) Contributions received in advance every year from Talukdárs on account of the pay of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Palanpur Superintendency.	1,932
(3) Deposit on account of the Hathibhai Scholarship in Palanpur High School	1,000
Also Nathabhai Scholarship	600
(4) A small balance of 3,000 rupees remaining out of "school-fees" collected from Talukdárs under an obsolete system before the year 1880	3,000
	28,032

Plus some interest.

On the 1st April 1894 there was a balance of Rs. 26,739-0-11 in this fund. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,422-11-9 and the expenditure was Rs. 2,050-12-3. The total balance at the end of the year was Rs. 28,111-0-5.

218. Vaccination Fund is made up of contributions recovered from the Superintendency Talukdárs in proportion to their revenues to pay the establishment retained on account of vaccination. Under this fund the amount of the opening balance on 1st April 1894 was Rs. 2,199-15-10 and the receipts during the year were Rs. 4,588-0-8. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,098-5-4, and the balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 2,689-11-2.

219. Petty Funds consist of two minor funds, viz. the Dispensary and the Survey Fund. The balance at the end of the last year was Rs. 9,487-6-5, and the receipts during the year under report were Rs. 4,080-0-5, the expenditure was Rs. 3,308-3-10, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 10,259-3-0.

220. During the year under report the accounts of the several funds were audited by Rao Sáheb Gulabbhai Kanthadbbhai, a Mámálatdár of the Revenue Department, deputed by the Commissioner, N. D., for the purpose. The Commissioner, N. D., during his visit to Palanpur in November last examined the accounts of the Treasury as well as the Superintendency offices at headquarters.

221. The accounts at the Pálanpur Sub-Treasury and the Thána Treasuries were kept in the same forms as in the preceding year. The revised system of accounts has not as yet been introduced.

222. The sorting work of the Huzár Vernacular Records, referred to in paragraph 203 of the last year's Administration Report, has been progressing satisfactorily. On the 1st April 1894 there were 70 Daftars in arrears. Of the total number of Daftars for disposal 9 have been classified and entered in the Ferist of "A" papers (*i.e.* of papers to be preserved permanently) and 52 Daftars (including 8 of the Urdu characters and 4 of the Deccani characters) have been entered in the Ferist of "B" papers (*i.e.* papers to be destroyed after the expiration of the prescribed period). There are now only 9 Daftars in arrears. Of these 8 are of Urdu characters. Since the close of the year, the work in connection with these 9 Daftars also has been almost finished.

223. Government in their Resolution No. 3674, dated the 18th June 1894, Political Department, sanctioned the entertainment of two clerks on Rs. 25 per mensem each for one year for sorting and indexing the old English records of this Superintendency. The work was carried on under the supervision of the Huzar Deputy Assistant Ráo Bahádur Gánesih Gangadhar who has taken some trouble in the matter. After the close of the year under report Government were pleased to accord sanction to the employment of these two clerks for a further period of one year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

224. The medical arrangements at Pálanpur are at present in a transition state. In former years there was a Dispensary in the town, supported by the Pálanpur State assisted by a contribution of Rs. 100 a year from the Railway, but managed by our Assistant Surgeon. In 1893 the Darbár opened their own Hospital outside the town called "the Goodfellow Hospital" and in September 1893 placed their own medical man in charge of it. For want of better arrangement one ward was set apart for the patients belonging to the Superintendency and the Railway, under charge of our Assistant Surgeon. This dual occupation of the building was naturally unpleasant to all concerned.

225. A movement being set on foot among the States and Tálukdárs to raise a memorial to the late Colonel W. Scott, the opportunity was taken to devote the money (Rs. 10,000) to the construction of a separate Dispensary for the Superintendency. At the suggestion of the Surgeon-General, the 'Dispensary' was changed to "Hospital," and more subscriptions were asked for. The two leading States came forward with further gifts of Rs. 3,000 each and raised the total sum to be expected from this source to Rs. 16,000 or 17,000. To this Government sanctioned the addition of some money from the Local Fund. It is desired to build the Scott Memorial Hospital within Rs. 19,000 at the most. A plan is being prepared by the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, but it is feared that the requirements of the Surgeon General will be too heavy for our means. In the meantime Government having sanctioned the subordinate establishment for the new Hospital, an arrangement was made with the Darbár by which they placed at our disposal their old Travellers' Bungalow free of rent for use as a temporary Hospital. To this our sick were transferred on the 6th March 1894. There being no quarters for the Assistant Surgeon, a small Railway Bungalow has been rented for him at a charge of Rs. 16 a month paid from the new Hospital Fund. In this way a temporary Hospital has been formed at the cost to the new fund of Rs. 16 a month. Assistant Surgeon J. P. Wadia, who has for the last few years been in medical charge of this Superintendency, is a very competent officer.

226. The statement marked Appendix E shows the dispensaries in the States and Thánas and the patients treated in them.

227. The number of patients treated during the year in the Agency Hospital was 2,373 against 1,551 the previous year. The average daily attendance was 60·2 against 19·9 last year.

228. Taking all the dispensaries together, the number of patients treated during the year was 39,270 against 42,314, or a decrease of 3,044, which is attributed to the prevalence of malarial fevers to a less extent than in the previous year.

229. The total number of patients treated during the year in the two travelling dispensaries started last year, one by Pálanpur and the other by the Rádhanpur Darbár, was 2,299. These dispensaries are reported to be working well.

230. The total cost of maintenance of the dispensaries was Rs. 26,658-11-3 against Rs. 16,306-0-9 the previous year.

231. It is hoped that the long felt want of a dispensary at Santalpur, a taluka situated on the border of the Rump, will shortly be removed as efforts are in progress towards that end.

232. The Dispensary at Váo is in a slightly better condition than when last reported on. It has now a supply of medicines, but the man in charge is not quite competent enough.

233. All the Thána Dispensaries are fairly popular, and the work done by them is satisfactory.

VACCINATION.

234. The detailed results of vaccination are noted in Appendix XII.

235. The return shows that the number of vaccinators remained the same as last year.

236. There is an increase of 3,617 in the primary operations during the year under report, the number being 19,919 against 16,302 last year.

237. The number of revaccinations was 52 against 39, showing an increase of 13.

SANITATION.

238. There were no cases of cholera either in the thánas or in the States under this Superintendency during the year under report.

239. Malarial fevers prevailed to a less extent than in the previous year.

240. Both in Pálanpur and Rádhanpur more attention is required to be paid to keeping the water-supply clean as well as to the carting away of refuse from the town.

241. The general health of the people was, however, good throughout the Superintendency.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

242. The subjoined table shows the schools (the thánas excepted) and the average attendance of scholars:—

No.	Name of State.	Boys' Schools.				Girls' Schools.			
		No.	Average attendance, 1893-94.	No.	Average attendance, 1894-95.	No.	Average attendance, 1893-94.	No.	Average attendance, 1894-95.
19	Pálanpur	1,611	1,136	1,613	1,160·4	137	61	117	58
20	Rádhanpur	978	731	1,038	792	77	35	77	40
	Total	2,589	1,867	2,651	1,952·4	214	96	194	98

243. The total number of boys attending the Pálanpur State schools was 1,613 against 1,611 last year, showing an increase of 2, and the average daily attendance was 1,160.4 against 1,136, being a decrease of 24.4.

244. The total number of girls was 117 against 137 last year, showing a decrease of 20, and the average daily attendance was 58 against 61, showing a decrease of 3.

245. In the Rádhanpur State schools the number of boys attending was 1,038 against 978 the previous year, showing an increase of 60.

246. The average daily attendance was 792 against 731 the previous year, showing an increase of 61.

247. The number of girls attending was 77 against 77 the previous year.

248. The average daily attendance was 40 against 35, showing an increase of 5.

249. One new school has been opened in the year under report at Dantiwada in the Pálanpur State limits.

250. One school has been lately opened at Gochnath in the Rádhanpur State.

251. The Thána schools have been shown under paragraph 58. No new school was opened in the thánas during the year.

252. The number of scholars in the secondary schools was 155 in the year under report against 156 the previous year, showing a decrease of 1.

253. The number of secondary schools remained unchanged in the year under review.

254. The number of primary schools for boys was 56 in the year under report against 54 the last year, showing an increase of 2 schools.

255. The number of scholars in the primary schools for boys was 3,532 in the year under report against 3,452 the previous year, showing an increase of 80. This is due to the opening of two new schools during the year.

256. The number of aided schools for boys was the same as last year, viz. 2, and the number of scholars was 232 against 219 the previous year, showing an increase of 13 pupils in the year under report.

257. The number in the primary schools for girls was 194 against 214 the previous year, showing a decrease of 20 in the year under report.

258. The average daily attendance was 126 in the secondary schools, 2,521 in the primary schools for boys, 171 in the aided schools for boys and 98 in the primary schools for girls.

259. There is a slight decrease in the percentage of passes as compared with the last year in the Vernacular schools for boys, a hard test having been applied.

260. A slight increase in the percentage of passes in the Girls' Schools is satisfactory.

261. Out of 18 boys sent up during the year for the Public Service Test Examination from this Superintendency 4 passed against 25 sent up and 17 passed the previous year. This year's results compare very unfavourably with those of the last year.

262. The Pálanpur High School sent up 7 candidates for the Matriculation Examination, 5 of them to the Bombay University and 2 to the Allahabad University. Out of the former only one passed, and out of the latter both passed.

263. Out of the four candidates who went up for the School Final Examination one passed the test.

264. Out of 7 candidates sent up during the year for the Third Grade Public Service Examination, one has succeeded in passing the examination.

265. On the whole, the progress of education is slow. The mercantile class are willing enough to have their boys educated, but are not yet enthusiastic

about the education of girls. Looking at the general condition of these districts, we cannot expect the progress in this direction to be anything but gradual.

PRINTING PRESS.

266. The work done at the Rājbhakta Printing Press at Pálanpur has improved in character. Its proprietor has opened a Branch Printing Press in the Cantonment of Deesa, from which it may be concluded that the concern is a fairly profitable one. No newspaper is printed at this press, but local forms required for use for this Superintendency offices are printed.

267. There is also a Printing Press (English and Gujaráti) at Rádhanpur called the Bismillakhan Press which does the work of the State. A bi-monthly publication called the "Ahakama Rayasate Rádhanpur" is published at this Press. The paper contains at present merely notices and orders issued by the officers of the State and does not discuss either public or private affairs.

268. There were 29 fires in the Pálanpur State and 79 houses were destroyed. During the year under report the value of property destroyed was Rs. 7,313-8-0. The largest fire was in the village of Roh in which 56 houses and huts were burnt, and a damage of Rs. 5,204-8-0 was caused. Last year the damage done by fire was Rs. 1,300 only.

269. In the Rádhanpur State 19 houses were destroyed by fire, the value of property destroyed being Rs. 22,960-12-0 against Rs. 2,189 last year.

270. In the Tharád Staté two houses were destroyed by fire, the value of property destroyed being Rs. 277 against Rs. 70 last year.

271. In the Váo State the value of property destroyed by fire was Rs. 51-8-0, and that in the Deodár estate Rs. 37-12-0.

272. In the Thána Circles 15 houses were destroyed by fire and the value of property destroyed amounted to Rs. 1,652-3-0 against Rs. 521-11-0 last year.

HORSE-BREEDING.

273. Two Government stallions are standing at Deesa. 42 mares were covered by the stallion "Melton" during the year under report against 24 last year. 34 mares were covered by the stallion "Elzevier" against 21 in the previous year.

274. The Pálanpur stallions have been mentioned in paragraph No. 42 (Pálanpur.)

CONCLUSION.

275. For the greater part of the year Lieutenant H. F. Jacob was Assistant and Police Superintendent. During the three months that he served under me I had the opportunity of forming a high opinion of his official character and capacity. Lieutenant W. Beale joined his appointment in January, bringing a thoughtful brain and a clever pen, to recruit the Department. He has taken up his duties *con amore*.

276. The District Deputy Assistant has been changed several times lately. Such changes are unfortunate, as they cause delays in disposing of cases. The present incumbent is Ráo Bahádur Harilal Lallubhai Thakar, whose ability and long experience in the Mahi Kánthra and in Káthiáwár are of great assistance. The duty of superintending the attached estates falls on this officer. Seeing the nature of his duties I consider that it would be for the good of the public service if this Assistant lived in the districts. The post of Huzúr Deputy Assistant and Treasury Officer was filled during the year by Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gaugádhara, a very useful and energetic officer. He has charge of the opium arrangements.

277. The English Office not being up to the requirements of the day, Government have lately sanctioned the addition of one clerk on Rs. 25 a month. The Head Clerk, Mr. Anant Saklshiv Tambe, has several times acted as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, having been on two occasions in charge of both the

Deputys' offices at the same time for nearly a month, and has proved by the manner in which he performed the duties that he has a good claim for promotion. My Shirastedar, Mr. Motilal Ratanji, is thoroughly acquainted with his duties, and is most diligent in the performance of them. He is also worthy of advancement. Mr. Shapurji Dadabhai is a very steady old servant of Government who has a useful acquaintance with the old records.

278. Owing to the presence at head-quarters for a great part of the year of my own office and the offices of the two Native Assistants, the one building which has to accommodate them is over-crowded. A new record room is being constructed which will give more elbow room in the working offices. It is also intended to have four small rooms built to take the boxes, tents, &c., belonging to the several offices.

279. There has been no change in the State Vakils. A'zam Lala Thakurdas, the Palanpur Vakil, has the full confidence of His Highness the Diwan and does his duty well. In addition to performing their legitimate duties, these officials act usefully as Assessors in Sessions cases. In this respect particular mention may be made of Azam Dalpatram Chaganlal, formerly Shirastedar in the Mahi Kantha, now Vakil for Radhanpur. Mr. Lala Shaligram, the Jodhpur Vakil, is an old and respected official.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Superintendent Palanpur

: Palanpur, 25th July 1895.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the work done by the Criminal Courts in the Thane Circles.

No.	Names of the Courts.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES DURING		Remain- ing at the end of the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.					PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					Prisoners remain- ing at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal Cases with Prisoners before the Court remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.		Arrested by Police.	Brought to trial during 1894-95.			Received by transfer.	Total.	Dis- charged without trial.	Acquit- ted.	Convict- ed.	Com- mitted or trans- ferred.				Died, or trans- ferred.
						Upon Warrant.	On Sum- mons.	Volun- tarily.										
1	Thándár of Tharad Janaya villages ...	93	126	1	100	...	12	...	2	115	124	5	30	100	...	...	...	
2	Thándár of Váo and Sui- gán ...	91	102	11	82	7	27	1	1	60	129	68	1	59	...	1	...	
3	Thándár of Diodar, Ter- vada and Bhábhar ...	73	70	16	147	26	23	2	...	131	214	9	93	96	...	7	1	
4	Thandár of Kánkréj ...	160	181	5	193	...	22	...	...	137	222	125	1	88	...	4	2	
5	Thándár of Váráhi ...	63	61	2	71	...	22	11	...	129	106	48	17	41	...	...	...	
6	Thándár of Santalpur, Chatchat and Mervada...	90	78	...	77	1	31	...	...	87	109	24	23	62	...	...	...	
	Total	576	619	35	681	34	137	14	3	659	904	279	454	446	...	12	13	

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

at court, 25th July 1895.

APPENDIX B

Attached Statistics

Sta. or Talukas	Square Miles.	Population	Gross Annual Revenue for the Samvat year 1949.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.	Debt, if any.	Amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance of debt remaining.	Reasons for mounting.	REMARKS.
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Under Sindalpur.</i>										
1 Rozu and Bawarda.		320 261	2,022 3 0	487 2 7	Rs. a. p. 1,535 0 5 Total with previous balance. 2,757 0 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Pending settlement of a dispute for ownership between certain Thakors of Babra. The matter is before Government of India for decision.	
<i>Under Kordha.</i>										
1 Jorawarkhan's Jaghir		2,998	19,113 9 7	14,351 13 2	Rs. a. p. 4,761 12 5 Total with previous balance. 21,708 5 9	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Minority of the present Thakor.	
2 Ravaji's Jaghir		2,207	8,208 15 3	8,022 8 7	Rs. a. p. 186 6 8 Total with previous balance. 8,733 5 11	Not ascertained as yet.	Nil	Not ascertained as yet.	Minority of one of the Bhagdara.	
3 Kesrani Jaghi		295	2,270 13 1 1,358 2 7 Balance at the close of the Samvat year 1949. 3,628 15 8	2,658 9 2	Rs. a. p. 970 6 6	9,301 10 11	1,100 0 0	8,201 10 11	Indebtedness.	
4 Sheda.		450.	860 0 0	838 11 4	Rs. a. p. 11 4 8 Total with previous balance. 2,006 7 6	.....	.....	.....	Minority of the present Thakor.	
<i>Under Deodar.</i>										
1 Khanolar and Vajapur		427 918	1,521 3 9	460 9 1	Rs. a. p. 1,070 10 8 Total with previous balance. 1,838 0 5	.....	.....	.....	Pending settlement of a dispute between shareholders.	* Attachment removed after the close of the year.
2 Vasarda		754	370 2 9	317 2 11	Rs. a. p. 31 15 10 Total with previous balance. 3,707 14 3	.....	.....	.....	Ditto.	

1	Unart	1,818	1,760 6 3	41,936 3 0	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	+ The excess expenditure, viz., Rs. 175-12-9, was paid from the balance of the previous year.
2	Lanper	860	1,337 13 0	1,075 5 4	262 7 11 1/2	.....	.....	Ditto	+ Attachment removed after the close of the year.
3	Thara	2,236	4,765 9 6	4,057 9 5	Total with previous balance, 2,568 2 3	About 40,000 0-0	-40,000 0 0	Indebtedness	do.
Under Tharadd									
1	Lunal	410	1,080 4 0	346 6 11	733 13 1	.....	.....	Pending the settlement of a dispute between the shareholders.	
2	Dua	1,143	2,055 2 5	1,367 11 10	Total with previous balance, 7,247 3 2	.....	.....	Ditto	
Under Vao									
1	Dhima	2,499	Previous balance, 276 5 10 5,258 8 9	5,345 3 9	697 6 7	Total with previous balance, 7,600 1 11	.....	Minority of the present Trakors.	
			5,534 14 7						

Patanpur, 25th July 1895..

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Superintendent, Patanpur.

APPENDIX C.

Crime of Violence.

No.	Offences.	Agency.		Pálanpur.		Badhanpur.		Tharadd.		Vádo.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	Murder		6								
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.		2								
3	Robberies		9								
4	Dacoity										
5	Robberies and dacoities, with murder										
6	Robberies and dacoities causing grievous hurt.										
7	Property stolen										
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		12,537 6 3	14,607 7 5	19,764 8 4	20,915 1 3	8,705 5 8	3,727 1 0	1,733 0 3	1,733 0 3	1,733 0 3	1,733 0 3

Pálanpur, 2nd July 1895.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the prices of Food-grains for the year 1894-95 and the preceding five years.

Name of State and Talukae.	1889-90.						1890-91.						1891-92.						1892-93.						1893-94.						1894-95.					
	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mung.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mung.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mung.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mung.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mung.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mung.	Rice.
Palanpur	324	294	324	324	224	13	374	23	404	384	284	164	28	23	32	37	22	15	28	23	33	23	23	12	30	27	46	37	33	114	314	284	464	404	36	134
Raithanpur	28	22	32	21	22	15	404	30	454	24	29	16	27	19	28	24	21	13	25	20	224	204	144	25	28	37	50	43	40	16	29	33	53	45	40	14
Tharad	36	22	35	17	23	13	52	25	53	17	34	14	30	20	34	16	27	14	33	21	52	18	33	14	40	33	60	30	50	12	45	30	60	33	45	14
Vao	38	24	32	18	25	12	50	25	60	18	37	12	31	20	18	17	25	13	33	20	56	17	45	12	42	33	62	30	50	12	36	32	60	30	45	13
Varahi	29	25	25	20	22	16	45	25	43	24	28	16	30	23	26	20	22	15	27	18	31	16	21	13	32	34	50	45	48	14	35	35	45	474	424	15
Deodar	32	27	31	27	20	16	41	23	374	294	234	144	32	25	30	18	27	12	32	214	40	20	32	124	40	32	50	30	40	15	36	26	42	40	32	14
Kankrej	30	29	26	28	21	16	45	30	40	28	32	16	25	24	25	20	20	16	32	24	38	36	32	15	34	32	50	40	40	15	36	32	45	36	36	16
Santalpur	30	24	29	20	22	14	36	28	36	20	20	13	32	27	26	18	26	14	30	24	36	28	32	14	28	32	44	32	42	13	28	25	40	36	36	13

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Palanpur, 25th July 1895.

APPENDIX E.

The following statement shows the Dispensaries in the States and the patients treated in them.

Names.	Patients treated.		Average daily attendance.		Cost of maintenance.		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
Pálanpur Superintendency	1,551	2,373	19.90	60.2	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	* The figure 60.2, for daily attendance includes some outsiders.
Pálanpur Darbár	19,187	16,330	206.5	175.88	9,061 11 8	3,665 12 3	
Ráadhanpur	11,237	10,351	134.14	160.88	4,541 15 9	12,449 1 11	† This amount includes the cost of maintenance of Sami and the Travelling Dispensary at Ráadhanpur.
Tharad	1,035	1,057	16.5	22.3	Not given.	610 0 0	
Deodar	2,707	2,433	24.2	20.8	509 1 11	334 11 11	
Várahí... ..	2,106	1,733	28.59	25.9	729 12 2	690 12 4	
Sihori—Kánkrój	2,109	2,606	65.65	67.23	537 11 10	1,244 6 7	
Vá... ..	70	330	36	2	127 11 1	535 0 0	
Sami under Ráadhanpur	2,312	2,057	29.4	24.2	784 0 4	.....	
Total	42,314	39,270	518.68	555.25	16,306 0 9	23,658 11 3	
Travelling Dispensary at Pálanpur...	278	1,071	8.9	.....	35 0 0	.....	
Travelling Dispensary at Ráadhanpur and temporary Dispensaries at Múppur and in the suburbs of Ráadhanpur. . . .	Figures not given.	1,228	Figures not given.	26.9	Figures not given.	.....	

Pálanpur, 25th July 1895.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX I.

Native States.

Name of State.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Palanpur	Rs. a. p. 50,000 0 0	Gáckwár	Census taken in February 1891. 274,864	19	1,730	8,396		Rs. Six lakhs and twenty-one thousand (6,21,000)	153 Horse. 441 Foot.		Principal crops— Wheat, rice and sarsav.
Ráchanpur	...	...	98,017	20	1,115	3,756		8 lakhs.	100 Horse. 196 Foot.		Cotton, wheat and gram.
Tharad and Mortada	...	...	72,359	4	223	1,210		86,000	15 Horse. 40 Foot.		Bajri and mug.
Váo	...	...	32,848	3	178	1,926		51,000	12 Horse. 29 Foot.		Do.
Váráhi	...	...	20,950	2	135	1,456		70,000	None		Cotton and wheat.
Santelpur and Chádechut	...	...	19,999	2	65	There is one vaccinator for Váráhi, Santelpur and Mortada.		24,670	Do.		Cotton.
Singam	...	...	13,420	1	48			12,000	Do.		Bajri.
Bhabhar	...	...	8,094	1	41			2,500	Do.		Do.
Kankrej	5,127 6 4	Gáckwár	52,579	6	271			84,000	Do.		Wheat and bajri.
Deodar	...	...	30,251	1	41	1,447		25,000	Do.		Bajri and jowari.
Tervada	...	...	10,109	1	31	...		12,000	Do.		Bajri, jowari and wheat.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,

Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Palanpur, 25th July 1895.

APPENDIX II.

FORM NO. 2.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Court.

Name of Individual State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanskrit authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primary education.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pālanpur State.										
His Highness Sher-mahomedkhanji Lohani, K.C.I.B.	Pālanpur	Divān or chief of Pālanpur.	Pathan (Mahomedan).	43	Can read and write Gujarati and Urdu. Educated in Pālanpur.	Ruler of Pālanpur.	Yes	Yes	Has two sons—Tale Mahmudkhanji aged 12 years and Yawar (Mahkhanji) aged 5 years.	
Housen Mahomedkhanji.	Do.	Chief's cousin and Jāgirdār.	Do.	40	Do.	Jāgirdār.			Has two sons.	
Dulabhai Dharamshi Ved.	Morvi	Chief Minister.	Dhātā Halai	45	Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law Class. Has passed District Pleader's examination.	As chief Minister of State.				
Rādhampur State.										
His Highness Bismillah Khan Babi.	Rādhampur	Navāb or chief of Rādhampur.	Pathan (Mahomedan).	58	Can read and write Gujarati. Educated in Rādhampur.	Ruler of Rādhampur.	Yes	Yes	Has two sons—Mahmad Sherkhan aged 9 years and Jalaludkhan aged 6 years.	
Parteljunghkhan	Do.	Chief's brother and Jāgirdār.	Do.	50	Can read and write Gujarati.	Jāgirdār			Has a son.	
Mardansikhkhanji	Do.	Nephew to His Highness the Navāb.	Do.	26	Do.	Do.			Do.	
Nadealkhanji	Do.	Chief's brother and Jāgirdār.	Do.	33	Can read and write Gujarati and Urdu.	Do.				
Swāi Bavanjiya Pir-miya.	Virangam	Divān or chief Minister.	Sayad (Mahomedan).	46	Attended a bad High School. Well educated. Knows English Gujarati and Persian.	As chief Minister of the State.				
Tharid and Morvada										
Wānkar Alhasang	Tharid	Thākore	Rajput.	36	Knows little English and Gujarati. Educated in Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Karnatak.	Looks after his Jagir.		Yes	Has two sons.	
Rajkumtharo Virevek Pandit.	Poonā	Kārbhāri	Desani (Brahmin).	43	Knows English. Well educated in the Poonā High School.	Kārbhāri				
Vao State.										
Chhwan Chandasingji Chedsingji.	Vao	Rāna	Rajput.	41	Not educated.	Looks after his Jagir.		Yes	Has two sons.	
Chharsuchand Chelji.	Pālanpur	Kārbhāri	Bania (Jain)	43	Well educated. Knows English and Gujarati.	Kārbhāri				
Tharid Taluka.										
Khetaji Dajaji	Bhorole	Thākore	Rajput (Chohan).	54	Can read and write Gujarati a little.	As Jāgirdār				
Gajsingji Dajaji	Do.	Bhāyad of the Thākore.	Do.	40	Not educated.	Do.				
Vārāhi Taluka.										
Jorwarikhan Uparkhan.	Vārāhi	Chief of Vārāhi.	Malik (Mahomedan).	14	Studies at the Rajkumar College.					
Gudhan Ravaji	Do.	Bhāyad of chief of Vārāhi.	Do.	26	Knows a little Gujarati.					
Muridkhan Ravaji	Do.	Do.	Do.	6						
Deodar Taluka.										
Waghela Anandasing Chandelaji.	Deodar	Thākore	Rajput	52	Not educated.	As Jāgirdār			Has a son.	
Waghela Sardarsing Bhupatsing	Do.	Do.	Do.	44	Do.	Do.			Has a son.	
Tervada Taluka.										
Nathekhan	Tervada	Do.	Malik (Mahomedan).	65	Do.	Do.			Has a son.	
Kankrej Taluka.										
Waghela Sardarsing	Thāra	Do.	Rajput	41	Can read and write Gujarati. Taught in Thāra School.	Do.			Has a son.	
Waghela Godadsing	Do.	Shareholder	Do.	47	Do.	Do.				
Singam Taluka.										
Narsingji Bhayatsingji Narayaji Nathaji	Singam	Thākore Shareholder	Do.	39	Not educated.	Do.			Has a son.	
Santalpur and Chhabat Taluka.										
Gagubha Lakhaaji	Adesir Cutch.	Thākore of Santalpur.	Rajput (Jāleja)	18	Can read and write Gujarati.	Do.		Yes		
Dvising Nathaji	Sāva in Cutch.	Shareholder in Santalpur Taluka.	Do.	58	Not educated.	Do.		Yes	Has two sons.	

Pālanpur, 25th July 1895.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.

Political Superintendent, Pālanpur

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1894-95.

No.	State.	Mount- ed.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost during the year 1894-95.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.	
1	Pálanpur—					
	Imperial Police ...	98	216	314	62,127 9 5	
2	Pálanpur State—					
	Regular ...	159	441	600	84,432 4 9	
	Irregular ...	...	2,334	2,334	46,680 0 0	
3	Rádhanpur State—					
	Regular ...	100	196	296	60,080 6 8	
	Irregular ...	29	26	155		
	Village Police ...	...	614	614		
4	Tharád ...	15	40	55	4,800 0 0	
5	Váo ...	12	29	41	5,412 0 0	
	Total ...	413	3,996	4,409	2,63,532 4 10	

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 25th July 1895.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1894-95.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	Pálanpur ...	439	556	706	783	533	559	199	203	46	44	62	61
2	Radhanpur...	239	292	436	381	340	343	109	101	48	59.9	62	66
3	Tharad ...	84	87	142	103	137	97	30	26	69	69	71	73
4	Váo... ..	35	30	57	29	44	29	24	16	67	44	45	44
	Total ...	837	965	1,341	1,296	1,054	1,028	371	346	49	50	62	64
5	Thándar of Tharad Janya villages ...	91	84	96	71	78	70	21	24	53	56	65	57
6	Do. of Váo and Sui-gám ...	91	102	94	101	94	101	50	45	33	55	33	55
7	Do. of Dendár, Terváda and Bhábbhar ...	99	120	110	147	103	143	31	60	61	35	66	36
8	Do. of Sántalpur, Cháid-elat and Morváda ...	90	73	102	78	100	75	32	30	58	57	60	60
9	Do. of Váráhi ...	63	58	88	79	80	63	48	14	36	54	40	68
10	Do. of Kánkrej ...	151	163	192	166	190	142	87	67	53	45	54	52
11	Miscellaneous—Salt, Opium, &c. ...	46	54	63	57	63	57	17	15	65	74	65	74
	Total ...	634	654	745	699	708	651	286	264	52	50	54	54

F. IL. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 25th July 1895.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1894-95.

No.	Name of Stab.	Number of offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF.											Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining at the end of the year.	REMARKS.		
		1893-94.	1894-95.	Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1894-95.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.				Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.
					Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1893-94.	1894-95.								
1	Political Superintendent ...	12	14	1	...	...	...	...	24	14	25	...	12	12	...	...	1	...	
2	District Magistrate...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Assistant Political Superintendent	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
4	District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent ...	91	67	17	93	8	...	3	...	161	121	38	...	39	35	...	3	3	
5	Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent ...	42	41	19	37	...	4	...	5	81	65	19	12	28	3	...	...	3	
	Total ...	145	123	37	130	8	4	3	30	266	212	57	24	80	39	4	8	6	
6	Thandár of Tharad Janaya villages	93	126	1	109	...	12	...	2	116	124	5	19	100	...	...	...	...	
7	Do. of Vao and Singam	91	102	11	82	7	27	1	1	60	129	68	1	59	...	1	...	...	
8	Do. of Deodar Tervada and Bháhar ...	73	70	16	147	26	23	2	...	131	214	9	98	96	...	7	9	1	
9	Do. of Kankrej...	166	184	5	195	...	22	...	...	137	222	125	1	88	...	4	4	2	
10	Do. of Varahi ...	63	64	2	71	...	22	11	...	129	106	48	17	41	...	...	...	...	
11	Do. of Santalpur Chádehat and Morvada ...	90	73	...	77	1	31	...	...	87	109	24	23	62	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	576	619	35	681	34	137	14	3	639	904	279	154	446	...	12	13	3	
	Grand Total ...	721	742	72	811	42	141	17	33	945	1,110	336	178	526	39	16	21	9	

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 25th July 1895.

APPENDIX VA.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1894-95.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF.										Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.			
		1893-94.	1894-95.	Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1894-95.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.
					Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1893-94.	1894-95.								
1	Pálanpur	1,380	1,426	20	559	219	477	32	...	...	1,380	1,307	422	385	473	...	2	25	11
2	Rádhampur	458	523	67	541	46	296	85	...	...	765	1,055	293	254	483	...	10	15	10
3	Tharúd	115	133	4	112	3	33	16	...	...	219	168	21	33	114	...	...	...	...
4	Váo	45	33	2	26	6	14	2	...	...	51	50	19	2	29	...	...	...	...
5	The Thákor of Bhorol	12	15	...	1	6	10	...	...	...	21	17	...	1	16	...	...	...	...
6	The Thákor of Deodar, Anand-singji	17	27	...	26	...	19	...	...	...	20	45	...	16	29	...	...	...	...
7	The Thákor of Deodar, Sardar-singji	14	14	...	23	...	8	2	...	...	12	33	...	14	19	...	...	...	...
8	Varáhi, Japtidár	9	8	...	4	...	10	1	...	...	22	15	9	1	5	...	...	...	...
9	The Talukdars of Thara, under Kankrej	14	21	...	21	2	10	9	...	...	42	42	...	18	24	...	...	...	...
Total ...		2,064	2,200	93	1,313	302	877	147	...	...	2,532	2,732	764	724	1,192	...	12	40	21

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 25th July 1895.

APPENDIX VI.

Criminal Justice Sentences.

No.	State.	Whipped.	Fined.	6 Months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Trans- portation for life.	Death.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Pálanpur	...	160	270	10	9	13	...	2	...	473	
2	Bádhanpur	...	201	258	9	12	1	...	...	2	483	
3	Tharád	...	83	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	114	
4	Váo	...	5	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	
Total		...	449	588	23	21	14	...	2	2	1,099	
5	Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	6	...	12	
6	Assistant Political Superintendent	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7	District Deputy Assistant	...	18	7	9	5	...	...	...	...	39	
8	Huzúr Deputy Assistant	...	13	7	6	2	...	...	...	...	28	
9	Thándár of Tharád Jamiya villages	...	68	31	3	...	...	...	...	...	100	
10	Thándár of Váo and Sirgám	...	13	45	1	...	...	...	...	...	59	
11	Thándár of Deodar, Terváda and Bhábhá	...	40	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	
12	Thándár of Sántalpur, Chádehat and Morváda	...	8	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	
13	Thándár of Váráhi	...	8	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	
14	Thándár of Kámkrej	...	22	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	
15	Thákor of Bhorol	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
16	Thára Tálukdárs	...	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
17	Váráhi Japtidár	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
18	Vaghela Anandsingji of Deodar	...	9	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	
19	Vaghela Sardarsingji of Deodar	...	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
Total		...	230	351	22	9	1	...	6	...	619	
Grand Total		...	679	939	45	30	15	...	8	2	1,718	

APPENDIX VII.

Return of Criminal appeals disposed of by the Criminal Courts of the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1894-95.

Names of Court.	Number of appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	Remarks.
The Criminal Appellate Court of the Political Superintend-ent, Pálanpur	19	7	4	30	

Pálanpur 25th July 1895.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the working of Criminal Justice in the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1894-95.

No.	State.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of the year 1893-94.	Number filed during the year 1894-95.	Total.	NUMBERS DISPOSED OF.		ARREARS.	
						1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	Assistant Political Superintendent	Civil Court	12	12	24	3	7	12	17
2	District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent	Do.	5	3	8	...	3	5	5
3	Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent	Do.	7	22	29	46	25	7	4
	Total	.....	24	37	61	49	35	24	26
4	Thándár of Tharad Jamiya villages	Civil Court	9	134	143	153	124	9	19
5	Thándár of Váo	Do.	70	72	142	56	121	70	21
6	Do. of Deodár	Do.	45	190	235	295	190	45	45
7	Do. of Várahi	Do.	7	143	150	217	142	7	8
8	Do. of Santalpur	Do.	59	192	251	135	242	59	9
9	Do. of Kánkrej	Do.	184	187	371	211	188	184	183
	Total	.....	374	918	1,292	1,067	1,007	374	285
10	Pálanpur	Civil Court	1,328	3,169	4,487	3,991	3,485	1,828	1,002
11	Hádhhanpur	Do.	236	839	1,075	1,009	913	236	162
12	Tharad	Do.	28	127	155	99	126	28	29
13	Váo	Do.	12	62	74	73	59	12	15
14	Thákor of Deodár Anandsingji	Do.	3	11	14	26	11	3	3
15	Do. of Sardarsingji	Do.	2	13	15	4	14	2	1
16	Do. of Bhorel	Do.	5	15	20	27	19	5	4
17	Várahi Japtidar	Do.	...	40	40	33	35	...	2
18	Thákardas of Thára under Kánkrej	Do.	3	54	57	28	50	3	7
	Total	.....	1,617	4,323	5,940	5,290	4,715	1,617	1,225
	Grand Total	.....	2,015	5,278	7,293	6,406	5,757	2,015	1,536

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of, in the Courts of the Political Superintendent and the Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, during the year 1894-95.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF.		ARREARS.		REMARKS.
					1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1.	The Civil Appellate Court of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	24	24	48	4	7	24	41	
2	The Civil Appellate Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	10	37	47	35	23	10	24	
	Total	34	61	95	39	30	34	65	

Pálanpur, 25th July 1895

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur

●APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Pálanpur Superintendency.

No.	State.	GROSS REVENUE		GROSS EXPENDITURE		REVENUE		EXPENDITURE		Remarks.
		For Sanvat 1949.	Rs. a. p.	For Sanvat 1949.	Rs. a. p.	For Sanvat 1950.	Rs. a. p.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	Pálanpur ...	*6,63,396 15 10	Rs. a. p.	7,16,928 3 7	Rs. a. p.	7,00,861 0 4	Rs. a. p.	.....	16,067 3 3	*From 26th June 1892 to 15th June 1893. †From 16th June 1893 to 23rd June 1894.
2	Rádhampur ...	*6,90,755 3 2	Rs. a. p.	7,58,467 6 7	Rs. a. p.	7,13,420 1 9	Rs. a. p.	1,85,562 14 6	45,047 4 10	*A.D. 1893. †A.D. 1894.
3	Tharad ...	*41,603 9 6	Rs. a. p.	46,022 1 9	Rs. a. p.	47,126 8 0	Rs. a. p.	5,245 1 6	.....	*From 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894. †1894-95.
4	Váo ...	*31,842 10 6	Rs. a. p.	24,108 8 0	Rs. a. p.	27,859 2 6	Rs. a. p.	.....	3,750 10 6	*From 26th June 1892 to 15th June 1893. †From 15th June 1893 to 4th July 1894.
	Total ...	14,57,598 7 0	Rs. a. p.	15,45,526 3 11	Rs. a. p.	14,89,266 12 7	Rs. a. p.	1,40,808 0 0	4,855 0 9	61,114 8 1

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut-Col.,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Valmiki, 20th July 1894.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Receipt and Expenditure of the Pálanpur Superintendency Local Funds for the year 1894-95.

No.	Names of Funds.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1894.	Receipt during the year 1894-95.	Expenditure during the year 1894-95.	BALANCE ON 1st APRIL 1895.			REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	In cash.	Invested.	Total.	
1	Agency General Fund ...	28,829 0 0	40,866 12 4	34,472 13 1	15,211 16 3	20,000 0 0	35,211 16 3	* The balances in Appendix XI of last year's report under head of "Petty Fund" and account current of deposit were through oversight incorrectly shown. Notes of 1,000 Rs. in "Petty Fund" and of 8,140 Rs. in "account current of deposits" purchased after the 1st April 1894 were shown under the head of "invested" on 1st April 1894. The opening balances now shown are correct.
2	Education Fund ...	26,739 0 11	3,422 11 9	2,060 12 3	2,011 0 5	25,100 0 0	28,111 0 5	
3	Vaccination Fund ...	2,199 15 10	4,598 0 8	4,093 5 4	2,689 11 2	.....	2,689 11 2	
4	Petty Fund ...	9,487 6 5	4,080 0 5	3,308 3 10	4,859 3 0	5,400 0 0	10,259 3 0	
5	Account current of deposits ...	41,233 6 3	47,642 4 11	17,227 6 0	69,548 5 2	12,100 0 0	71,648 5 2	
6	Account current of advances ...	1,345 0 8	1,301 11 11	1,112 13 6	1,156 2 3	.....	1,156 2 3	
	Total ...	1,07,143 12 9	1,01,890 10 0	82,270 6 0	83,164 0 9	63,600 0 0	1,46,764 0 9	

APPENDIX XII.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1894-95, contrasted with the Returns of the four preceding years.

District.	YEARS.														
	1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Revaccinations.
Pálanpur Superintendency ...	11	19,541	102	11	21,416	39	11	18,127	11	11	18,302	39	11	19,919	52

APPENDIX XIII.

The Press.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATION THEREAT.	
			Newspaper.	Periodicals.
Pálanpur ...	The Rajbhakta Printing Press ...	Mr. Ambalal Becharlal ...	None ...	None.
Rádhānpur ...	Darbāri Press...	His Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur.	None ...	Ahkanā Rayasāt Radhanpur.

Pálanpur, 25th July 1895.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT, PALANPUR, FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

No. 650 of 1895.

Ahmedabad, 20th September 1895.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

2. The report is submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, who has been in charge of the Superintendency from the 20th September. Before that it was for short periods under Colonel Salmon, Captain Hyde Cates and Lieutenant Jacob.

Lieutenant Jacob was Assistant Political Superintendent till his transfer in January 1895, when he was succeeded by Lieutenant Beale. There have been several changes among the Deputy Assistant Political Superintendents.

3. Colonel Jackson was active in visiting the States, and all the thánás under his charge.

4. Separate printed reports have been submitted as usual by the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States and, this year for the first time, by Tharád.

5. As usual His Highness the Diván Sir Shermahamad Khanji, K.C.I.E., has managed his state without friction. He reposes confidence in his ministers, and his relations with his own family and relatives are excellent. The eldest son is, it is hoped, growing out of his delicacy and will soon, it is hoped, be able to join the Rájkumár College at Ajmir. His Highness has liberally contributed towards the Scott Memorial Hospital at Pálanpur and the Jubilee Hospital at Deesa. The settlement of the long-standing boundary dispute between Pálanpur and Dánta reflects very great credit on Colonel Jackson and Mr. FitzGerald, the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, but they would have been powerless without the good spirit shown by the two states. The Commissioner is strongly of opinion that the Gadhia disputes should be settled in the same way. The appointment of a special officer is expensive and does not always ensure facility. The dispute between the Darbár and the Deesa Cantonment authorities about the boundary of cultivation in the bed of the river Banas was also satisfactorily arranged. Very fair progress was made with the revenue survey and also with the introduction of a system of cash assessment. The Commissioner has no means of judging of the character of the survey, but it was certainly done very cheap.

6. There was a decrease of Rs. 21,231-0-7 in the land revenue, owing to unseasonable rains. The financial account shows a rather serious excess of expenditure over revenue, and the balance against the State with the State Bank has risen from Rs. 18,234-15-9 to 78,970-5-4; but this is accounted for by the fact that the Rs. 68,535-2-9 spent on occasion of His Highness' investiture are debited this year, not, as was stated by mistake in last year's review, in 1893-94. The State should endeavour to clear off this balance in the course of the current year. The Pálanpur-Deesa Railway will add permanently to the State revenue.

7. The health of His Highness the Naváb has unfortunately not improved. It is, however, satisfactory to find that his relations with his minister, Mr. Bawamia, are much more cordial. To this may in some measure be attributed the more satisfactory state of affairs shown in this year's report. It is interesting to note the renewal of relations between the two branches of the Bábi family, by the marriage of a Rádhanpur princess with a son of the Naváb of Junágadh. Considerable attention is devoted to the important branch of land revenue; and it is satisfactory to find an increase of 2,000 acres under cultivation, the expenditure of a fair amount on improvement of land, the advancement of

Rs. 30,000 as loans for replacing bullocks, and some progress in the survey. The introduction of bighoti has not advanced much this year. Appendix XVII of the State report shows a very satisfactory improvement in the financial position of the State. The very large net increase of Rs. 1,35,097 in the revenue is made up of two big items, Land Revenue and Customs. Colonel Jackson at para. 40 points out that this is in spite of the abolition of import duty on grain and all food stuffs, oil, &c. The great want is a railway connection with the main lines. To commemorate the late Governor, Lord Harris, his Highness has given Rs. 8,000 to found a Fellowship to be awarded to some young medical man, in order that he may qualify himself as a specialist in some branch of medical study.

8. One very important improvement is that mentioned in para. 69 of the Diván's report, the paying of all State servants monthly instead of every quarter or half year.

9. This State has for the first time submitted a printed administration report in English. It is doubtful whether this is necessary, but at any rate it gives a very good picture of this little State, with its very limited resources and its half-pastoral population of cattle-breeders. There has been a real attempt to improve the financial condition of the State, and the Kárbhári's efforts have been rewarded by a large increase of revenue. There has, however, been an equal increase of expenditure, and the accounts show a small deficit on the year. It is hoped that the system of having a treasury and doing away with the State banker will be adhered to.

The figures at para. 18 of the Political Superintendent's report differ from those in the State report, as the latter adds the income of the villages given in patta to both sides of the account.

10. It is clear that this small State cannot really flourish so long as it does not manage its own Jamia villages; and the Commissioner hopes, with the Political Superintendent, that a steady improvement in the Darbár management will enable this jurisdiction to be restored.

11. The state of things is at least as bad as last year. The relations between the Thákur and his eldest son are as bad as ever. Váv. The State income has fallen to Rs. 5,000 less than last year, while the expenditure has increased by more than Rs. 3,000. A comparison with last year's report shows that the falling off is in the items of Nazarána and police cess, but no explanation is given. The only satisfactory feature is that a fair amount of debt has been paid off, and that there has been an attempt to change from a State banker to a State treasury system. Naturally no public improvements have been effected.

12. The chief event of the year was the change introduced by Colonel Jackson, by which he has introduced a farming system for the sale of the free opium allowed to the petty Thána Circle. Tálukdárs. Any money that the Local Fund can spare to improve the condition of the Thándárs will be well spent. As there are no separate Thána funds, the statement given at para. 32 of the Political Superintendent's report may be discontinued.

13. There was a small increase in crime during the year. In Váv and Crime and Justice. Váráhi, the percentage of convictions to arrests has improved and speaks well for the efficiency of the Police; but in Kánkrej and Deodar the percentage has fallen. In the matter of recovering stolen property, the Kánkrej Police has shown greater activity; and taking the percentages of the two years, it appears that whereas in 1893-94 the percentage fell from 56 to 37, it has risen during the year from 37 to 54. In Sántalpur and Váráhi the results are the worst. Taking all the Thánas together the percentage has decreased from 46 to 41.

14. The total number of offences during the year has increased by 43, and the number of persons dealt with by 245. Of the number of persons brought to trial (625), 154 were acquitted and 446 convicted, while 13 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

15. The work of the Civil Courts was lighter during the year. There were 1,292 cases for disposal during the year against 1,441 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,007 against 1,067 were disposed of. The largest number of cases were disposed of by the Thándár of Kankrej. But, notwithstanding this fact, there are still large arrears with this officer. The arrears of 45 suits with the Deodar Thándár are stated to be owing to his absence on one month's leave. Colonel Jackson proposes to have his District Deputy Assistant invested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge to try petty suits up to Rs. 100 in relief of the Thándárs. This will enable the arrears now noticeable in some Thánás to be cleared off.

16. The details given in the report show that Mr. Spence's remarks of last year have been attended to. The accounts show that most of them are solvent, and that the work is now properly supervised by the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent. The Commissioner has no objection to the accounts of these estates being kept on the old native system. With regard to the remarks in para. 70, the subject is now before Government. It may be noted that only 2 out of the 13 estates, now under attachment, have less than Rs. 1,000 a year.

17. The Imperial police have continued to improve under the charge of Lieutenants Jacob and Beale.

18. Murders have increased from 3 to 10, of which 6 were in Thána Circles and 4 in Rádhanpur. Robberies have fallen from 32 to 17, while dacoities have risen from 4 to 9. Kábkrej as usual heads the list of offences with 184, an increase of 18 over last year.

19. The table in para. 109 shows that the value of property stolen during the year was more than double that of the year preceding. This was chiefly due to the large dacoity accompanied by murder in the village of Dhákha in Pálanpur. The percentage of property recovered has increased in Tharád and Váv, and decreased in Pálanpur and Rádhanpur.

20. There are five jails in the Superintendency, 2 at Pálanpur and one each at Rádhanpur, Tharád and Váv. The Superintendency jail at Pálanpur is ably managed by the Government Assistant Surgeon. The new jail at Rádhanpur was opened during the year. In Tharád and Váv the lock-ups are used as jails. Suitable buildings will, it is hoped, be provided as funds become available. The diet charges in Váv jail were much higher than those in the other jails.

21. There were no cases of infanticide among the Jadeja population, and this appears to be due to the precautions which are taken.

22. The number of offences reported to the police and the number of persons dealt with by the Superintendency Courts, as also by the Courts of the States and Jurisdictional Tálukdárs, has increased during the year. Of the total number of 3,848 persons dealt with, 1,100 were discharged without trial, 902 were acquitted, 1,718 convicted and 61 were pending trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions in the Courts of States and Jurisdictional Tálukdárs was lower than that in the Superintendency Courts, being 43 against 47. Of the 1,718 persons convicted, 8 were sentenced to transportation for life, 90 to terms of imprisonment above 6 months, 939 to terms under this period, while 679 were fined. 2 persons were sentenced to death in Rádhanpur. There were 30 appeals to the Political Superintendent against the decisions of lower Courts and in 7 cases the sentences were set aside.

23. The number of civil suits for disposal, including the arrears of the preceding year, was 7,293 against 8,421. Of these 5,757 were disposed of, leaving 1,536 as against 2,015 for disposal at the end of the year. The arrears appear to be smaller, but the amount of work done was not larger than in the preceding year. There were larger arrears of

civil appeals both in the courts of the Political and Assistant Political Superintendent.

24. The figures of average value of decided cases given in Appendix G. to the Tharád report appear to be incorrect. The necessary corrections have been made in red ink.

25. The season was not favourable—a heavy rainfall at the beginning and scanty at the end. This tells especially on the western parts where there are no wells, but fortunately the grass and fodder supply was good. There was a great deal of cattle disease, and also of anthrax among the horses. The health of the people was good.

26. The financial condition of the States has been noticed above. The Superintendentcy Local Funds are in a very flourishing condition. The discrepancies pointed out last year have been explained and corrected. This year shows a large addition to the balances, and it would be as well if some of this money was now spent. Dispensaries are, on the whole, a success. When the Scott Memorial Hospital is built, Pálanpur will be very well provided.

27. Education is making progress, but not very fast. This is not to be wondered at, considering the classes of which the population is composed. The results of the Public Service examination show a falling off.

28. The horse-breeding at Deesa shows better results, but the Pálanpur figures are very bad.

29. On the whole this year's report shows a fair amount of improvement. Since the end of the rains the Political Superintendentcy has been fortunate under the management of Colonel Jackson, whose long experience and patient tact give him great influence over the Chiefs. Lieutenant Beale is an intelligent young officer, full of interest in his work. Both the Deputy Assistant Political Superintendents are officers of knowledge and experience.

G. B. REID,
Commissioner N. D.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PÁLANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1895-96.

No. 2242 OF 1896.

From

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. H. JACKSON,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Political Department, Bombay.

(Through the Commissioner, N. D.)

Pálanpur, 20th July 1896.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, with the usual returns, the Administration Report of the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1895-96. The separate reports submitted by the Pálanpur and the Tharád States and the Administrator of Rádhanpur are also attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. H. JACKSON,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

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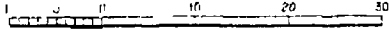
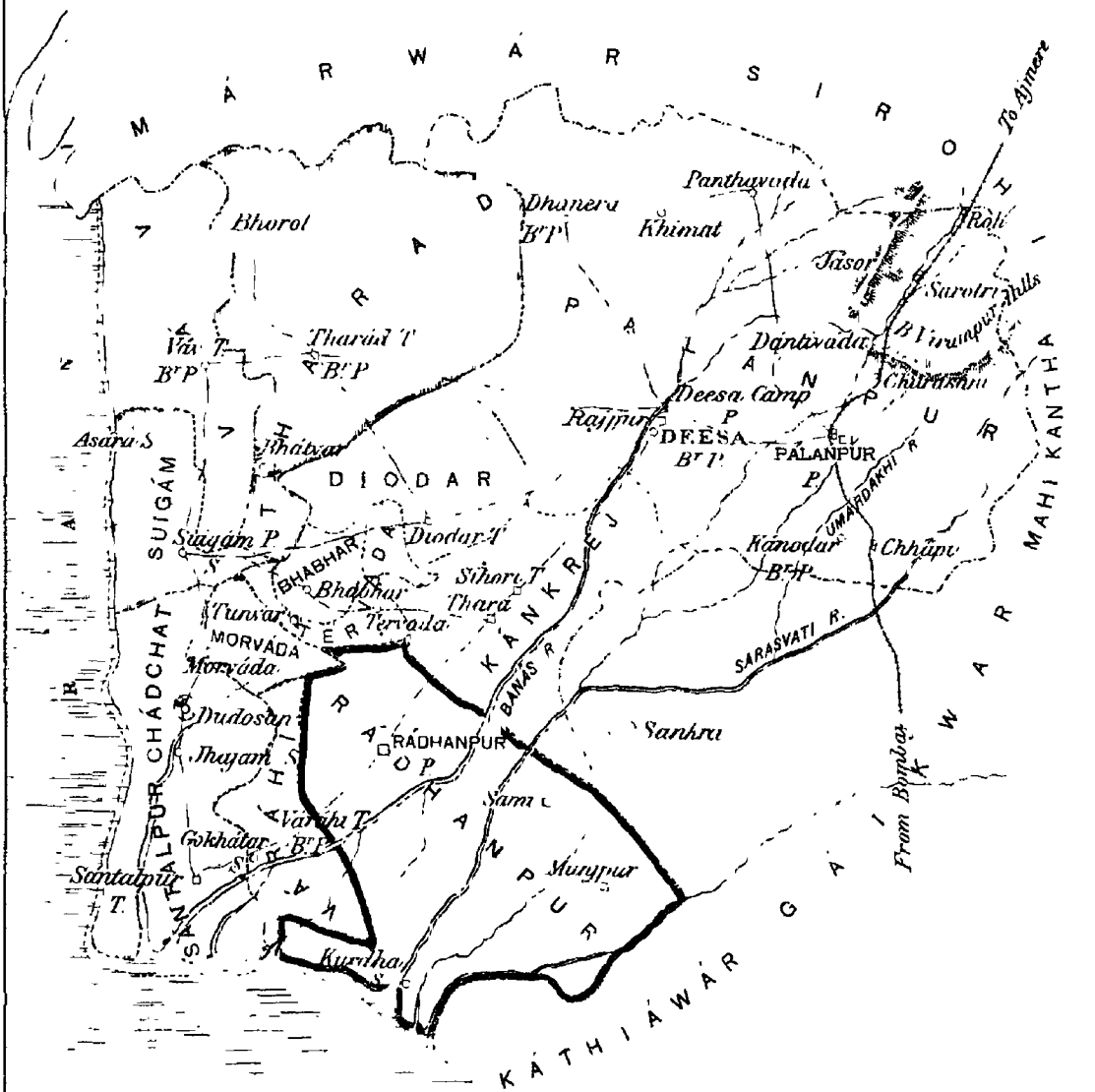
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DISTRICTS SUBORDINATE
TO THE
POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT
AT
PALANPUR

Scale, 20 Miles = 1 Inch

Reference

Thana Stations.	T.
Post Offices	P.
Branch Do Do.	B.P.
Stations or Bungalows Salt Depart.	S.
Railway & Railway Stations	—
Roads or Country tracks.	---

Govt. Photoduplication Office, Poona 1896

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PALANPUR
SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India inspected the troops at Deesa in November 1895, and afterwards spent four days at Palanpur as the guest of His Highness the Dewán, arriving on the 16th and leaving on the 20th. The visit was the source of great pleasure to His Highness who interested himself in entertaining his distinguished guests in a suitable manner. Everything passed off well in consequence.

Notable events.

2. In January 1896, Brigade-General Hogg, commanding at Deesa, held an important Camp of Exercise. The operations, which took place in Palanpur Territory, were attended by General Nairne. Some special arrangements for supplies and carriage were satisfactorily made by the Darbár in concert with the military authorities. The assistance rendered on this occasion was acknowledged by General Hogg.

3. The first class State of Rádhanpur came under administration during the year, in consequence of the death of His Highness the Nawáb Bismillah Khan, which took place on the 19th December 1895. The eldest of two young sons was placed on the Masnad, with the usual honours, on the 30th January 1896. Major M. T. Lyde took charge of the duties of administrator at Palanpur on the 15th April 1896.

4. The want of a waiting hall at the Superintendency had long been felt. During the year, His Highness the Dewán made a gift of the necessary funds for providing one. The foundation stone was laid on the 2nd October 1895.

5. The final arrangements for having a memorial of the late Colonel W. Scott in the shape of a hospital for the Superintendency, and the Railway within certain limits, were made during the year. The foundation stone has been laid since the new year began.

6. With the approval of Government, all the necessary arrangements were made for His Highness the Dewán's tour in Northern India, but, at the last moment, the projected excursion had to be postponed till next year, owing to the death of a near relation.

Official changes.

7. Colonel F. H. Jackson was in charge of the Superintendency during the year.

8. Lieutenant W. Beale was the Assistant Political Superintendent for the same period. From the 11th August to the 28th November 1895, he was transferred as Assistant at Baroda, during which time Ráo Bahádur Harilál Thákor acted for him, and Mr. A. S. Tambe, Head Clerk acted for Mr. Harilál. In consequence of the death of the Nawáb, Lieutenant Beale was in charge of the State of Rádhanpur from the 22nd December 1895 to the 17th April 1896, when Major Lyde took charge from him at Rádhanpur.

9. Ráo Bahádur Harilál L. Thákor was the District Deputy, and Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangadhar was the Huzúr Deputy Assistant during the year.

10. During my district tour, I visited the States of Rádhanpur, Tharád, and Váv and all the Thánas. I visited Deesa on two occasions. On account of his special work at Rádhan-

Tours.

pur, Lieutenant Beale could not perform the usual duty of inspecting all the Police Thánás in the cold weather. Ráo Bahádúr Harikál Thákúr was out in the Districts from the 3rd December 1895 to the 21st April 1896, during which time he made himself very useful.

11. In April 1895, I met Mr. FitzGerald, the Political Agent in Mahi Kántha, for the purpose of hearing the appeals made against the decisions of Mr. Fforde in the dispute between Pálanpur and Dánta in the matter of the co-shared villages of Andharia, Bhankri, Kabirpur, and Nagel. Mr. Fforde's work had been very thorough, and there was nothing to discover in the way of fact. The rivalry of the parties remained ; but it proved that each was really tired of the expense and trouble involved in this long contested case. We were able to arrange an amicable settlement by which Pálanpur got the whole of Andharia and Kabirpur with full jurisdiction, Dánta paying the Gaekwár's Ghasdana on the latter village, while Dánta got the whole of Nagel and Bhankri as sole property. This satisfactory termination of a once bitter dispute has received the commendation of Government.

12. The claims of Pálanpur on the Gadhia villages in the Mahi Kántha have not yet been disposed of, but the way has been cleared through the exertions of Mr. FitzGerald who has, during the last season, effected a separation of the interests of Idar in these villages. This leaves the matter in a more favourable position for a settlement than it was in before, as instead of three parties to be dealt with there will now be only two.

13. PÁLANPUR.

(1).	A First Class State...	...	Salute, 11 guns.
(2).	Area ...	...	3,177 square miles.
(3).	Population ...	...	274,864 according to the last Census.
			Rs. a. p.
(4).	Revenue ..	...	6,30,915 5 0
(5).	Expenditure ...	...	5,83,139 7 11

(6). No event of much political importance occurred in connection with Pálanpur. For His Highness the Dewán, personally, the year was an unfortunate one as he was so frequently thrown into mourning by the death of a relation. It was in this way that the contemplated excursion to Northern India was put off at the eleventh hour, and, after every preparation had, with the approval of Government, been made for a start on an auspicious day. This was the great disappointment of the year for His Highness and his two sons who had been looking forward to this opportunity of seeing a little of the world.

(7). The education of the two sons has progressed fairly under their tutors. The health of the elder, Tale Mahomed, has improved as he grows older. The younger, named Yaver Hussén Khan, shows quickness and intelligence at his lessons. They are both noticeable for their good behaviour and good manners.

(8). His Highness maintained his character for liberality by making a gift of a waiting hall for the Superintendency. He also presented a prize to be shot for at the meeting of the Presidency Rifle Association. His preparations for the entertainment of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were made in a generous spirit and were cordially acknowledged.

(9). The Minister Mr. Dulabji D. Ved lent his assistance most usefully in the matter of the amicable settlement of the Pálanpur-Dánta disputes which have been already alluded to. In other matters, his good sense

and discretion have assisted the disposal of business connected with the State. I have also had to thank Messrs. Girdharlal V. Patwari and Sobhagchand Velji, State Officials, for services as Arbitrators in a disputed succession case in Korda under Vārihi.

(10). The assistance given by the Darbār at the time of the Camp of Exercise was essential, and without it there would have been, at the last moment, a difficulty in carrying out the programme. His Highness took a personal interest in this matter although, at the time, he had family troubles to distract his attention.

(11). An old-standing boundary dispute between Kodram (Pálanpur) and Chansole (Baroda) became much embittered during the last monsoon season, and a collision between the rival parties seemed imminent. This was happily averted by the Boundary Commissioner (the Assistant at Baroda) proceeding to the spot and ordering a survey to be made with a view to an enquiry and a settlement. The two villages formerly belonged to a family of Rájputs who now quarrel among themselves, and in some cases play into the hands of the opposite party which increases the ill-feeling.

(12). Allusion was made last year to a bold dacoity which took place at Dhakka, a village of Pálanpur, and to the fact that the supposed offenders had been traced to Jodhpur Territory. The Jodhpur Darbār behaved very well about it, and the opportunity was given of a fair trial of seven of the accused in the Pálanpur Court when the accused were acquitted for want of evidence. The prosecution was fully justified and will probably have a good effect.

(13). Although belonging to the present year, the importance of the reform justifies allusion being made to the abolition of the old Mahomedan "Siccai" currency and the introduction of the British Indian coinage which took place on the 20th of May 1896.

(14). The number of villages surveyed during the year was 18 against 20 the previous year, though there was an increase by one in the number of surveyors. The total number of villages surveyed up to the end of the year is 193, the correct figure at the end of the last year being 180 and not 178 as inadvertently shown in the last Pálanpur State Report. The survey of 19 more villages is in progress. Last year, the number of such villages was 14. In the expenses of this Department, there was an increase of Rs. 310-15-7 the figures being Rs. 4,609-1-1 against Rs. 4,298-1-6 the previous year. This increase is owing to the higher pay of the present Survey Kámdár and to the entertainment of an additional Surveyor during the year. The total of numbers surveyed during the year is 3,624 against 3,684 last year, but the area taken up by the former number is greater by 7,766 acres and 36 gunthas than that taken up by the latter. The expenses of the survey for each acre was 1 anna and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies against 1 anna and 7 pies in the previous year. The expense per number was Re. 1-0-11 against Re. 0-15-8 in the last year.

(15). The Bighoti system has been introduced in 16 villages against 21 in the former year, thus making 116 as the total of the villages, in which this system has been introduced up to the end of the year under report. The correct number of such villages for the last year is, the Chief Minister points out, 100 instead of 101. In the villages in which the Bighoti system has not been as yet introduced assessment is made either "per plough" or by the "Kaltar" system. One new village was populated during the year under report. The land revenue for Samvat year 1951 of the State Khalsa villages increased by Rs. 10,012-12-11 when compared with that of the Samvat year 1950; there was also a slight increase of Rs. 127-11-8 in the income of the Patta villages, that of the Passaita lands remaining the same for both the years.

(16). During the year under report, the number of pakka wells sunk and built was 15 against 11 the previous year, that of katcha wells being 48 against 51.

(17). About 105 bighas of land have been reclaimed and made cultivable, and several fields saved from the ravages of the Ladbi River about 2 miles from Palanpur.

(18). In Samvat year 1951 corresponding to the year extending from 5th July 1894 to 23rd June 1895, the grand total income from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,30,915-5-0 against Rs. 6,21,890-11-0 last year, or an increase of Rs. 9,024-10-0.

Finances.

(19). The amount of the total expenditure for the Samvat year 1951, excluding the balance due to the State Banker at the close of the previous Samvat year, is Rs. 5,83,139-7-11 against Rs. 6,82,576-0-7 in the preceding Samvat year, showing a decrease of Rs. 99,436-8-8. The expenditure was thus within the income of the year making a saving of Rs. 47,775-13-1 which sum was paid to the Banker of the State in part payment of the debt of Rs. 78,970-5-4 shown in the last year's report. A sum of Rs. 31,194-8-3 is therefore still due to the Banker.

(20). The cultivator is not likely to be put to any loss on account of the change from the Siccai to the British coinage mentioned in paragraph (13), inasmuch as the sale-proceeds of his produce will be in the British currency. This subject has been reported on in this office letter No. 1646, dated the 25th May 1896.

(21). There was a slight change in the strength of the Police Force of the State. The number of regular Foot Police was 440 against 441, that of Mounted Police 162 against 159 last year, and the number of Village Police continues the same.

Police.

(22). The numbers of the force remaining at Head-quarters are drilled every day, but there is no provision for any drill instructor in the talukás.

(23). It is a question whether the system of giving free lands to the Village Police in consideration of the services rendered by them works efficiently in the Palanpur State. In the Thána Circles of this Superintendency measures are being taken to introduce the system of paying the village Chokiáts in cash instead of giving them lands on service tenure. Rs. 20 per year, as the average income of a village policeman as calculated in paragraph 66 of the Palanpur State Report cannot be considered as a sufficient remuneration for the responsible work expected from a Chokiát. It behoves the State to see to this important matter of police detail.

(24). The question of higher pay than Rs. 15 a month to some of the fouzdarás (chief constables) is also one requiring attention.

(25). The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested was 48·3 against 44·06, and that of the accused persons convicted to those sent for trial was 62·4 against 61·7 last year.

(26). The expenditure of the Police Department for Samvat 1951 was Rs. 85,106-0-1 against Rs. 87,470-10-8 in the Samvat 1950, shewing a decrease of Rs. 2,364-10-7 which it is explained is owing to salaries of the members of this department being paid according to the English months, while the accounts thereof are entered according to the native Samvat year.

(27). There was a decrease by 302 in the total number of civil cases decided in the year 1895-96, as compared with the number of cases decided in the previous year. It is very desirable that the number of cases in balance should be reduced. The civil appellate courts and the criminal appellate as well as original

Judicial Department.

courts worked satisfactorily in the year under report, leaving a very small number of cases in balance at the end of the year.

(28). The inquiry in the case of the Dhakka dacoity has been mentioned above. The seven accused who were alleged to have been concerned in the dacoity were surrendered to the Pálanpur State for trial on the 30th August 1895, and were acquitted after a fair trial.

(29). The new Limitation Act has not yet been introduced as the State subjects again applied to the Darbár to grant a further time for its enforcement. It is proposed to be enforced from the 12th July 1896.

(30). The Small Causes Court established two years ago is reported to be popular, it having disposed of 631 cases during the year under report, leaving a balance of 58.

(31). From what I see of the work done at the Goodfellow Hospital at Pálanpur, I feel sure that it is a most useful institution, not only to the subjects of the State but to many poor patients from adjacent Maháls of Baroda. The Medical Officer in charge Mr. Patwardan has not only the favour of the Darbár, but he has gradually won the confidence of the people, who recognise the care and attention which is bestowed upon them.

(32). The Matron Mrs. Alicia Benjamin is reported to have been doing her work satisfactorily. She attended to 23 cases of midwifery during the year against 11 in the previous year. She also treated 201 cases of uterine diseases. The number of patients treated in the Hospital during the year was 19,006 against 16,115 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,891 patients. There was also an increase in the number of in-door patients, the figures being 312 against 215 last year. These figures show that the medical relief is well appreciated by the people.

(33). Rupees 10,042-9-11 were expended in purchasing medicines in Samvat year 1951 against Rs. 6,257 in Samvat 1950.

(34). The Hospital Assistant in charge of the travelling Dispensary is reported to have worked satisfactorily as also Hospital Assistant Dinker Rao.

(35). There was a decrease in the expenditure under this head in the Samvat year 1951 when compared with that in the previous year, the figures being Rs. 25,320-13-9 against Rs. 27,246-4-9 on Darbár buildings and Rs. 17,748-4-6 against Rs. 63,331-6-0 on public buildings. Out of this sum of Rs. 17,748-4-9, Rs. 4,801-2-6 were spent towards new buildings. No building of any importance seems to have been constructed during the Samvat year 1951.

(36). Police Lines for the foot as well as the mounted branch are a necessity, and it is hoped that the work will be taken up as early as possible.

(37). A better Post Office was much required in Pálanpur, and I am glad to report that the Darbár have undertaken to provide a building for New Post and Telegraph Offices, at a cost of about Rs. 5,000, for which Rs. 15 a month rent will be charged. A site for it inside the town, close to the Delhi gate, has been cleared for the purpose.

(38). During the year under review, the building of the Waiting Hall in the Superintendency compound, which has been already alluded to, has been commenced, and is progressing satisfactorily, but it has to be noted that the expenditure on its account has not been included in the figures shown in paragraph 35 above, which appertain to the Samvat years 1950 and 1951.

(39). The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 6,212-11-0 against Rs. 7,305-5-8 the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 1,093-10-8. This expense is partly defrayed from the income of the octroi duty, the receipts on which account amounted to Rs. 2,532-14-6 against Rs. 2,722-0-2 in Samvat 1950. The rest of the municipal expenditure is met from the revenues of the State.

(40). The roads around Pálanpur are composed of sand. Metal is expensive as it has to be brought some distance by rail. During the year, the road from the Miran Gate to the Superintendent's Bungalow was metalled, and now the one leading from the bungalow to the railway station remains to be completed. A metalled road from the railway station to the town already exists.

Roads.
(41). There are no special arrangements in connection with this important subject. The water for drinking is drawn from wells. The water is generally good, but there is no system of periodically clearing the wells or keeping them clean.

Water-supply.
(42). There is no system of drainage, nor would any system be possible at present. What is required is a better arrangement for surface cleanliness, the removal of filth and town sweepings and the prevention of water collecting at the road sides. The great portion of the towns people are Jains who are notoriously dirty and careless on this subject. The sanitary arrangements of the town are not yet adequate.

Drainage.
(43). The total rainfall during the year was 18 inches and 94 cents against 33 inches and 81 cents, the average of the preceding five years. In the early part of the monsoon the rainfall was normal, but in the succeeding months it was insignificant. The rabi crops therefore suffered much.

Weather.
(44). The general health of the public was not so good as it might be. There were 780 cases of cholera of which 474 turned out fatal. There were 600 cases of small-pox. The prevailing diseases are malarial fevers, affections of the respiratory system and diseases of the eye and skin.

(45). Among the cattle the same diseases as those mentioned in paragraph 183 of last year's report were rife. Out of 8,702 animals attacked 4,034 died.

(46). The High School passed one student at the Matriculation Examination out of 7 sent up. Four candidates were also sent up for the University School Final Examination, of whom one passed. These results are not good, nevertheless the remarks made by the Educational Inspector at his examination indicate a good general proficiency. All the boys who went up from the Vernacular School for the 3rd Grade Public Service Examination passed, which is highly creditable.

(47). The girls' school is not thriving, owing as far as I can see, to the mistress not being popular. Although the number on the rolls is large enough the actual attendance is small. One indigenous school has been closed. Some of the pupils have joined other schools and some have not. Hence a deficit in the total number of scholars.

Forests.
(48). The small Forest Department is said to be doing some good. I have not had an opportunity of testing the operations.

(49). The Pálanpur Darbár have two Arab stallions "Poona Walo and Leher Dariao" and two country-bred stallions "Manbhavan" and the "Marwari". They have respectively covered 3, 11, 4 and 23 mares during the year under report.

Horse Breeding.
(50). The receipts on account of the levy of custom dues has amounted to Rs. 86,948-2-11 against Rs. 69,473-2-1 the previous year. The increase of Rs. 17,475-0-10 is owing to the larger exportation of rape-seeds, ghee, &c. The expenditure on account of establishment, &c., was Rs. 9,567-12-8 against 9,031-9-2 the previous year.

Customs.
(51). As remarked in paragraph 45 (Pálanpur) of the last year's report, the Pálanpur-Deesa Railway is a very well paying concern. The total receipts of the Darbár during the calendar year 1895 being Rs. 11,332-15-8, against Rs. 11,364-6-6 as their

Railways.

share of net profits. The interest per cent. per annum on the invested amount was Rs. 6-2-0 as against that of Rs. 6-2-3 per cent. per annum the previous year.

(52). The number of children vaccinated during the year under report
 Vaccination. was 9,110 against 8,134 the previous year, showing an increase of 976. The cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 1,858-10-9 against Rs. 1,855-9-3 the previous year. As mentioned in paragraph 44 above, there were 600 cases of small-pox, out of which 200 proved fatal.

(53). Out of the three libraries (as they are called) only the one at
 Libraries. Pálanpur is worthy of mention. No additional books appear to have been purchased for this library during the year. Three English dailies besides Vernacular newspapers are taken in, and the public appear to appreciate newspaper reading perhaps on account of the business and monetary notices given. The small library at Deesa is reported to have improved and had an additional stock of books during the year under review.

(54). The Ráj Bhakta Printing Press has been working satisfactorily
 Printing Press. under the joint patronage of the Darbár and the Agency. No periodical of any sort is published in Pálanpur.

14. RA'DHANPUR.

- (1). A First Class State.
- (2). Area, 1,150 square miles.
- (3). Population, 98,007.
- (4). Revenue, Rs. 6,17,506-0-11.
- (5). Expenditure, Rs. 6,15,740-6-1.

(6). An important change took place in this State during the year. At the beginning of 1895, His Highness Bismillah Khanji, who had long been a sufferer, was in a feeble state. A change of air was tried to Mahábleswar and Poona, in May and June, but with no good effect. After the return to Rádhanpur, the invalid's condition grew rapidly worse. Changes of medical treatment were made, that of Surgeon-Major Nariman, of Surat, seeming to give most satisfaction. The Naváb bore his afflictions with great patience. He gradually sank and died, worn out by disease, on the 19th December 1895.

(7.) The events which preceded the death of the Naváb need not be repeated here in detail. It is sufficient to say that when it was realised that the end was near, and that, in a short time, there would be a minority in which the Paramount Power would take an interest, an attempt was made to provide locally for the Government of the State after the death of the Naváb. In consequence of the infirmity of the nominal ruler, the Ráni Rehvorji, had gradually become the most important personage in the State. A party was formed under allegiance to her and the Diván Mr. Bawa Miya, having been induced to resign, preparations were made for forming a Council to which the control of the State should be bequeathed by the dying Naváb. On hearing of the resignation of the Diván I visited Rádhanpur, and had two interviews with the Naváb in the course of which he asked me to help him to choose a new Diván, but did not mention that he wished to make a Will or have a Council.

(8). A Pársi gentleman from Junágadh having been summoned by the Party to take the place of Diván, the Will was signed on the 12th December, and, on the 19th, the Naváb died. In view of what had happened, and in order to protect State property, temporary charge of the State was, with the approval of Government, assumed by the Superintendency, my Assistant, Lieutenant Beale, being deputed to Rádhanpur to supervise the conduct of current duties by the Heads of Departments, pending the decision of the Government of India on the report submitted.

(9). The Government of India, having been pleased to recognise the succession of the eldest minor son, Mahomed Sher Khan, aged 10 years, the young Naváb was, on the 30th January 1896, placed by me on the Masnad, with the usual honors, including the present of a "Khillut" from Government, while the Naváb in his turn offered a Nazár. On the 24th March 1896, the orders of Government were received setting aside the Will, and directing that an administration should be formed during the minority, and on the 17th April, Major M. T. Lyde took charge of the duty of Administrator from Lieutenant W. Beale, at Rádhanpur.

(10). The change was effected without any show of feeling by the people, although an attempt was made to collect signatures in favour of the Council. The Ráni made a petition to Government, and the Council subsequently did the same, with the exception of the Pársi Gentleman who, after a few weeks' experience of Rádhanpur, was convinced that an Administrator was required. At his earnest and repeated request, he was allowed to return to his duty at Junágad.

(11). One of the chief duties which Lieutenant Beale had to perform was the controlling of the mourning expenses which are always heavy in a Mahomedan State, and which on this occasion, threatened to be exorbitant. Large crowds assembled on certain days to consume the food given in charity. Lieutenant Beale secured and placed under seal, all the State property he could find including Rs. 93,000, which were in the course of being removed from the Bank of Bombay. It is rumoured that some treasure is still hidden in the precincts of the late Naváb's dwelling-place.

(12). I visited Rádhanpur twice during the year. On the second occasion, Mr. Reid, the Commissioner, Northern Division, spent two days there and took the opportunity of having an interview with the Ráni, and explaining the object of Government and its officers in taking the action which had been the subject of her complaint.

(13). The late Naváb had been popular, but latterly he had kept much in retirement, and his rule, and the respect due to it, had suffered in consequence. It naturally happened that, at the close of the late regime, the machinery of State became somewhat unhinged. The irregularities which were found to exist will be repaired by the Administrator, Major Lyde, although he has little time to spare, has furnished some interesting notes on the state of things as he has found them. These are attached to this report.

(14). A competent Mahomedan tutor was engaged for the young Naváb and his brother, and since the beginning of the present official year, the Naváb has joined the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. He has good health and ought to turn out well. The younger boy is somewhat delicate.

(15). I had interviews with all the relations of the late Naváb. The only one who occupied any official position was a nephew, named Hamad Khán (the son of the sister of the Naváb who was married to a former Naváb of Junágad), and he performed the duty of hearing appeals. A brother named Fatehjang Khanji has a claim to be allowed jurisdiction over his Jágir. This claim, which has been alluded to in former annual reports, will now be attended to and settled one way or the other.

(16). An attempt which was found to have been made under the late regime, to have an "Alienation Department" without rules or principles was causing some discontent. This has been stopped and nothing of the sort will be undertaken for the present.

(17). The work of the survey was continued during the year under report, and 15 villages were surveyed during the Revenue Survey. year, comprising an area of 76,273 acres. The number of villages surveyed during the year before last was also 15. The total number of villages surveyed up to the close of the year 1895-96 was 94, comprising an area of 263,811 acres.

(18). During the year the Bighoti system has been introduced into Revenue Department. 7 villages, as against 1 of last year, making a total of 91 villages now under this system. The remarks of Major Lyde tend to show that there are reasons for thinking that a fixed Bighoti is not suited for this State. He will be in a better position to give an opinion next year. In the remaining villages the revenue assessment is made according to the Bhág-Batai system.

(19). The receipts on account of land revenue in 1894-95 were stated to be Rs. 637,667-14-9, while in the year under report, the figure is given at Rs. 4,35,343-13-8. The difference is about 2 lákhs. No explanation has been given. It is probable that last year's figure was an exaggeration.

(20). 2,204 acres of cultivable waste land have been brought under cultivation during the year, the total area of cultivable land is estimated to be 310,000 acres; 21,793 acres of cultivable land still remain uncultivated.

(21.) During the year under report three new villages were populated, comprising of 340, 37, and 84 acres respectively.

(22.) The total receipts from all sources during the year were Rs. 6,17,506-0-11 against Rs. 8,26,318-1-8, or a decrease of Rs. 2,08,812-0-9. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,15,740-6-1, against Rs. 7,13,420-1-9 or a decrease of Rs. 97,679-11-8. The expenditure was less than the receipts by Rs. 1,765-10-10.

Note.—In a return received the figure of receipts was shown at Rs. 6,21,840-7-5 which indicates that there is some uncertainty about the revenue which further knowledge on the part of the Administrator will clear up.

(23). At the close of the year under report, there were 100 sowárs and 137 foot, excluding the "Paltan," which consisted of 61 men. The latter are undrilled and their uniform is shabby. They are armed with Enfield muskets. The members of the Mounted and Foot Police force are also not drilled or dressed properly. The number of Chokiáts, or village Police men, remained the same as last year, viz. 614, some of whom receive pay, in addition to the remuneration given to them by the villagers. The uniform system of paying the village Police in cash is one to be preferred, and the Administrator will no doubt see that it is introduced in as many villages as possible.

Note.—The figures of expenditure on account of Police, &c., given by the Administrator do not agree with figures previously given as per return, Appendix III.

(24). The constitution of the Criminal Courts remained the same as last year. The number of cases reported during the year was 589 against 523 the preceding year or an increase of 66. Out of 1,042 persons sent up for trial as against 1,055 the previous year, 517 were convicted, 182 discharged, 291 acquitted, 1 died, and 51 remained under trial at the end of the year.

(25). The number of cases in balance at the close of the year 1894-95 was 162, and the number filed during the year was 800, making a total of 962 against 1,075 the previous year. Out of these 853 were disposed of during the year against 913 the previous year, leaving a balance of 109 against 162. Though the number of suits in balance at the close of the year 1895-96 was smaller than the balance at the close of the year 1894-95, yet the work done by the Civil Courts in the former year was less than that done in the latter. Out of these 853 suits, 122 were decided *ex-parte*, 280 admitted or compromised, and 72 struck off the file. The number of suits actually disposed of after hearing was 379. The value of suits filed was Rs. 46,284-13-4.

(26). When I visited the hospital at Rádhanpur in November last, I found the building in want of repairs. The supply of medicines was sufficient. There is a dispensary at Sami also, and there is a travelling Medical Subordinate at Mujpur.

(27). The number of patients treated during the year was 9,145 against 10,351 and the average daily attendance was 159.43 against 160.59 the previous year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 7,753-9-8 against Rs. 7,108-14-3 the preceding year.

(28). The amount expended on Public Works and buildings, which were in progress but have now been completed, was Rs. 79,484-9-11. Out of this sum Rs. 4,625-5-7 were spent during the year under report in repairs to the Scott Canal, Hospital additions, Dharamsála, &c.

(29). During the year under report the building of the tomb of a former Naváb of Rádhanpur named His Highness Joravarkhanji was commenced and Rs. 2,875-7-9 were spent on it.

(30). The principal streets in the town are narrow but they were kept fairly clean. The town generally is dirty. Some improvement is necessary in this direction.

(31). The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,748-15-11 while the receipts were Rs. 1,782. This department is supported by the Darbár who make good the deficit.

(32). The total rainfall registered during the year was 12 inches and 43 cents against 36.66 during the previous year.

(33). I visited the Jail in November. Although His Highness was seriously ill and in consequence some disorder prevailed, I found the state of the jail good. It is sufficient for its purpose and appeared to me to be the best thing in Rádhanpur.

(34). There are four schools in the town of Rádhanpur, viz., 1 Anglo-Vernacular, 1 Gujaráthi, 1 Urdu and 1 Girls' school. There are besides 17 Gujaráthi schools in the state including the one newly opened during the year at Baspa.

(35). The total number of boys in the schools has risen from 1,038 to 1,182, while the number of girls from 77 to 83 showing an increase of 44 and 6 respectively over the last year.

(36). The total expense on account of education for the year under report was Rs. 7,946-0-8 as against Rs. 7,843-8-5.

(37). During my halt at Rádhanpur in November last, I visited the vernacular school at a prize-giving and was generally pleased with all that I saw there.

(38). During the year under report the receipts on account of customs amounted to Rs. 1,31,088-9-0 against Rs. 1,21,232-12-1 or an increase of Rs. 9,855-12-11 over the preceding year. The increase in the revenue under this head is due to the abolition of import duty on food grains and all food stuffs, oil &c.

(39). There is no natural forest in this state.

(40). The principal articles of manufacture are cotton and woollen cloth, gold and silver embroidery, copper and brass vessels, fire works and saltpetre. The last is manufactured at Sami.

(41). The chief articles of export are cotton sarsav, castor-oil seeds, wool, hides, skins and bones and of import cotton and woollen cloth, sugar-candy and rice.

(42). There is a ginning factory at Sami which owing to its not being properly worked does not pay.

- (43). As there is no railway connection with Rádhanpur the trade
 Railway. gets no chance of development.
- (44). There is a library maintained entirely by the State. There is a
 Library. good number of English and Gujaráthi Books
 besides certain newspapers. The people do not
 as yet appreciate the library.
- (45). In the printing press set up in Rádhanpur the year before last,
 Printing Press. a bi-monthly official Gazette called "the Ahkame
 Rayasate Rádhanpur" is published which con-
 tains notifications and appointments concerning the state.
- (46). The Appendix R. shows the sources from which the bulk of the
 Revenue is derived and the chief items of expenditure :—

APPENDIX R.

*Statement showing receipts and disbursements of the Rádhanpur State,
 for Samvat 1951 as furnished by the Administrator.*

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	4,35,343 13 8	1	Private expense of His Highness the Niwab and His Kunvars	1,09,219 15 9
2	Customs	1,31,0~8 9 0	2	Civil expenses	71,571 2 3
3	Abkári (including Salt, &c.) ...	26,863 3 4	3	Sirdandi and Police	67,480 9 10
4	Judicial	13,453 4 1	4	Stable expenses... ..	32,636 13 7
5	Municipal	1,847 0 0	5	Charity, &c.	37,609 14 2
6	Jamábandi	1,571 1 4	6	Expenses of Journey of His Highness.	7,208 15 2
7	School fees	396 10 3	7	Education	7,946 0 8
8	Miscellaneous	11,276 13 9	8	Vaccination	1,189 0 1
			9	Hospital	6,691 14 9
			10	Public Works	62,156 0 10
			11	Jail and Lock-ups	1,586 14 0
			12	Revenue Survey	3,288 12 2
			13	Municipal	5,748 15 11
			14	Library	315 6 0
			15	Forest	6,422 1 11
			16	Customs... ..	5,130 14 9
			17	Judicial... ..	5,868 12 10
			18	Nadari	48,474 15 10
			19	Marriage ceremony expenses ...	439 9 0
9	Pasaita and Inámi	1,22,904 9 9	20	Miscellaneous	35,109 2 8
					6,06,096 0 2
			21	Pasaita and Inami	1,22,904 9 9
	Total ...	7,44,745 1 2		Total ...	7,29,000 9 11

THARA'D.

- (1). A Third Class State.
- (2). Area 940 (this figure represents the area of the whole taluka).
- (3). Population 24,772 according to last census.
- (4). Revenue, Rs. 54,678-0-11.
- (5). Expenditure Rs. 52,287-15-1.
- (6). In April 1895, Wághela Abhesingji, the Thákor of Tharád, was married to two ladies belonging to families in Káthiáwád, viz., to Jadejibai of Ganod under Gondal, and to Jhalibai of Khejadia under Vánkáner. His family consisted at the time of a step-mother, of a daughter by a wife who is alive, and two sons by another wife who is dead. With all the members of his family he is on affectionate terms. The promising young Kunvar Dolatsing is, I am sorry to say, still in delicate health. Nevertheless, he attends the Rájkumár College regularly. The youngest boy, Raysing, receives a little education at the local school.
- (7). It was mentioned last year that the Kárbhári of Tharád was Mr. Ragunathrao Pandit, a man recommended by Colonel Salmon, and that he could not make any reforms because the Thákor did not give him power. During the year the feeling between master and servant became strained, and

since the close of the year, the Thákor having expressed a wish to change his Kárbhári, Mr. Pandit has left Tharád, and joined the Radhanpur administration. During the time he was in Tharád he performed his clerical and judicial work well. He bears an excellent character.

(8). The Thákor does not himself know how his finances stand, and he puts faith in certain local men who try and find him money when he wants it. He spends a good deal in litigation and has generally an agent engaged in some scheme in Bombay. His affairs will not prosper until they are in the hands of an enlightened man who has power to regulate the expenditure. For the present he has, as an experimental measure, employed his Thándar Mr. Keshavlal Jhumchand as his Kárbhári.

(9). During the year the Thákor made an attempt to get rid of some of his stud at Deesa, but the sale was not a success, and the matter has been dropped. Attempts at economizing have been, so far, half-hearted.

(10). I stayed four days at Tharád in February and inspected the Thána School, Dispensary, &c. I found that the building for the girl's school was in course of construction. The examination of the school and the exhibition of gymnastics was satisfactory.

(11). Allusion was made, last year, to the dispute which has long been going on between the Thákor and the Mahajans of Tharád about an extensive grazing ground, called the "Jangad Bir." The case had been before Government on the claim made by the Mahajans that they are the actual owners of this land having received it by grant in old times; Government had referred them to a Civil Court to prove their claim. As the Mahajans represent the Hindu community they receive sympathy and even help from the outside. I had caused a survey to be made of the land with a view to a compromise if possible. I found both the Thákor and the Mahajans (though cautious) not unwilling to come to terms. Finally, after some protracted sittings, an amicable arrangement was made by which the Mahajans get 290 Baotas of land (about 700 acres) with permission to establish a village thereon, while the Thákor reserves the right to have a village on his portion of the "Bir." The behaviour of the Thákor in this matter was commendable, because the suit if allowed to proceed, would have put each side to great expense, and it is doubtful, whether the Mahajans would ever have been able to prove more than the right to graze cattle in this Bir, although they might have been able to prevent the Thákor from cultivating any portion of it himself. It may be said that both sides have benefitted by the arrangement made.

(12). A portion of one side of the Bir now remains in dispute with the Thákor's kinsman Waghela Wakhtsing of Bhordu, who owns the adjacent village of Budanpur. I have appointed a Pancháyat to settle this boundary. The Thákor is on bad terms with Wakhtsing, and is engaged in litigation with a view to recover some of the five villages Powána, Lunál, &c., which were given by a former Thákor to Wakhtsing's branch of the family as Gíras. This case has been fully reported on to Government.

(13). Revenue survey has not as yet been introduced in this State. The revenue assessment is made according to the kaltar system or the estimation of crops. Nothing has yet been done about introducing the Vighoti system into this State.

(14). The revenue from all sources amounted during the year under report to *Rs. 54,678-0-11. Deducting therefrom Rs. 52,287-15-1 the total expenditure under all the heads there remains a balance of Rs. 2,390-1-10. At the end of the preceding year there was a deficit of Rs. 277-13-0.

(15). A Thándar nominated by the Thákor, but working entirely under the orders of the Political Superintendent, exercises jurisdiction over 110 of the villages called the "Jamniya villages." These villages pay Jáma to the Thákor. The Thákor contributes towards the pay of the Thándar. A Chief Constable of the Palanpur Imperial Police looks after the Police duties in connection with

*The figures are taken from the statement submitted by the Thákor

these villages. The Thákor exercises jurisdiction over 48 villages which are called his Khálsa villages, and the Police arrangement in these villages is entirely in the hands of the Thákor. The Police Pátels and Chokiats in these villages are not paid in cash. They are allowed to enjoy certain pieces of land free of rent in return for the Police duties they perform. The strength of the regular Police employed by the Thákor remained the same as in the last year, namely, 40 foot and 15 mounted, the cost on their account amounted to Rs. 4,800 during the year under review against an equal amount the previous year. The strength of the village Police amounted to 315.

(16). The number of offences reported to the Police during the year under report was 104 against 87 the previous year, or an increase of 17. The number of persons arrested was 118 against 103 last year, shewing an increase of 15. The number of persons sent for trial was 117 against 97 the previous year. Of these, 53 were convicted and 64 were discharged. The percentage convicted of accused arrested was 45 against 69 last year; whereas the percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial was 45 against 73 the previous year.

(17). The percentage of the value of property recovered to property stolen was 29 against 18 the preceding year.

(18). In the Tharád State the annual fairs were held at Janta, Lunal and Asodar, and they passed off quietly.

(19). The number of offences reported during the year was 180 against 133 the previous year, or an increase of 47. The Criminal Justice. number of persons dealt with was 151 against 168 the last year. Of the number of persons brought up 70 were discharged without trial, 12 acquitted and 69 convicted.

(20). The number of civil suits remaining on the file at the close of the year 1894-95 was 29 and 77 suits were filed during Civil Justice. the year, making a total of 106, of which 90 were disposed of against 126 the previous year, leaving a balance of 16 at the close of the year.

(21). The number of patients treated during the year was 1,065 against 1,057 the previous year and the average daily attendance was 23.4 against 22.3. Medical.

(22). The cost of maintaining the dispensary was Rs. 650 against Rs. 610 in the previous year.

(23). During my stay at Tharád I visited the dispensary and found that some repairs had been executed in the building. The supply of medicines appeared to be sufficient. The hospital assistant is a very sharp man and is doing good work according to the standard of his efficiency.

(24). The building for the girls' school is in progress, and out of the sum of Rs. 500 entered in the last year's budget for this Public works. purpose Rs. 154-6-6 have been spent on it up to the close of the year. Some necessary repairs were also made to the dispensary, school-house, &c.

(25). There is a so-called jail at Tharád and one lock-up at Morwáda. Jail. The number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year 1894-95 was 7 and 12 prisoners were admitted into the jail during the year under report. The number remaining at the end of the year was 12.

(26). The diet charges per head per diem were Re. 0-1-6. The total cost on account of maintenance as well as that of clothing amounted to Rs. 200.

(27). The State annually pays Rs. 90-8-0 on account of the maintenance of a lunatic of the State kept in the Ahmedabad Asylum and Rs. 300 annually on account of the maintenance charges of *3 prisoners at the Andaman settlements.

(28). During my last tour I visited the school at Tharád and found that it was progressing satisfactorily. The master takes pains with the boys and is a man of varied accomplishments. Education.

* One of these died in August last.

(29). The total number of pupils on the rolls was 130 against 143 last year which shows a falling off, and the average daily attendance was 80 against 97 last year.

(30). The total number of girls was 17 against 16 last year, and the average daily attendance was 13·4 against 11·2 the previous year.

(31). The total expenditure on account of education was Rs. 971-5-11 exclusive of the cost of repairs to the building and the cost of prizes awarded to the boys which amounted to about Rs. 200.

(32). The younger Kunwar Raysingji has recently been put to school at Tharad.

(33). The total rainfall during the year under report was inches 7·35. On account of scanty rain the crops suffered much. Grass also was not abundant and the trade did not flourish.

(34). The total receipts on account of customs dues during the year amounted to Rs. 8,160-9-6 against Rs. 8,980-7-0, which shows a decrease of Rs. 819-13-6.

Customs.

(35). The sources of revenue and the chief items of expenditure are given in the Appendix T :—

APPENDIX T.

The following is the statement as furnished by the Thakor of Tharad showing income and expenditure of the State from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896 :—

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Disbursements.	Amount
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	Income accrued from land (Vaje in kind) cash and Jama ...	33,290 14 0	1	Private expenditure of Thakor Sahib.	7,998 10 10
2	Custom duties ...	5,160 9 6	2	Expenditure for the Zenana	1,273 0 0
3	Opium duties ..	8,323 7 0	3	Expenditure of Kumar Dolatsingji together with College fee at Rajkot ...	1,942 9 6
4	Fine and Court-fees ..	1,625 7 0	4	Expenses of Kumar Raisingji	420 0 0
5	Income of Nazrana, Ijara, &c. ...	3,272 11 5	5	Expenses for the feeding and saddlery of the State horses ...	3,930 1 3
	Total ...	54,678 0 11	6	Expenses incurred after the death of the late Thakor Sahib and Zahid.	150 11 4
6	Patta and maintenance ...	15,000 0 0	7	Cost of grass for the horses and cattle ...	1,335 11 1
			8	Guest expenses ...	822 12 7
			9	Buildings and Repairs	2,115 2 9
			10	Charity ...	1,351 6 7
			11	Frontier Preventive Establishment.	2,017 7 9
			12	Pay of Thandars and Karkuns	2,235 7 1
			13	Expenses on the marriage of the Thakor Sahib ...	5,334 14 0
			14	Expenses on account of Institutions of public utility ...	2,008 11 0
			15	Public Works ...	1,402 5 1
			16	Payment of the State establishment inclusive of Public Force ...	13,326 14 0
			17	Prisoners' feeding and clothing expenses and contribution ...	452 8 6
			18	Songsters ...	201 4 0
			19	Presents to Bhat, &c. ...	206 0 0
			20	Office Contingent ...	397 3 3
			21	State litigation and Miscellaneous ...	3,624 14 5
				Total ...	52,287 15 1
			22	Expenses of Patta and Maintenance.	15,000 0 0
	Total ...	69,678 0 11		Total	67,287 15 1

(36). The debt of the State is said to be the same as before, *viz.*, Rs. 38,000. The accounts of the Potdar will have to be examined carefully before a confident statement on this subject can be made.

16. — VAV.

- (1). A Fourth Class State.
- (2). Area, 380 square miles. (This figure represents the area of the whole taluka).
- (3). Population, 13,399 according to last census.
- (4). Revenue, Rs. 29,231-12-6.
- (5). Expenditure, Rs. 30,695-2-1.

(6). It has been mentioned that Rána Chandansingji succeeded to the Gádi of this small State by the choice of the widows of the former Rána, made with the approval of Government, and that he is on bad terms with the members of the family which he brought with him to Váv (*viz.*, two widows and a grown up son) and that he has fixed all his affection on his little son Harising, born of a third marriage after he became Rána. The feeling between the Rána and his son Gambhirsing remains the same, but fewer complaints have reached me during the latter part of the past year.

(7). I spent several days in Váv in February, and went round the town with the father and son and saw some sites for the house which is to be built for Gambhirsing. The two could not in the least agree about a new site, so the best plan will be to allow the old house now occupied by Gambhirsing to be pulled down and the new one to be built on its site. It has been arranged to save Rs. 1,000 for three years to find the funds for this building. For the instalment owing for the past year, the Rána has agreed to set apart the salt compensation money which is due to him.

(8). Last year, Rs. 2,000 were paid to the Potdár whose debt has been reduced from Rs. 75,105-14-9 to Rs. 73,105-14-9, and Rs. 1,164 were paid towards the liquidation of the miscellaneous debt of Rs. 9,902-4-9. It had been arranged to pay Rs. 2,000, but owing to the year being such a bad one, this could not be managed. The budget expenditure which had been fixed on an anticipated income of Rs. 27,367 had to be reduced when the amount realized was found to be only Rs. 20,236.

(9). In the course of the year, a new debt was unavoidably incurred on account of the marriage of Tajuba, the daughter (the only issue) of the late Rána. The present Rána bound himself in writing to find the expense of this marriage when the time should come. The arrangements for the marriage in Márwár were fixed for the past year, and, so, the money had to be raised somehow. It was arranged that the money should be borrowed and a sum of Rs. 1,000 be entered in the budget for four years and Rs. 500 for one year.

(10). During my visit, the Rána expressed a desire to have the account of the Potdár examined with a view to reducing it as far as possible, and after that to settle the debt by making over to the Potdár, for a period to be fixed, villages producing from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4,000 a year. With a view to carry out this idea, a Committee was appointed by me to scrutinize the account, but since then an amicable arrangement has been come to in my presence by which the total debt is reduced to Rs. 55,000, including everything in the way of principal and interest, and an annual payment is to be made to the Potdár for 15 years, *viz.*, Rs. 3,000 a year for 5 years, and Rs. 4,000 for 10 years. To make this payment, the revenue of certain villages will be set apart. This arrangement was made through the exertion of the Kárbhári Mr. Dharamchand Chelji.

(11). The state of things at Váv has improved during the last two years, and there is no reason why the present embarrassment should not be relieved if the Rána adheres to the present arrangement of having a budget and keeping the money in a treasury under the charge of the Kárbhári. The adherence to the budget items has not been perfect, but considering the novelty of this form of restraint on the Rána's inclinations the result has been encouraging. In the ordinary course of nature, six good villages which have been alienated to the relations of the late Rána, will in a few years, come back to the State and refresh its finances. The mother of the late Rána, an old lady of nearly eighty years, has two villages, and the two widows have four villages between them, besides allowances. The six villages are probably worth from five to six thousand rupees a year. The future state of things is, therefore, hopeful, if the Rána will keep within certain bounds.

(12). I am sorry that the dispute between the Rána and the Rájputs of Chanderva and Váv, about the rate at which Police cess is to be levied, has not yet been settled. I am trying to arrange it amicably as it is really not a matter for a civil suit.

(13). The Kárbhári, Mr. Dharamchand Chelji, does his best to please in an unenviable situation. He has no money for the improvements which he sees are necessary. He has to act as a buffer between the Rána and Gambhirsing, and to satisfy the former while seeming to control him. I think he manages as well as can be expected. During the year, he has tried to improve the town by lighting and cleaning it.

(14). The school at Váv is well attended. The Rána's young son learns Gujaráthi there. The dispensary has been supplied with some medicines; but there is still a want of a competent Hospital Assistant.

(15). The strength of the Police entertained by the Rána for the protection of his Khálsa villages was 12 mounted and 29 foot, being the same as in the previous year

Police.

(16). The expenditure on account of the Police during the year was Rs. 2,960 against Rs. 5,412 the previous year. The Kárbhári reports that the latter figure was incorrect.

(17). The number of offences reported during the year was 35 against 30 last year, and the number of persons arrested was 40 against 29 last year. Of these 28 were sent for trial, of whom 26 were convicted and 2 acquitted or discharged, the percentage of convictions of accused arrested and sent for trial being respectively 65 and 92·8 against 44 and 44 last year.

(18). The number of offences reported during the year was 39 against 33 the previous year, or an increase of 6. The number of persons dealt with was 50 against 50 last year. Of the number of persons brought up 19 were discharged without trial, 1 acquitted and 30 convicted.

Criminal Justice.

(19). The number of civil suits filed during the year was 71, and 15 suits remained on the file at the end of the previous year, making a total of 86. Of these, 78 were disposed of against 59 last year and 8 remained in arrears against 15 last year.

Civil Justice.

(20). The school at Váv was found to be in good condition and to be well attended by the sons of Baniyás and townspeople, but the Rájputs do not send their children

Education.

APPENDIX W

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Váv State from A'shad Shudh 2nd Samvat 1951 to A'shad Shudh 2nd Samvat 1952 (corresponding with 4th July 1894 to 22nd June 1895) as furnished by the Rána.

No.	Receipts.	No.	Disbursements.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	1	Contribution towards the Thána Fund
2	Narva Váje or cash		618 11 11
3	Custom dues	2	Dispensary Expenses ... 3·2 2 0
4	Opium duty		Education do. ... 499 13 3
5	Fines, Commission fee, &c. ...		Vaccination do. ... 87 10 9
6	Nazrána	3	Pay of officials ...
7	Jama, &c.	4	Charity ...
8	School-fees	5	Maintenance charges of Kunwar Gambhir-singji, his wife and his mother
9	A'bhári, &c., Revenue	6	Expense on account of cutting grass
10	Police Cess	7	Repairs to buildings
11	Marriage Tax	8	Contingent charges
12	Grazing fees	9	Jail expenses
13	Advance unadjusted	10	Expenses of a Surveyor ...
14	Revenue of Survana village ...	11	Litigation expenses ...
15	Do. of Maisun do.	12	Expenses in connection with Gírás
16	Exchange	13	Guest expenses ...
17	Miscellaneous	14	Exchange ...
		15	Gram and grass for Police Horses
		16	Boarding expenses to the villagers who came to pay Narwa, &c. ...
		17	Expenses of Ranaji ...
		18	Maintenance charges to the mother of the late Rána and his daughter
		19	Boarding expense to private servants
		20	Jama on Survana village paid to the Jodhpur Darbar
		21	Miscellaneous ...
		22	Paid in part payment of the debt due to the Párekhs
			11,506 0 14
	Amount due to the Párekhs...		
	1,463 5 7		
	30,695 2 1		
		Total	30,695 2 1

THA'NA CIRCLES.

17. The following are the Thána Circles in this Superintendency :—

Names of Thánas.	Area.	Popu-lation.	How constituted.	Popula-tion ac-cording to census.	* REVENUE OF		Tribute, if any to Baroda.	REMARKS.
					1894-95.	1895-96.		
					Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		
Váráhi ...	300	...	The Magisterial and Civil powers in the Thánadár are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thándar has the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate in respect of Criminal work, and with regard to Civil work his powers extend to the hearing of suits to the extent of Rs. 400. (but of 49 villages under Váráhi Thándárate, 10 villages belong to Thákor Umákháñj and are at present under the management of the Political Superintendent. In these, the Japtidár exercises the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate and tries Civil suits to the extent of Rs. 250.	20,960	3,037 15 1	4,781 4 11	Nil.	The area is approximate as no survey has been made
Deodár ...	364½	..	The Magisterial and Civil powers in the Thándárate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thándar has the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate in respect of Criminal work, and with respect to Civil his powers extend to hearing suits to the extent of Rs. 400. There are two Thákors in Deodár who exercise the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate and also try Civil suits to the extent of Rs. 250 in their respective villages.	48,454	5,290 13 8	5,481 4 9	Nil.	
Tharád ...	320½	...	The Magisterial and Civil powers in the Thándárate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thándar has the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate in respect of Criminal work, and with regard to Civil, his powers extend to hearing suits to the extent of Rs. 400.	47,587	4,864 14 7	3,709 6 7	Nil.	
Váv... ..	377	...	Do. do.	32,869	4,610 7 8	4,364 1 1	Nil.	
Santalpur ...	303	...	Do. do.	19,999	1,942 0 7	5,496 12 1	Nil.	
Káukrej ...	810	...	Do. do. about 13 villages are under the jurisdiction of Thána Talukdars. They exercise in their respective villages Civil Jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 250 and also exercise powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate.	52,579	3,353 9 7	5,305 13 10	Nil.	

* The figures shown in this column represent the amount of contributions levied from the local Thákors towards the expenses of the Thána and Dispensary establishment, and such other charges incidental to management by Government.

18. In the course of my tours, I visited all the Thánas and examined the records and the Treasuries. The same thing was done by my District Deputy, but Lieutenant Beale could not make the annual inspection this year as he was detained at Rádhampur. The errors found were pointed out to the Thándárs. One or two of the Thándárs are getting too old, and in the new scheme for raising the pay which is in contemplation, this must be taken into consideration. This scheme has been postponed pending the orders of Government on the proposal for improving the Local Fund by adding to it a fraction of the free Opium Duty which is collected by the Superintendency under the new farming system which was introduced last year. When the fund has been strengthened, the pay of the Thándárs should be raised to a suitable scale and there should be grades permitting of promotion and the establishments should be revised here and there. At the same time, the efficiency of the individual Thándárs will have to be reviewed.

19. I inspected all the Thána Buildings, Schools and Dispensaries. Owing to there having been no system until lately of making annual repairs, the buildings have, in some cases, fallen into a bad state. For this reason, it was necessary to sanction as much as Rs. 1,159 for the repair of roofs at Deodár Thána.

20. The Thána of Santalpur is a, sundried, waterless spot near the Runn of Cutch. Here, a shed for people to rest in when waiting at the Thána, on business, was sanctioned, and Rs. 150 were spent in improving the only well from which drinkable water can be obtained near the Thána. This water is at the best muddy and brackish.

21. In connection with the question of drinking water, a vital one along the Runn border—a good arrangement was made at Morváda, a village, owned half by the Thákor of Tharád, and half by Girásias under the Santalpur Thána. I met the Thákor there, and with him and the other proprietors, it was arranged that a sum of Rs. 1,500 should be spent in improving the tank. Rs. 1,000 of this being contributed by the Thákor. A Committee was appointed to spend the money under the supervision of the Thándár.

22. Arrangements have been made to provide separate accommodation at the Thánas for under-trial prisoners. As yet, they have been confined with the convicts. The period for which prisoners should be detained in the Thána lock-ups having been reduced to one month, it was extended again to two months, owing to the extra number of prisoners in the Pálanpur Superintendency Jail at Head-quarters. This increase was principally caused by the admission of 26 prisoners convicted in connection with the Samao riot.

23. This was a fight between the Thákardás and the Kolis of Samao, under Kánkrej, which took place in June 1895 in the middle of the village, in which some six were killed and twelve wounded. The cause was an intrigue between a Thákarda and a Koli woman, followed by the severe wounding of a Koli. A similar fight occurred once before at this village. The Thákarda who was the prime cause of the affair, was convicted of murder for killing a Koli after the fight was over, but this sentence was changed on appeal to transportation for life in consideration of hot blood. Of the rest of the rioters, 33 were charged under several sections of the Indian Penal Code and 26 were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

24. Until the year 1891, most of the Village Police were paid in kind, and few in cash. Since that year, it has been arranged that Rs. 1-8-0 should be levied per inhabited house, and that the Police Pátils and Chokáts shall be paid in cash. There was some slight opposition to the idea by the people among whom the old practice was preferred, but the reform is gradually being carried out, and last year, it was introduced into nearly 100 villages.

25. The old plan of sending out the pay of the Thána establishments from Head-quarters by a Police Pay Party every month, proving inconvenient, an arrangement has lately been made to increase the amount of balance to be kept at a Thána, and to pay the Thána establishment by an order from Head-quarters. It is intended that the pay of the Police outposts shall also be issued this way as soon as the preliminaries are arranged. The only difficulty is that the income of Thánas is irregular.

26. Deodár, Bhorole, Thára, and Wáráhi (Joravarkhan's estate, at present under attachment) are the petty estates, the proprietors of which exercise powers of 3rd Class Magistrate, and hear civil suits up to Rs. 250.

27. The residuary jurisdiction is exercised by the Superintendency through the Huzúr Deputy Assistant. The daftars in Civil and Criminal cases of these Tálukdars were examined. Uniforms have been given to the Police of Deodár and Thára, and suitable lock-ups have been constructed at these places. As reported last year, the jurisdiction over the village of Deodar itself, had been attached on account of the quarrels of the cousins and share-holders, Sardársingji and Anandsingji, and that a complete separation of lands and houses had been made by arbitration. In consequence of this arrangement, the jurisdiction was restored to the two Tálukdars during the year.

28. During the year under report, fines amounting to Rs. 4,747-1-3 were recovered against Rs. 5,855-11-0 the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,108-9-9.

29. The District and Thána work is under the immediate supervision of the District Deputy Assistant, Mr. Harilál L. Thákor, who did good work in this capacity this year. I handed over to him some boundary work which was in arrears, and some of the Civil cases in the Kánkrej Thána which had accumulated beyond the power of the Thándár to cope with them. He settled in all about 12 boundary cases and disposed of 79 of the Kánkrej Civil suits, besides doing his own office work. He also gave some useful assistance in connection with Radhanpur. This officer is highly intelligent and a quick worker.

30. The dispensaries which are in existence are doing fairly well. I inspected them all and sanctioned some necessary repairs. Sántalpur is the only Thána where there is, as yet, no dispensary. In Colonel Scott's time the Chief of Adeysar in Cutch, who is a relation of the Santalpur Tálukdárs, agreed to contribute towards the cost of a dispensary here which was estimated to cost Rs. 750 a year. The agreement of the Chief and his Bháyads has now been taken, and the old Thána building is being made ready for the dispensary by devoting to the repairs the whole of last year's contributions. The dispensary will be opened as soon as possible.

31. The question of appointing one extra Hospital Assistant to remain at Head-quarters Palanpur and to relieve the others when they take leave from the Thánas is kept in abeyance for the present. In the meantime, an extra contribution on account of this Department is being raised in the Thánas of Sihori, Deodar and Varahi, and, when the fund has been improved, the Hospital Assistants will be graded on better pay, and perhaps an extra one will then be added.

32. The system of Court-fee and Adhesive stamps (specially manufactured for the Palanpur Superintendency), which was introduced from the 3rd January 1895, has been working satisfactorily. There was a balance of Rs. 11,310-8-0 worth of Adhesive and Court-fee stamps on 1st April 1895. Rs. 37,025-0-0 worth of Adhesive and Court-fee stamps were received from the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, during the year under report and stamps worth Rs. 14,388-6-0 were sold at the Palanpur Superintendency Courts leaving a balance of Adhesive and Court-fee stamps worth Rs. 33,947-2-0 at the close of the year under report.

33. No survey of the Thánas has as yet been introduced.

Police.

34. The following table shows the work done by the Police, during the year under report in the several Thánas :—

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of offences in which convictions were obtained.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent to trial.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial.		REMARKS
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	Tharid	84	85	40	33	71	75	70	7	24	27	47	39	56	49	57	49	
2	Váv	102	68	56	38	101	89	101	81	45	14	55	56	55	84	65	84	
3	Deodar	120	93	52	58	147	137	143	137	69	59	43	62	35	57	36	57	
4	Santalpur	73	108	45	26	78	124	76	123	30	61	62	24	57	47	60	47	
5	Varahi...	5	64	43	23	79	83	63	8	14	49	74	36	54	38	68	38	
6	Kankrej	163	172	75	70	166	205	142	205	67	75	46	41	45	15	52	15	
	Total	600	590	311	248	642	713	594	712	249	285	52	42	48	45	52	45	

35. The number of offences reported to the Police in the six Thánas was 590 against 600 the previous year or a decrease of 10. Deodar and Kankrej Tálukas are remarkable for petty crimes on account of their Mevasi population. In the Santalpur Thána there was an unusual number last year *viz.*, 108 against 73.

36. The number of offences in which convictions were obtained was 248 against 311 the previous year.

37. The number of accused persons arrested was 713 against 642 the previous year.

38. The number of accused sent to trial was 712 against 594 last year.

39. In the Deodar Kankrej and Váv Thánas the percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested was better than last year. In the remaining Thánas there was a falling off.

40. The number of accused acquitted was 285 against 249 in the previous year.

41. The figures show that while there were fewer cases reported, there were more persons arrested. This is accounted for by the fact that some of the cases were unusually heavy ones, such as the Samoa riot cases with their 33 accused in all put on their trial.

42. The following statement shows the value of property stolen and recovered :—

No.	Names of Officers.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Kankrej Chief Constable.	5,462 10 3	3,117 13 0	2,978 12 3	2,493 11 9	54	85.04
2	Tharad do. ...	2,612 8 3	5,449 14 0	971 10 0	4,082 3 1	36	74.9
3	Santalpur do. ...	1,767 5 0	3,268 12 3	216 6 6	3,111 10 6	12	95.2
4	Váv do. ...	1,993 9 9	1,672 11 9	1,051 12 3	1,079 4 9	52	64.5
5	Deodar do. ...	2,815 13 0	2,233 15 0	1,225 8 6	1,441 2 7	43	60.4
6	Varahi do. ...	2,505 7 3	1,686 11 4	523 10 3	920 13 7	22	54.6
	Total ...	17,157 5 6	17,429 13 4	6,967 11 3	13,128 14 3	41	75.3

43. There has been a slight increase in the amount of property stolen, the figures being Rs. 17,429-13-4 against Rs. 17,157-5-6 the previous year. There is also an increase in the total amount recovered to the extent of Rs. 6,161-3-0 the figures being Rs. 13,128-14-3 against Rs. 6,967-11-3 the previous year.

44. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen is 75.3 during the year under report against 41 last year which shows good results. Taking the Thánas separately Santalpur shews the best results. Varahi comes next and then Tharad, Kankrej Deodar and Váv in succession.

Criminal Justice.

45. The Appendix A shows the work done by the Criminal Courts in the Thána Circles.

46. The total number of offences reported during the year under report was 834 against 619 last year, or an increase of 215.

47. The number of persons dealt with was 1,223 against 904. Of these 890 were arrested by the Police, 20 upon warrants, 226 by summons, 41 gave themselves up voluntarily and 33 were received by transfer. There were besides a balance of 13 remaining at the close of the last year. Of the total number of persons dealt with 356 were discharged without trial, 158 acquitted and 663 convicted. The number of persons remaining to be tried at the end of the year in all the Thánas amounted to 36 and the number of cases 11 against 13 and 3 respectively last year.

48. The noticeable feature in the Criminal Justice is the great number of murder cases disposed of. There were 22 sessions cases against 14 in the previous year. The general result was satisfactory. In the Pur murder case the accused had been once discharged by a former District Deputy Assistant. They were again charged and tried, when a conviction was obtained against two of them and sentences of transportation ultimately upheld. This gave confidence to the people of the Santalpur Tálukas. The result of the Dhanakwara murder case was less assuring to the public concerned.

49. The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts in the Thána Circles :—

N ^o .	Name of Officer.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	TOTAL.		NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		ARREARS.		REMARKS.
					1894-95.	1905-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	Mangalji Sobhagchand, Tharad Thándár	Civil Courts	19	156	143	175	124	154	19	21	
2	Dwarkadas Bhogidas, Santalpur Thándár ...	Do. ...	9	275	251	284	242	257	9	27	
3	Umashankar Govrishankar, Varahi Thándár ...	Do. ...	8	145	150	153	142	149	8	4	
4	Mansukhlal Bāpuji, Kánkrej Thándár ...	Do. ...	183	214	371	397	188	386	183	11	
5	Purshotamrai Bhavani-shankar, Wāv Thándár ...	Do. ...	21	139	142	160	121	154	21	6	
6	Keshavlal Brijlal, Deodár Thándár ...	Do. ...	45	78	235	123	190	101	45	22	
	Total ...	.....	285	1,007	1,292	1,292	1,007	1,201	285	91	

(1). There were 175 suits on the file of the Tharad Thándár against 143 last year. Of these, 154 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 21 at the end of the year.

(2). Out of 160 suits on the file of the Wāv Thánadár, 154 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6 at the close of the year which shows good work.

(3). The Deodár Thánadár has disposed of 101 suits out of 123 on his file during the year and has a balance of 22 remaining.

(4). The Varahi Thánadár has disposed of 149 suits out of 153 on his file during the year and has a balance of 4 remaining at the end of the year, which shows the best work among the Thánadárs.

(5). The Santalpur Thánadár has disposed of 257 suits out of 284 on the file during the year and has a balance of 27 remaining at the end of the year.

(6). The Kánkrej Thánadár had 183 suits remaining at the end of last year and 214 suits were filed during the year making a total of 397. Out of this, 386 suits were disposed of (143 by the District Deputy Assistant, to whose Court they were transferred, and the rest by the Thánadár), leaving a balance of 11 at the close of the year.

50. Taking all the Thánás together, the number of suits disposed of during the year under report was 1,201 against 1,007 the previous year, leaving a balance of 91 against 285, which shows good work. The number of suits filed during the year under review was 1,007 against 918 the previous year or an increase of 89.

51. As regards paragraphs 48 and 49 of last year's report, I had issued instructions to the Kánkrej Thánadár to transfer to my District Deputy Assistant the arrears of Civil work in that Thána. Accordingly, 145 cases were transferred to the Court of the District Deputy Assistant, all of which except two have been disposed of. It is satisfactory to note that the Kánkrej Thánadár had a balance of 11 suits only at the close of the year.

WEATHER, CROPS, &C.

Thána Circles.

52. The average rainfall in the Thána Circles amounted to less than 12 inches during the year. In all the Thánas the rainfall was very heavy in the month of July last. As the rainfall in the Tharad Thándárate was only 7 inches and 27 cents, the crops suffered to a great extent and the people were therefore obliged to emigrate to Gujarát in search of work. In the Varahi Thándárate there was no sufficient rainfall, and the crops suffered more or less. In the Wāv, Kánkrej, Deodár and Santalpur Tálukas the rainfall was insufficient.

53. Grass was generally abundant in the early part of the monsoons. It eventually became dear.

54. The public health in all the tálukas suffered more or less on account of an outbreak of cholera in the early part of the year under report.

55. The diseases mentioned in paragraph 183 of the last annual report carried off a number of cattle.

56. There are no forests within the Thána Circles of this Superintendency.

57. In the Santálpur Táluka Rs. 2,410 were spent on the Dharamsála as well as in digging the tank and constructing a bund on one side of it, and building a stone wall round the tank.

58. In the Tharád Táluka Rs. 3,012-11-6 have been spent on similar purposes; Rs. 450 were spent towards Dharamsálas and Rs. 200 for tanks, wells, and repairs to a Jain temple, &c.

59. In the Varáhi Thándárate Rs. 1,200 have been spent towards digging the Lodra tank.

60. In the Kánkrej Táluka Rs. 216 have been spent towards a pucca well and the construction of a chowra.

61. In the Wáv Táluka Rs. 2,800 have been spent towards Public Works. Out of this sum, Rs. 2,000 were spent towards the construction of a Jain temple, Rs. 500 towards Laxmiji's temple, and Rs. 300 for digging a tank.

EDUCATION.

62. The following table shows the number of schools in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Name of Villages.	Class of Schools.	1895-96.		NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.				Average daily attendance.					
			Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	1894-95.		1895-96.							
					Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.						
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
1	Samau	Boys.	8	13	6	306	0	2	1	29	1	44	35	
2	Umri	"	9	0	6	356	2	11	1	34	1	35	28	
3	Sihori ... ..	"	.....			90	6	10	1	25	1	25	16	
4	Váda	"	4	6	0	169	3	6	1	33	1	30	18	
5	Thára	"	58	7	0	553	4	11	1	100	1	109	69	
6	Un	"	25	2	0	142	10	0	1	50	1	50	38	
7	Terwáda	"	9	5	6	141	6	9	1	31	1	35	24	
8	Deodár	"	12	0	6	206	15	1	1	41	1	37	29	
9	Bhábhar	"	10	15	0	197	10	6	1	41	1	33	23	
10	Dua	"	8	11	0	209	12	4	1	22	1	27	17	
11	Tharád	"	26	10	6	646	4	3	1	143	1	130	80	
12	Bhorol	"	5	5	0	112	5	4	1	15	1	16	12	
13	Dhima	"	13	3	6	164	9	0	1	37	1	40	24	
14	Váv	"	44	1	6	470	5	0	1	122	1	121	80	
15	Asara	"	5	14	0	194	9	0	1	19	1	19	13	
16	Suigám	"	16	15	6	263	7	4	1	48	1	57	33	
17	Uchosan	"	8	1	0	97	9	6	1	18	1	21	15	
18	Morwáda	"	14	10	6	217	1	5	1	43	1	48	25	
19	Santálpur	"	15	12	0	220	13	9½	1	47	1	48	35	
20	Abiana	"	4	9	0	129	15	0	1	13	1	21	11	
21	Varahi	"	71	5	0	904	14	6	1	123	1	126	71	
21	Total		383	4	6	5,795	7	1½	21	1,034	21	1,072	656	

63. No new schools were opened in the Thána Circles during the year under report, but an endeavour is being made to induce the Tálukdárs of Benup and Madka to establish schools in their villages.

64. The number of pupils attending the schools in the Thánas for the year under report was 1,072 against 1,031 last year. The average daily attendance was 696 against 695 last year, and the cost of all the schools in the Thánas amounted to Rs. 5,795-7-1½ against Rs. 6,290-5-4 last year.

65. The receipts shown in the table are derived from fees, and the expenditure is met by contributions from the Tálukdárs.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

66. There is nothing of importance under this head.

BORDER COURTS.

67. No Border Courts were held during the year.

Name of States.	Number of cases on file.	Number disposed of.	Number postponed.	Amount of cash awards.	Value of award in Live-stock.
		Nil.			

CHAPTER II.—ATTACHMENTS.

ATTACHED ESTATES.

68. The Appendix B shows the attached estates under this Superintendency.

69. The total number of attachments at the end of the previous year was 13. The following were removed during the year:—

73. *The Thára Japti*.—The estate of Wághelás Godadsingji, Bhagwansingji and Prithiráj was placed under attachment for debt. A scheme for the liquidation of the debt having been approved of by Government in their Resolution No. 3156 of the 14th May 1895, the estate was duly released and restored to its owners.

71. *Shedav*.—This estate was placed under attachment in May 1891, on account of the minority of Pirkhán. During the four years, the funeral expenses of the father and the marriage expenses of the son were paid and a sum of Rs. 1,700 invested in loan notes. It having been found that Pirkhan had grown up and reached years of discretion, the estate was restored to him on security being taken that the money coming into his power should not be wasted.

72. *Khanodár-Vajápur*.—This Japti was made on account of the disputes between the cousins Wághelás Sardarsingji and Anandsingji of Deodár, about the Girás of a deceased relation named Gopalji. An understanding having been come to between the parties that Anandsingji shall manage the estate and pay every year a sum of Rs. 1,000 to Sirdarsingji on account of the half share in dispute, the Japti was removed, and the estate was handed over to Anandsingji in June 1895.

73. *Lunpur*.—The agreements of the shareholders having been taken to keep one Bir of grass as joint property as a security for the payment of administrative charges, jama, &c., the Japti was removed in May 1895.

74. *Keshrani Malek's Jágir in Varáhi*.—This Jágir was placed under attachment to pay off the debts for which decrees had been given in the Agency Courts. It was found that the rate at which the debts were being liquidated was not satisfactory, and on the owners entering into an agreement backed by

securities to distribute Rs. 451 every year among the creditors, the attachment was removed.

75. *Rozu Bávarda*.—As the redemption money has been paid by the plaintiffs in this case, viz., the Jádejás of Bábra, under Santalpur, they have been put in possession of their villages which had been mortgaged to some Jádejás in Cutch territory. The temporary attachment which had been placed was removed.

76. No regular attachment has been imposed during the year but, as the owners of the village of Bhákri did not pay the mohsul imposed on them, regarding which Government in their Resolution No. 1893 of the 31st March 1894 declined to interfere, orders have been given to take the village under attachment in order to recover the amount of the mohsul.

77. The estate of Malek Haranji in Korda under Váráhi was taken in attachment pending the settlement of the question of succession to his girás by his widows. On the matter being settled by arbitration the attachment was removed.

78. The most important estate remaining under attachment is that of Malek Jorawarkhanji Umarkhanji of Váráhi who is a minor of 15 years of age. It is in a prosperous condition, and Rs. 18,000 have up to date been invested in Government securities.

79. A revenue survey is being made in this estate. Soon after the commencement of the year, a Bighoti assessment was introduced in the village of Fulpura; and though the rainfall was scanty and the season consequently bad, no complaint has been made about the rates which have been fixed for that village.

80. The revenue survey in the villages named in the margin having been completed, the lands under them have been classified and sanction has been given for the introduction of the Bighoti system from the commencement of the revenue year, as a temporary measure, for one year. The rates fixed for the villages of Undergadha and Wandhia have been accepted by the people of those villages.

1. Nalia.	
2. Maapura.	
3. Hamirpara.	
4. Meghpura.	
5. Undergadha.	
6. Wandhia.	

81. The residential buildings of this estate (Jorawarkhan) having fallen into ruins and as the finances are now in good order, I have arranged to have a nice gateway constructed at the entrance of the court-yard with a ground-floor room suitable for an office and the upper part for a residence for the young heir, when he comes of age, as there is at present no suitable place for him to live in. A plan has been prepared and the work, which is estimated to cost Rs. 10,000, has been placed in the hands of a contractor under the supervision of a competent maistri. The foundations were excavated last cold weather, and the work is in progress.

82. The next jághir in point of importance is that of the late Ravaji of Váráhi who has left two sons, one of whom is a minor. The relations between the elder son Gajukhan and the mother of the minor Muridkhanji are not satisfactory. This jághir is heavily in debt which will be inquired into and dealt with when the Encumbered Estates Rules, which are now under consideration, are sanctioned by Government.

83. It appeared that while Gajukhanji was in charge of the jághir after his father's death he and his step-mother raised money on certain ornaments belonging to the jághir for the purpose of paying the marriage expenses of Gajukhanji. These ornaments have been sold in order to pay off the mortgage money and get rid of the recurring interest. This arrangement, which has benefited the jághir, was carried out by the District Deputy Assistant under my orders.

84. As the minor on whose account the attachment has been placed is only 8 years old, the present arrangement will last some years. There will be, therefore, the opportunity of introducing such reforms as a revenue survey and a Vigoti assessment. The entertainment of two surveyors has been sanctioned,

and the work will commence at the commencement of the next cold weather. The minor Muridkhan and his mother have no proper house to live in. Rs. 400 have been spent in repairing the Dehli of the present building, and it is proposed to erect a new and more suitable house when the finances will permit of it. The boy has just commenced to go to school at Várahi.

85. The District Deputy Assistant brings to notice the inconvenience which is experienced on account of only a portion of the Dhima estate being under attachment, as any reforms proposed to be made in the Japti are opposed by the owners of the unattached portion.

86. The two Dhima Kunvars attend the Scott College at Sádra. The elder aged 15 is not a healthy boy. During the year his mother allowed him to be married to a girl older than himself, the daughter of a Girássia of Khánpur in Tharád. This affair was hurriedly carried out, while the correspondence with the District Deputy Assistant was going on about it.

87. All the japtis have been placed under the supervision of my District Deputy Assistant who has examined the accounts of each of them.

88. The following table shows the names of the Japtidárs and the estates under their management :—

Names.	Japti to which attached.	Remarks.
A'zam Vasudev Govind Moghe	Várahi Umarkhan's Japti	An energetic official and looks well after the jagir.
Khubchand Lavji	Várahi Rawaji Japti	Not well reported.
Mohan Kama	Vasarda	Experienced but not clever, transferred as a Karkún, Várahi Japti, since the close of the year.
Kastur Hurgovan	Umri	Has lately been not so well reported.
Ishwar Motichand	Lunal	Does fairly well.
Maganlal Mansukhlal	Dua	Do.
Anopchand Jivaraj	Dhima	His work is the subject of inquiry by the District Deputy Assistant. Report is awaited.

- (1). *Mr. Vasudev Moghe* has been in charge of the estate of Jorawarkhan in Várahi. He is a Deccani Bráhmaṇ by caste. He was formerly Japtidár of Vásna in the Mahi Kántha, and of Pethápur and Mohanpur. He is experienced, and takes an interest in his work and gives satisfaction. The revenue in his charge has risen from Rs. 19,000 to Rs. 21,000.
- (2). *Mr. Khubchand Lavji*, a Baniya of Pálanpur, has been in charge of the jághir of Rawaji of Várahi for about two years. Before this he was Japtidár at Dhima. He has not given entire satisfaction, and inquiry is going on about his management.
- (3). *Anopchand Jivaraj*, a Bania of Morváda, is the Japtidár at Dhima. He was thought well of last year, but circumstances have since occurred to cause a modification of this opinion. Orders have been issued to have him relieved of his duty and sent elsewhere in a position of less responsibility.
- (4). *Maganlal Manakchand*, a Bania of Kapadvanj, has been in charge of the Dua Japti since 1893. He was formerly a Taláti. He is a good worker, and finished the work left undone by his predecessor, and detected some mistakes in accounts.
- (5). *Ishwar Motichand*, a Bania of Pálanpur, has been in charge of the Lunal Japti for four years. Before that he was a Karkún in the Várahi Japti. No fault has been found with him. The duty is unimportant.
- (6). *Kastur Hurgovan*, a Bania from near Ahmedabad, has been in charge of the Umri Japti for four years. He has no ability, but is a fair worker.
- (7). *Mohan Kama* has been in charge of the Vasarda Japti for five years. He has bad health, but the Japti is small and unimportant, and he can do what work is required.

89. The following statement gives the particulars regarding minors who are estate-holders :—

Name.	Age.	Whether receiving an education.	Health.	Mental capacity.	Conduct.
Jorawarkhanji Umarkhanji of Váráhi.	15	At Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Good ...	Good ...	Very good.
Murádkhan Ravaji of Váráhi...	8	At Váráhi School ...	Do. ...	Undeveloped. Has recently joined the School at Váráhi.	Good.
Sarupsingji Hathisingji ...	15	} They are receiving education at Sádura in Scott College.	Delicate ...	Fair ...	Do.
Chatersing Hathising of Dhima.	13		Good ...	Do. ...	Do.

90. Kunvar Jorawarkhan of Váráhi's progress at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, is reported to be good all round ; and his conduct is reported to be very good.

91. At the request of the Principal, Rájkumár College, a new carriage worth about Rs. 650 has been purchased for Kunvar Jorawarkhan. Two new horses have also been purchased at a cost of about Rs. 400.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

92. Appendix III shows the strength and cost of the stipendiary police in the whole of the Superintendency.

93. The total strength of the Pálanpur Imperial Police in the year under report was 317, consisting of 92 mounted and 225 foot, as compared with a total of 314 in the previous year, made up of 98 mounted and 216 foot.

94. The change in the figures is accounted for by the reform made in the course of the year. There were formerly 12 camels included in the police force here, but, as it was found that these animals did not thrive but died off at a rate which caused undue loss to the fund, and as there was not enough work to be found for the camel Savárs, a proposal was submitted to Government to reduce the camels from 12 to 6, and to employ the saving in increasing the number of foot police, and also in increasing the pay of the Shirastedár and making some minor allowances to others. The proposal received the sanction of Government in Resolution No. 6490, dated the 19th October 1895. The expenditure incurred during the year on account of this force was Rs. 62,079-12-2 against Rs. 62,127-9-5 showing a slight decrease of Rs. 47-13-3.

95. In the Pálanpur State there is an increase of 2 in the total strength (an increase of 3 in the mounted branch and a decrease of 1 in the foot). The expenditure was Rs. 83,525-6-11 against Rs. 84,432-4-9 the previous year.

96. In Rádhanpur State the strength of the police remains the same as last year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 67,480-9-10 against Rs. 60,080-6-5, showing an increase of Rs. 7,400-3-2.

97. The Tharád figures remain the same as last year. In Váv the strength remains the same, but there is a decrease in the cost.

98. Parties of the Imperial Police are posted at the six thánas and at 15 outposts under this Superintendency.

99. During the year under report one member of the Pálanpur Imperial Police was judicially punished by a Magistrate ; 52 men against 68 the previous year were departmentally fined ; 7 men left the force ; 3 were dismissed, and 5 were discharged. There was no desertion. The number of deaths was four. 32 men were rewarded by promotion. Magistrates' Courts issued 16 good service tickets.

100. The percentage of the total force in the hospital during the year under report was 45·7 against 47·7 last year, which shows slightly better health.

101. The percentage of mortality during the year under report was 1·2 against 1·5 last year.

102. Government in their Resolution No. 7751, dated the 13th December 1895, were pleased to accord sanction to the distribution of certain rewards to the men of the Imperial Police, who took part in the capture of the four Cutch and Káthiáwár Dacoits at Sanesra in March 1894. On 4th May 1896, a special parade of all the men of the Imperial Police was held at Head-quarters, and I distributed the prize money to Chief Constable Kanialal and 24 other members of the force who took part in the encounter. The Superintendent of Police reports that 26 officers including 4th Class Head Constables and 85 men can read and write Gujaráti; some are proficient in Maráthi, Hindi and Urdu. Gujaráti is the current language with which they get on well enough. 3 prisoners escaped from Police custody, of whom 2 were re-arrested. In this matter, the Police concerned showed culpable negligence. Instruction in the Codes is given once a week. The foot and mounted Police at Head-quarters are drilled daily. In the districts owing to the various Police duties any regular system of drill and parade is not possible. Owing to his being detained at Rádhanpur on special duty, Lieutenant Beale was not able to go into the districts on his tour of inspection. The Police Inspector took 10 rounds ball practice in each of the Thánás. There has been some improvement in shooting. Each of the Chief Constables has been supplied with 50 rounds of revolver ammunition. The arms are well cared for by the men and are in good condition. The old accoutrements have now been entirely replaced by new ones.

103. Mr. Beale was the Superintendent of Police throughout the year. He took a great interest in his work and in trying to improve the efficiency of the men under him. He reports that he received great assistance from Mr. Nandshunker, the Police Inspector, an energetic officer, who took the annual inspection of duftars at the Thánas and rendered valuable service while Mr. Beale was detained at Rádhanpur. I fully endorse his opinion that Head-quarters Chief Constable Mr. Balkrishna Moruskar, a pensioned Subedár, who looks after the drill at Head-quarters, is very keen and competent Drill Master and disciplinarian.

104. The sum of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned to be spent this year in the construction of the new lines for the mounted branches (Horse and Camel) of the Pálanpur Imperial Police. Half of the old lines have been pulled down by the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, and the remaining half will be handed over to him when the new half portion has been completed.

105. Government in their Resolution No. 73 C.-W.-553, dated the 15th April 1896, Public Works Department, sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 150 from the reserve for Major and Minor works—Police—for collecting certain information in connection with the preparation of plans of certain Police Thána buildings in this Superintendency.

106. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year was 1,618 against 1,619 or a decrease of 1 as compared with the figures of the last year. The total number of persons arrested was 2,124 against 1,995 and the number sent for trial was 1,917 against 1,679 the previous year. Of these, 1,062 were convicted against 1,010 last year, 746 were acquitted or discharged against 610 last year, giving a percentage of 55 convictions to accused sent for trial against 60·15 last year. The figures given above are for the whole Superintendency including the States. With regard to the Superintendency jurisdiction proper, the number of offences reported to the Police was 619 against 654 last year, the number of persons arrested was 755 against 699. Of these, 754 were sent for trial against 651 the last year; of these 336 were convicted against 353 last year, and 342 were acquitted or discharged against 264. The percentage of convictions (1) to persons arrested and (2) to those sent for trial being respectively (1) 43·3 and (2) 43·3 against (1) 50 and (2) 54 last year which do not show as good results as the last year. The number of offences reported in the jurisdictional States during the year under report was 999 against 965 last year, and the number of persons arrested was 1,369 against 1,296 last year. Of these, 1,163 were sent for trial against 1,028 last year, of whom 726 were convicted against 657, and 404 acquitted or discharged against 346 last year. The percentage of convictions of accused arrested and sent for trial being respectively 53 and 62 against 50 and 64 last year.

Crimes of Violence.

107. These are given in an appendix marked C.

108. It will be seen that 12 murders were committed during the year under report against 10 in the last year showing an increase of 2. Of these, 6 were in the Superintendency Thána limits, and 6 in the Rádhanpur State.

109. Of culpable homicide, there were 9 cases against 7 in the previous year showing an increase of two. All of them were in the Pálanpur State. There was a decrease by 6 in the number of robberies, the figures being 11 against 17 last year. 4 of them were in the Thána Circles, 2 in the Pálanpur State, 4 in the Rádhanpur State, and one in the Tharád State. The number of dacoities was 12 against 9 last year, showing an increase of three. Of these 2 were in the Thána Circles, 4 in the Pálanpur State, and 6 in the Rádhanpur State.

110. There were no robberies and dacoities with murder during the year, whereas last year there was one in the Pálanpur State. There were no cases of robberies and dacoities with grievous hurt either this year or in the last year.

111. The offence of theft has been the most prevalent form of crime. In Kánkrej the number of thefts during the year was 117, Tharád comes next with 80 cases. In Deodár there were 76 and Waráhi 48.

112. The statement below shows the casualties which occurred in the Thána limits during the year under report :—

Class.	Year under report, 1895-96.	Previous year, 1894-95.
Suicide	7	6
Snake-bite	10	12
Drowning	12	17
Falls from trees	...	...
Killed by wild animals	3	1
Miscellaneous	15	8
Total	47	44

113. The deaths from suicide are in excess of last year by one, while there is a decrease in the number of snake-bites and drowning.

114. The following is a comparative statement of property lost and recovered :—

States.	Value of Property stolen.			Value of Property recovered.			Percentage of Property recovered.							
	1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.	1895-96.						
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.					
Pálanpur ...	30,915	1	3	18,687	5	2	8,934	9	2	8,676	8	4	28·9	46
Rádhanpur ...	8,705	5	8	5,348	9	10	4,146	7	9	4,210	10	1	47·	79
Tharád ...	3,727	1	0	4,678	9	9	666	14	0	1,347	0	0	18·	29
Wáv... ..	982	12	0	838	12	0	189	12	0	296	5	0	19·	35

General Remarks.

115. In Pálanpur the amount of property stolen was considerably less this year than the last year ; the percentage of property recovered being 46 against 28·9.

116. In Rádhanpur the amount of property stolen during the year under report is similarly reported to be less than the last year. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of property recovered has risen from 47 to 79. The results under Tharad and Wáv show an improvement in the percentage of property recovered during the year, the figures being 29 and 35 against 18 and 19 respectively the previous year.

117. The following table furnishes information regarding the Jails in the Superintendency :—

Jails	Number of Prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE IN JAIL.		Remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and Prisoners.
		Remaining at the end of the year.	Admitted during the year.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.		
Pálanpur Superintendency Jail	1	110	300	361	400	137	137	126	Rs. a. p.
Pálanpur State Jail	1	13	503	623	941	120	161	147	4,375 8 10
Rádhanpur do.	1	71	396	564	470	102	Not given.	74	5,577 2 10
Tharad do.	1	7	12	52	19	6	5	12	1,586 14 0
Wáv do.	1	2	50	24	52	25	Not given	3	180 10 6
									80 12 0

118. The Pálanpur Superintendency Jail is under the supervision of Assistant Surgeon, J. P. Wadia.

119. The average cost per head of the diet charges amounted to Re. 0-1-3 per head per diem against Re. 0-1-1 the previous year.

120. The total expenditure of the Jail during the year was Rs. 4,375-8-10 against Rs. 1,894-5-1 the previous year or a decrease of Rs. 518-12-3.

121. The general health of the prisoners during the year under report has been fair. There were three deaths among them during the year against two the previous year.

122. The value of raw materials on hand at the close of the year 1894-95 was Rs. 362-8-7, and Rs. 992-6-2 were expended during the year under report for the purchase of such materials, thus making a total of Rs. 1,354-14-9. These materials include yarn and cane, &c., for articles manufactured for sale as also yarn, twine, &c., for making up prison clothing, blankets, bedding pieces, &c.

123. The total value of manufactured articles during the year under report was Rs. 1,651-8-2 including the value of similar articles on hand on 31st March 1895 which was Rs. 181-4-0. Deducting the cost of raw materials, earnings of the Jail factory during the year under review were Rs. 639-0-1 against Rs. 752-5-5 the previous year or a decrease of Rs. 113-5-4. This falling off was due to a large number of prisoners being employed on making up prison clothing, bedding and blankets for which a mere nominal charge on account of labour was made in the factory accounts.

124. The Commissioner, N. D., visited the Jail during the year, on which occasion the question of introducing the system of good conduct marks was mooted. The system has accordingly been introduced since the 1st April 1896. The new forms and registers, as existing in British District Jails, have been prepared in the year under report, and introduced since the 1st April 1896.

125. During the year, the old Jailer who was a pensioned Havildar of Native Infantry, and who had got beyond the efficient discharge of his duty, had to leave, and his place has been taken by a smart retired Subhedár of the 14th Native Infantry named Jowahir Sing. Some abuses which had been allowed by the old Jailer to creep in, have been rectified, and at the present time the Jail is in a much better state than it was. The new Jailer is a handy, all round, man who can make himself very useful in effecting improvements economically.

126. The Political Superintendent and his Assistant have been accustomed to visit the Jail at intervals during the year, but up to the present time there

has been no regular system of having jail visitors. During the year the two native assistants were appointed as visitors and a committee has been formed to meet every three months to consider any question arising about the jail.

127. During the year the cook-house was thoroughly repaired and converted to a more useful style of building.

Pálanpur State.

128. The average cost of diet charges of the prisoners is one anna and six pies. This rate of diet expenses has been in force for several years. The total expenses during the year under this head, including clothing and levelling a maidan near the jail, amounted to Rs. 5,577-2-10 against Rs. 4,498-3-4 in the previous year.

Rádhanpur State.

129. The average cost of diet charges of the prisoners was Re. 0-1-0, *i.e.*, the same as last year, and the total cost amounted to Rs. 1,586-14-0 against Rs. 2,035-0-8 last year or a decrease of Rs. 448-2-8. There were 74 prisoners remaining at the close of the last year and 396 prisoners were admitted during the year, making a total of 470 against 564 the previous year.

130. In the State Jail convict labour is utilized in manufacturing carpets, &c.

Tharád State.

131. There were 7 prisoners remaining at the end of the last year and 12 were admitted during the year, making a total of 19 against 52 the previous year or a decrease of 33.

132. The diet charges per head per diem amounted to Re. 0-1-6, *i.e.*, the same as last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 180-10-6 against Rs. 215-10-0 or a decrease of Rs. 35-0-3.

Wáo State.

133. The diet charges of the prisoners amounted to Re. 0-1-3 per diem per head against Re. 0-2-0 the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 80-12-0 against Rs. 109 last year or a decrease of Rs. 28-4-0.

134. There were two prisoners remaining at the close of the last year and 50 were admitted during the year, making a total of 52 against 24 the previous year.

Infanticide.

135. There was no case of infanticide during the year.

136. The total expense of the establishment on this account amounted to Rs. 363 against Rs. 360 last year; out of this Rs. 44 were paid to nurses who looked after pregnant Jadeja women.

137. Precautions are taken to prevent infanticide. When a Rajput woman is reported to be in the family way, a nurse is engaged to attend on her, and, if she leaves her village for that of her parents, the authorities of the latter are requested to look after her. At her lying-in, the nurse attends her, and in case of the birth of a female child, the nurse's attendance continues for 40 days, for which she is paid Rs. 2. In the case of an abortion, or the death of the female child, a Puchkyas is held.

Criminal Justice.

138. The work done by the several Criminal Courts is shown in Appendices V and V—A.

139. Appendix V shows the work done by the Superintendency Courts.

140. The total number of offences reported was 975 against 742 last year, showing an increase 233. The greater increase of offences reported was in the Thána of Deodar, the number was 256 against 70 last year, of these many were salt smuggling cases. The number of persons dealt with was 1,538 against 1,116; of these 1,108 were arrested by the Police, 28 upon warrants, 241 on summonses, 41 surrendered themselves voluntarily, and 99 were received by transfer, and there was also a balance of 21 remaining at the end of the previous year.

141. Of the number of persons brought up, 163 were discharged without trial, 186 acquitted, 750 convicted, 60 committed and referred and 11 died, escaped or were transferred.

142. Thirty-eight accused remained to be tried at the end of the year in 13 cases against 21 accused in 9 cases last year.

143. Twenty-two cases were committed to the Court of the Political Superintendent involving 61 persons, of whom 16 were acquitted and 45 convicted. During the last year, the number of cases committed was 14 involving 25 accused.

144. The serious offences have been given in paragraph 107.

145. Appendix V—A shows the criminal work of the States and jurisdictional Talukdars' Courts.

146. The total number of offences was 2,204 against 2,200 last year, showing an increase of 4 cases only.

147. The number of persons dealt with was 2,972 including 40 remaining to be tried at the close of the last year; of these 1,475 were arrested by Police, 308 upon warrants, 994 on summonses, 131 surrendered voluntarily and 24 were received by transfer.

148. Of the persons dealt with, 828 were discharged without trial, 791 acquitted, 1,283 convicted, 3 either died, escaped or were transferred, 67 persons remained to be tried at the end of the year in 6 cases.

149. The sentences awarded by the several Courts are shown in Appendix VI. The Political Superintendent's Court sentenced 4 accused to transportation for life, while 3 were sentenced to death.

150. All the 4 accused sentenced to transportation for life preferred an appeal to the Bombay Government, who reduced the sentence in respect of one accused, to one of 5 years', and of another to one of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. In the latter case the sentence was modified in consideration of the accused's extreme old age, infirmity of mind, and the peculiar circumstances of the case.

151. Of the three convicts sentenced to death, 2 were released and one was sentenced to transportation for life in appeals preferred to Government.

152. One accused was sentenced to transportation for life and one to death by the Rádhanpur Durbár.

Appeals.

153. The number of appeals disposed of by the Political Superintendent is shown in Appendix VII.

154. The total number of criminal appeals disposed of was 34 against 30 last year. In 18 cases the sentence of the lower Court was confirmed, in 16 reversed and in 6 altered, against 19, 7 and 4 respectively in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

155. Appendices VIII and IX furnish information as regards the civil work performed by the Superintendency Courts during the year.

156. The number of Courts exercising civil jurisdiction in the Superintendency is 18.

157. The total number of suits filed during the year under report in the Superintendency Courts amounted to 1,183, and 311 cases remained on the file from the previous year, making a grand total of 1,494 cases; of these, 1,378 were disposed of against 1,042 last year, and 116 remained in arrears against 311 last year, which is satisfactory.

158. The total number of suits filed during the year under report in the States and Jurisdictional Talukdars' Courts amounted to 4,310 and the arrears from the previous year were 1,225, making a total of 5,535 on the file; of these, 4,390 were disposed of against 4,715 last year, leaving a balance of 1,145 at the end of the year against 1,225 last year.

159. Taking the Agency and the States Courts together, the total cases on the file, including arrears from the last year, amounted to 7,029. Of these, 5,768 were disposed of against 5,757 the previous year, leaving a balance of 1,261 cases on the file at the end of the year against 1,536 the previous year.

160. The value of the suits disposed of in the Superintendency Courts amounted to Rs. 1,40,072-7-5, the average value being Rs. 113-6-9 per suit.

161. The average time spent in disposal of each suit was days 3·19.

162. The number of appeals remaining on the Political Superintendent's file at the end of the last year was 41, and of these, 22 were primary and 19 special. 31 primary appeals and 7 special were filed during the year under report, making a total of 79 appeals to be decided. The number disposed of was 26 (20 primary and 6 special) against 7 last year, leaving 53 appeals in arrears against 41 last year. Though the number of appeals in arrears is greater than last year, still the work done is more than in the previous year.

163. The arrears at the end of last year on the Assistant Political Superintendent's file amounted to 24, and 40 appeals were filed during the year, making a total of 64; of these, 38 were disposed of against 23 last year, leaving a balance of 26 on the file against 24 the previous year.

164. During the year under report the receipts on account of the registration of documents in the Thánas amounted to Rs. 30-6-0 against Rs. 4-2-0 last year. The figures show that the system is being better appreciated.

165. This Act has been working so far satisfactorily, and no complaints in connection with it are received.

Civil Political Work.

166. The following table shows the work done under this head by the Superintendency Courts:—

No.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March 1895.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears on 31st March 1896.	
				1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	15	18	16	33	1	5	15	28
2	The Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	28	5	46	33	18	*12	28	21
3	The District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	...	†25	...	25	...	12	...	13
4	The Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...

* Of these, 10 boundary cases were transferred to the Court of the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

† Received by transfer, 15‡ from the Political Superintendent's Court and 10 from the Assistant Political Superintendent's Court.

‡ N. B. These were not cases which had been regularly entered in the register of Political appeals, but were cases about which correspondence was going on.

167. There were 15 cases in arrears at the end of the last year on the Political Superintendent's file and 18 cases were filed during the year; of these, 5 were disposed of during the year against 1 the previous year, leaving a balance of 28 at the end of the year against 15 last year.

168. In the Assistant Political Superintendent's Court the number of cases in arrears on the file at the end of the last year was 28. Five were filed during the year, making a total of 33 against 46 last year; of these, 2 were disposed of against 18 the last year, and 10 transferred to the Court of the District Deputy Assistant, leaving a balance of 21 against 28 the previous year.

169. In the Court of the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, there was no case in arrears at the end of the last year. 25 cases, 15 from the Political Superintendent's Office and 10 from the Assistant Political Superintendent's Court, were transferred during the year under report. Of these, 12 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 13 at the close of the year under report. The work in the Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent was retarded, only 2 cases having been decided against 18 the previous year, owing to Lieutenant Beale having been placed in charge of the Rádhanpur administration from December to March.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

170. On the whole, the rainfall was much less in the year under report than in the previous year throughout the Superintendency.

171. In the Pálanpur State, the rainfall in the beginning of the monsoon was normal, but in the latter part of the season, there were only a few showers, totalling in all 18 inches and 94 cents, *i.e.*, the whole quantity amounted to half as much as that of the previous year. This led to a partial failure of the crops. The rabi crops especially suffered.

172. In the Pálanpur State, the total rainfall during the year 1894-95 was 37·93. The average rainfall of the last five years was 33·81. During the year under report, the crops suffered to a great extent owing to the early cessation of the monsoon and the light fall of rain.

173. In Rádhanpur, the total rainfall was 12 inches and 43 cents as against 36·66 during the previous year. This scanty rainfall spoiled the rabi crops.

174. In the Tharád Thándárate, the outturn of the crops was 7 annas in the rupee.

175. In the Sántalpur and Váv Tálukas the outturn of the crop was 6 to 8 annas in the rupee. In Váráhi it was 8 to 10 and in Deodar and Kánkrej it was 12 to 14 annas in the rupee.

176. The following table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in the Superintendency :—

Rain Gauge Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.	Rainfall in the previous year.
Pálanpur ...	...	4·34	9·30	5·26	0·0	0·04	18·94	36·82
Rádhanpur ...	...	2·68	5·54	4·03	0·0	0·0	12·25	36·40
Tharád ...	...	1·80	3·30	1·42	0·0	0·75	7·27	17·61
Váo ...	...	2·28	7·34	2·19	0·0	1·10	12·91	12·51
Kánkrej ...	...	4·84	6·64	2·51	0·0	0·07	14·06	23·48
Váráhi ...	...	2·10	5·96	1·87	0·0	0·02	9·95	34·47
Deodár ...	...	4·93	5·97	2·88	0·0	0·0	13·78	21·10
Sántalpur ...	...	1·85	7·35	1·90	0·06	0·0	11·16	22·51
Total ...	...	24·82	51·40	22·06	0·06	1·98	100·32	204·90

177. The heaviest rainfall was in the month of July.

178. The prices of food-grains as compared with those of the preceding years are shown in the statement marked Appendix D, from which it will be seen that prices of bájri, wheat, muth, mug and gram were higher than in the previous year in all the States and tálukas. The price of rice was lower than last year in Rádhanpur, but higher in all other places except Tharád, Váv and Kánkrej, where it was the same as last year.

179. In the Pálanpur State, the general health of the people was not good as there were outbreaks of cholera, small-pox and malarial fevers. There were 780 cholera cases, of

Public health.

which 474 proved fatal. Of the 600 cases of small-pox, not less than 200 proved fatal. The number of persons attacked with malarial fevers was 5,392 in all. There were few deaths from this cause. Measles and chicken-pox also prevailed, but there was no appreciable mortality from them. In the Rádhanpur State the general health is reported to have been good. In the Váv State there were 250 cases of small-pox, of which 39 proved fatal. In the Váráhi Thána, there were no cases of cholera or any other epidemic. On the whole, the general health of the people was good. The general health of the people in the Deodar Thána was not good, that of the people in the Tharád Thána was bad as many cases of cholera, small-pox and fever proved fatal.

CATTLE DISEASE.

180. Out of 9,415 cattle, which were attacked by cattle disease in the Pálanpur Superintendency, 4,458 died during the year under report.

181. The diseases of cattle are Ghugro and Shilli, of horses principally "Zerbaz" or Anthrax.

FORESTS.

182. There are no forests in the Superintendency proper except in the Pálanpur State limits.

183. The teak plantations in the Balaram Jungle and the bábul plantations elsewhere are said to be flourishing.

184. The total expenditure on account of this Department is Rs. 2,863-13-4 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 3,061-3-6 in Samvat 1950.

185. No new Post Office has been opened during the year under report in the Pálanpur Superintendency. There were no mail robberies.

Post Office.

186. The necessity of a well built combined Post and Telegraph Office (for which Government now use a hired building belonging to a private individual) having been felt, the Pálanpur Darbár have undertaken to supply such a building. The site selected is situated inside the City near the gate leading to the Railway Station road. The plan has been already approved of by the Post Master General, Bombay. This combined Post and Telegraph Office with residential quarters for the masters and menials is estimated to cost Rs. 5,000.

187. The number of combined Telegraph Offices in this Superintendency was the same in the year under report as in the previous year.

188. The income from customs dues in the Pálanpur State has amounted to Rs. 86,948-2-11 in the year under report against Rs. 69,473-2-1 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 17,475-0-10 is mainly owing to the fact of increased quantities of rapeseed, ghee, &c., having been exported outside the State limits.

Trade.

189. The information supplied in the Railway returns of the several stations situated within the limits of the Pálanpur Superintendency shows that there has been a considerable increase in the export of firewood and bámboos from the Roho Station; whereas there has been a decrease in the import of goods at the Roho, Sarotri, Chitrasni, Pálanpur, Chappi and Umardeshi Stations.

Fairs.

190. The annual fairs that are held in the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States passed off smoothly and quietly.

191. The net profits of the Pálanpur-Deesa Railway for the first half of the year 1895 amounted to Rs. 7,319-11-8 as against Rs. 6,728-11-4 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The total income for 1895 was Rs. 11,332-15-8 against Rs. 11,364-6-6 in 1894.

Railway.

192. Now that the Rádhanpur State has come under an Administration, the question of joining the Town with the Railway system of Western India has to be considered. The subject is occupying the attention of Major Lyde. The

three possible junctions with existing lines are (1) with the Gáekwár's terminus of Pátan, (2) with Deesa and (3) with Pátri on the Viramgaum and Khárághoda extension. It will be necessary to have surveys made and statistics taken before it can be decided which of these three lines will be the best.

193. On the 1st April 1895 the stock of opium in the Government Depôt at this Superintendency was 21 chests, 112 lbs. and 17 tolas and 20 chests were imported during the year. The quantities of opium issued for retail sale by opium-vendors during the 12 months under report were 3,636 lbs. and the money realised by the sales exclusive of pass fee amounted to Rs. 22,116-0-0. During a similar period of the previous year, the opium issued from the Depôt amounted to 4,746 lbs.

194. The decrease is owing to the introduction of the opium farming system into the Thána Circles during the year under report. Under this system the retail instead of being left in the hands of the petty Tálukdárs is conducted entirely by the farmers who, with regard to the price they pay for their license, cannot afford to undersell opium as the retailers used to do under the old system. The immediate result is the sale of less opium in certain Thána Circles, but the ultimate advantage is the placing of the sale on a much sounder footing.

195. The confiscated opium in the Depôt, on the 1st April 1895, was 50 lbs., 37 tolas and 90 grains and that received during the year was 306 lbs. 26 tolas and 170 grains against 134 lbs. and 67 grains the previous year. Out of this quantity, 355 lbs. and 3 tolas have been disposed of during the year under report.

196. The figures show that much more smuggled opium was detected in the year under report than in the previous year, and this reflects credit on the men of the Opium Department who have made some important captures of opium smugglers during the year.

197. The number of licensed-vendors in the six Thánas is 53 against 100 the previous year. The decrease in the number of shops is due to the farmers wishing to conduct their business as cheaply as possible. As this is the first year of the new farming system there are imperfections to be noticed which it is hoped will be removed.

198. The larger States which obtain their supply of the drug from Bombay, Málwa and Meywar imported opium during the year as under:—

Pálanpur	...	...	...	...	...	24	Chests.
Ráadhanpur	...	...	...	...	...	29	"
Tharád	...	...	...	...	...	11	"
Váo	...	...	...	...	...	6	"
						70	"

199. The quantity of opium imported last year by these States was 55 chests.

200. Some Charons of Káthiáwár and Cutch, while crossing the line, in the limits of Dungla, under Sántalpur, were apprehended by the Inspector of the Zazam Beat and his men, and were found to have with them 230 lbs. and 31 tolas of smuggled opium. They had bought the opium in Ratlám and were taking it for sale in Káthiáwár and Cutch. The smugglers were tried and sentenced by my District Deputy Assistant at Ráadhanpur in January last.

201. There is nothing to report under this head as the Superintendency has at present nothing to do with any Abkári arrangement.

202. The chief articles of export from the Pálanpur State are rapeseeds, rice, sesamum, cutlery, ottos and Deesa fancy works.

203. The catechu manufacture industry has been revived in this State.

204. The Pálanpur Durbár reports that in the Kochri Hills the Jungle Inspector has discovered ores of mica (Abrak).

205. The Momans of Ganthaman, a village about 3 koss from Pálanpur, are an enterprising class of people.

206. Again the village of Kanodur, which is famous for its manufacture of hand-made cloth, still retains its old reputation in spite of the rapid growth in the number of the Spinning and Weaving Mills. Cloths such as chofals, handkerchiefs, &c., are manufactured there.

207. The principal articles of manufacture at Rádhanpur are cotton and woollen cloth, golden and silver embroidery. Special arrangement has been made at Sami for the manufacture of saltpetre. There is also a ginning factory at Sami. Good leather work is done at Suigam.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

208. The usual statement showing the receipts and expenditure in the several States is given in Appendix X.

209. Under Pálanpur, the receipts show an increase of Rs. 9,024-10-0, the amount of gross revenue during the Samvat year 1951 being Rs. 6,30,915-5-0 against Rs. 6,21,890-11-0 the previous year. The amount of expenditure for Samvat year 1951 is Rs. 5,83,139-7-11 against Rs. 682-576-0-7 the previous year, which shows a decrease of Rs. 99,436-8-8.

210. In Rádhanpur, the receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,17,506-0-11 against Rs. 8,26,318-1-8 the previous year. A sum of Rs. 36,560-0-0 was collected as Vero on the occasion of the marriage of the elder daughter of the late Naváb and has been included in the sum of receipts during the year under report. The amount on account of expenditure was Rs. 6,15,740-6-1 against Rs. 7,13,420-1-9 or a decrease of Rs. 97,679-11-8.

211. In Tharád the total of receipts was Rs. 54,678-0-11 against Rs. 46,848-11-0 the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 7,829-5-11. There was also an increase of Rs. 5,161-7-1 in the expenditure, the figures being Rs. 52,287-15-1 against Rs. 47,126-8-0 the previous year.

212. In Wáo, the receipts show an increase of Rs. 2,784-11-6, and there is also an increase of Rs. 2,835-15-7 in the expenditure, the figures of receipts being Rs. 29,231-12-6 and those of expenditure Rs. 30,695-2-1 against Rs. 26,447-1-0 and Rs. 27,859-2-6 respectively the previous year.

213. Pálanpur pays Rs. 50,000 as tribute to the Gáekwár, and the Kánkrej Tálukdárs pay Rs. 5,127-6-4 as Ghásdána to the Gáekwár. The other States pay no tribute.

LOCAL FUNDS.

214. The financial statement of the several funds at the disposal of the Political Superintendent is shown in Appendix XI.

215. The Superintendency General Fund had a balance on the 1st April 1895 of Rs. 35,211-15-3. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 37,361-10-6 against Rs. 40,855-12-4 last year, or a decrease of Rs. 3,494-1-10. The cause of decrease has been explained in the Remark column in Appendix X.

216. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 33,412-1-6. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,060-11-7 in the expenditure this year when compared with that of the previous year which was Rs. 34,472-13-1.

217. In the Education Fund there was a balance of Rs. 28,111-0-5 on the 1st April 1895. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,123-10-1 against Rs. 3,422-11-9, or a decrease of Rs. 299-1-8, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,985-14-0 against Rs. 2,050-12-3, showing a decrease of Rs. 64-14-3, the balance at the close of the year being Rs. 29,243-12-6.

218. Under the Vaccination Fund, the amount of the opening balance on 1st April 1895 was Rs. 2,689-11-2 and the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,984-8-0 against Rs. 4,588-0-8, or a decrease of Rs. 603-8-8. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,245-15-2 against Rs. 4,098-5-4 and the balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 2,428-4-0.

219. The balance at the end of the last year under the Petty Funds was Rs. 10,259-3-0, and the receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,615-12-11, against Rs. 4,080-0-5 which show an increase of Rs. 535-12-6, the expenditure was Rs. 2,888-1-9 against Rs. 3,308-3-10 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 11,986-14-2.

220. The accounts at the Huzúr and the Thána Sub-treasuries are kept in the forms prescribed under the system of accounts introduced on the 15th July 1891. The revised forms of accounts sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3789, dated 22nd June 1894 will be introduced immediately after the receipt of the forms indented for from the Government Central Press, Bombay.

221. The accounts of the several Funds were audited during the year under report by Ráo Sahib Nathabhai Avichaldas, deputed by the Commissioner N. D., for the purpose.

222. The Commissioner, N. D., visited Pálanpur in the month of December last and examined the accounts, &c. of the Treasury, Jail and of the Superintendency offices.

223. On 1st April 1895 there were only 70 duftars in arrears and 1 duftar was received thereafter making a total of 71 during the year under report. Out of these 70 have been disposed of leaving a balance of 1 at the close of the year.

Vernacular Records.
Sorting and indexing of.

224. The ferist or list of the Huzúr Vernacular Records has been completed, and the services of the temporary kárkuns who were specially employed for indexing and sorting those records have been dispensed with.

225. Out of the daftars already indexed there are 120 daftars of Gujaráti and Urdu papers to be destroyed after the ferist (Index) has been carefully examined.

226. The ferist of the old daftars of the Account Department was not well prepared as some papers to be classed as "A" were wrongly put in with those of class "B." Orders have, therefore, been issued to prepare a revised ferist of these duftars.

227. The indexing work of the English Records from 1865, (including some part of 1864) to 1872 was completed during the year under report, and the files of 21 years are still to be indexed. In order to complete the indexing, the retention of the two clerks for a further period of one year from 2nd July 1896 was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 3458, dated the 29th May 1896, Political Department.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

228. The statement marked Appendix E shows the Dispensaries in the States and Thánas and the patients treated in them.

229. The number of patients treated in the Agency Hospital during the year under report was 4,002 (3,761 out-door and 238 in-door patients). There is thus an increase of 1,629 patients during the year under report. The daily average attendance for the year is 67.06 against 60.2 in the preceding year.

230. The Hospital has been located as a temporary measure in the Travellers' Bungalow since the 6th March 1895.

231. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay visited Pálanpur on the 3rd February last, and inspected the records and instruments in the temporary hospital. He also saw the site proposed for the new "Scott Hospital."

232. In the Pálanpur Durbar's Travelling Dispensary 1,473 patients were treated by the Travelling Medical Assistant during the year under report against 1,071 the preceding year.

233. The total cost of maintenance of all the Dispensaries was Rs. 38,981-7-0 against Rs. 26,658-11-3 the previous year. The cause of increase has been shown in the remark column of the statement. Taking all the Dispensaries together, the average daily attendance was 622.19 during the year under report against 555.25 the previous year. The total number of patients treated during the year under review was 44,440 against 39,270 the preceding year. In the three Thána Dispensaries, *viz.*, Deodar, Varahi and Sihori, the total number of patients treated was 6,735 against 6,772 the previous year. The average daily attendance at the three Dispensaries was as shown below:—

					1895-96.	1894-95.
Deodar	...	...	...	...	16.5	20.8
Varahi	...	...	...	...	60.5	67.23
Sihori	...	...	...	...	62.9	67.27

The total cost of the maintenance of the three Thána Dispensaries was Rs. 1,750-10-11 against Rs. 2,289-14-10, the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 539-3-11.

VACCINATION.

234. The detailed results of vaccination are noted in Appendix XII.

235. The return shows that the number of vaccinators remained the same as last year.

236. The number of primary operations was 22,885 during the year under report against 19,919 the previous year showing an increase of 2,966.

237. The number of re-vaccinations shows an increase of 7, the number being 59 in the year under report against 52 the previous year.

SANITATION.

238. Sufficient attention is not as yet paid to this important subject in the States under this Superintendency. The necessity of keeping the water-supply clean and of carting away the refuse from the towns of Pálanpur and Radhánpur has not yet been fully recognized by the authorities concerned. The advent of an Administrator in Radhánpur will lead to a better state of things in that town.

239. There were two deaths, one from cholera and the other from exhaustion in the Superintendency Hospital during the year under report.

240. The general health of the public in the whole Superintendency was only fairly good during the year under report, as cholera and small-pox prevailed in some of the States and talukas.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

241. The subjoined table shows the schools (the Thánas excepted) and the average attendance of scholars:—

No.	Name of State.	No.	BOYS' SCHOOLS.			GIRLS' SCHOOLS.			
			Average attendance 1894-95.	No.	Average attendance 1895-96.	No.	Average attendance 1894-95.	No.	Average attendance 1895-96.
19	Pálanpur	1613	1,160.4	1674	1,167.6	117	58	125	43
20	Radhánpur	1038	792	1182	818	77	40	83	44
	Total	2651	1,952.4	2856	1,985.6	194	98	208	87

242. The total number of boys attending the Pálanpur State Schools was 1,674 against 1,613 last year, showing an increase of 61, and the average daily attendance was 1,167.6 against 1,160.4.

243. The total of girls was 125 against 117 last year showing an increase of 8, and the average daily attendance was 43 against 58, showing a decrease of 15.

244. The total number of boys attending the Rádhanpur State Schools was 1,182 against 1,038 the previous year, and the average daily attendance was 818 against 792 the previous year.

245. The total number of girls was 83 against 77, and the daily average attendance was 44 against 40 the previous year.

246. In the year under report one more school has been opened in the Pálanpur State at the village of Dhota Saklana and another in the Rádhanpur State.

247. The Thána Schools have been shown under paragraph 62.

248. No new school was opened in the Thanas this year.

249. The number of scholars in the secondary schools was 169 against 155 the previous year showing an increase of 14.

250. The number of primary schools for boys was 58 in the year under report against 56 last year showing an increase of two schools.

251. The number of scholars in the primary schools for boys was 3,773 against 3,532 the previous year showing an increase of 241. This is due partly to the opening of two new schools and partly to the increase of boys in the existing schools.

252. The number of aided schools for boys was decreased by one, consequently the number of scholars decreased from 232 to 112. This school, the Pálanpur Darbár States, was closed by the private individual who conducted it of his own accord.

253. The number in the primary schools for girls was 208 against 194 the previous year, showing an increase of 14 over the preceding year.

254. The average daily attendance in the secondary schools was 127 and in the primary schools for boys 2,563 in the aided schools for boys 89 and 87 in the primary schools for girls.

255. The number of girls in the primary schools is 208, of whom only 36 passed the standard examinations out of 132 presented for the same. The result is not satisfactory.

256. The number of boys who passed from the secondary schools was 72 out of 121 that were presented in the standard examinations.

257. The secondary schools are the same as last year, but there is a small increase of 14 pupils, which is chiefly owing to the increase in the Rádhanpur Anglo-Vernacular School.

258. The primary schools show an increase of two schools and 241 pupils. The latter is partly due to the opening of 2 new schools, and partly to increase in attendance at the old ones.

259. It is satisfactory to note that the Pálanpur Táluka School is giving good results, it having sent up 5 pupils for the Third Grade Public Service Examination, all of whom went through it with success.

260. The total number of candidates who passed in the Third Grade Public Service Certificate Examination was 12 as compared with 4 of the last year.

261. The Pálanpur High School sent up 7 candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, which was the same number as in the previous year; but it is a matter of regret that only one of them succeeded in passing against 3 in the previous year.

262. The High School also prepared 4 candidates for the School Final Examination, of whom one passed.

263. The Scott Girls' School in Pálanpur is now attended by 125 pupils, but this attendance, the Darbár states is to be considered more a nominal than an actual one.

264. Education in these parts continues to progress slowly. The better classes would be glad to have their children educated if they could see their way to obtaining employment for them afterwards. There is no love of education for its own sake. The Darbárs move in the matter sufficiently to keep with the general feeling of the time. There is no enthusiasm shown in this cause.

PRINTING PRESS.

265. There is only one Printing Press at Pálanpur called the Rájbhakta Printing Press. This year the press is reported to have undertaken the printing of some important books and has imported one more Printing Press to meet the increasing amount of work which it receives. No newspaper is printed at this press. There was a branch at Deesa which did ruling and other small work for the military in the Camp, but it has recently been closed.

266. The Printing Press at Rádhanpur was mentioned last year. It is called "Ahakama Rayasati Rádhanpur." It publishes the Bi-monthly State Gazette containing official notifications.

267. There is no newspaper published in this Superintendency.

268. There were 24 fires in the Pálanpur State in the year under report causing a damage of Rs. 6,549-8-0 against 29 the previous year, causing a damage of Rs. 7,313-8-0. Of these, two were large fires, viz., one at Chandisar and the other at Sulla, involving damages of the values of Rs. 2,275 and 2,118 respectively.

269. In the Rádhanpur State, 47 houses were destroyed by fire, the value of property destroyed was Rs. 9,251-8-0 against Rs. 22,960-12-0 last year.

270. In the Tharád State, hay-stacks were destroyed by fire, the value of property destroyed being Rs. 1,955 against Rs. 277 the previous year.

271. In the Wáo State, the value of property destroyed by fire was 315 against Rs. 51-8-0 the preceding year. 13 houses were destroyed.

272. In the Deodar and Thara Estates, the value of property destroyed was respectively Rs. 460 and Rs. 3.

273. In the Thána Circles, 25 houses were destroyed by fire and the value of property destroyed amounted to Rs. 2,021-13-0 against Rs. 1,652-3-0 the previous year.

HORSE BREEDING.

274. There are two Government stallions at Deesa called "Melton" and "Elzevier." The former covered 29 mares against 42 last year, and the latter 26 against 34 the previous year. When General Sir J. Watson stayed here in the course of his tour in India last cold weather, he inspected these two horses.

275. The Pálanpur stallions are mentioned in paragraph No. 215 (Pálanpur State Report.)

CONCLUSION.

276. The premises, used as offices by the Superintendent and his two Native Assistants have been improved by the bringing into use, this year, of a new Record Room and two Store Rooms. The Courts of the District and the Huzúr Deputy can now be held with convenience and the clerks have more space. The compound has been enlarged at the entrance, and when the Waiting Hall is completed, the premises will, for the first time since our establishment was fixed here, be suitable in style and appearance.

277. There have been no changes among the Assistants and the office members during the year. Lieutenant W. Beale has since the close of the year gone to Aden. This officer has an old head on young shoulders. He behaved with discretion and tact when he took charge of Rádhanpur, and prevented any difficulty from arising.

278. I have already mentioned Mr. Harilal Lallubhai Thakur's good work in connection with the Thána Circles.

279. Mr. Ganesh Gangadhur performed the duties of Huzúr Deputy, Railway Magistrate and in charge of the Opium Department. He is always at his post and ready for any amount of work.

280. My Head Clerk Mr. A. S. Tambe, acted as Huzúr and District Deputy Assistant Political Agent on 5 different occasions, and gave me entire satisfaction by the manner in which he performed the duties. While acting as District Deputy in October last, he disposed of 63 of the Civil cases transferred from the Kánkrej Thána.

281. Mr. Shapurji Dadabhai's long experience is most useful in tracing references to old records.

282. Mr. Motilal Ratanji, my Shirastedár continues to give me all satisfaction in his work. I have applied for his name to be entered on the list of those who are eligible for the higher grade of the service.

283. The only change in the State Vakils has been made in connection with the Rádhanpur State. Mr. Dalpatram Chhaganlal, who was formerly Vakil, reverted to his post in the Judicial Department of that State, when Mr. Bawa Miya resigned, and he has since been employed by the Administrator. The appointment of Vakil has been abolished during the Administration. Azam Lala Thakurdas continues to fill the post of Pálanpur Vakil with credit, and his brother, Mr. Lala Saligram, although getting on in years, still works for Jodhpur. Both afforded frequent assistance as Assessors in Sessions cases during the year.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent,
Pálanpur.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the work done by the Criminal Courts in the Thána Circle.

No.	Names of the Courts.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES DURING.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.										PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal Cases with Prisoners before the Court remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
		1894-95.	1895-96.	Remain- ing at the end of the year.	Brought to trial during 1895-96.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Dis- charged without trial.	Acquit- ted.	Convict- ed.	Com- mitted or trans- ferred.	Died, escaped or trans- ferred.					
					Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Sum- mons.	Volun- tarily.		1894-95.	1895-96.										
1	Thándár of Tharád Jamaya villages	126	144	...	140	3	38	2	7	124	190	46	17	117	...	9	2				
2	Thándár of Váv and Sui- gám	102	89	...	89	1	46	1	6	129	143	45	20	77	...	1	...				
3	Thándár of Deodár, Ter- vada and Bhábhur ...	70	256	9	294	5	31	7	...	214	346	93	16	237	...	...	...				
4	Thándár of Kánkrej ...	184	186	4	162	4	17	1	20	222	208	51	28	129	...	...	...				
5	Thándár of Várahi ...	64	87	...	86	5	72	2	...	106	165	62	46	57	...	...	...				
6	Thándár of Sántalpur, Chádehat and Morvada...	73	72	...	119	2	22	28	...	109	171	59	31	46	...	...	35	9			
	Total ...	619	834	13	890	20	226	41	33	904	1,223	356	158	663	...	10	36	11			

Pálanpur, 20th July 1896.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX B.
Attached Estates.

No.	States or Talukas.	Square Miles.	Population.	Gross Annual Revenue for the Samvat year 1933.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.	Debts, if any.	Amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance of debt remaining.	Reasons for management.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	<i>In Váráhi Thándárate.</i> Jorawarkhanji's Jágírh ...	...	...	20,979 0 11	13,016 0 6	7,963 0 6 Total with previous balance. 29,671 6 2	.....	.....	.....	Minority of the present Thákors.	
2	Ráveji's Jágírh ...	...	...	9,830 0 0	7,477 15 2	2,352 0 10 Total with previous balance. 7,403 8 0	Not ascertained as yet.	737 6 6	Not ascertained as yet.	Minority of one of the Bhágúars.	
3	<i>In Deodar Thándárate.</i> Vásarda ...	...	...	1,565 15 5	362 12 6	1,203 2 11 Total with previous balance. 5,306 7 11	.....	.....	.....	Pending settlement of a dispute between the share-holders.	
4	<i>In Kankrej Thándárate.</i> Umri ...	...	...	1,606 12 2 12 7 0 Previous year's balance. 1,619 3 2	1,609 0 7	10 2 7	.....	.....	.....	Do.	
5	<i>In Wáo Thándárate.</i> Dhima ...	...	...	5,291 11 2	4,328 8 6	963 2 8 Total with previous balance. 1,179 13 6	.....	.....	.....	Minority of the present Thákors.	
6	<i>In Tharad Thándárate.</i> Dna ...	...	...	2,939 8 7 2,037 10 9 Previous arrears. 4,977 3 4	1,132 14 5	3,844 4 11 Total with previous balance. 10,132 15 1	.....	.....	.....	Pending settlement of a dispute between the share-holders.	
7	Lanal ...	...	...	1,524 8 9	913 2 0	616 6 9 Total with previous balance. 7,892 15 5	.....	.....	.....	Do.	

Pálanpur, 20th July 1896.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX C.
Crime of Violence.

No.	Offences.	Agency.		Pálanpur.		Rádhanpur.		Tharád.		Váv.	
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	Murder ...	6	6	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	...
2	Culpable homicide, not amounting to murder.	2	.....	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
3	Robberies ...	9	4	1	2	7	4	.....	1	.....	...
4	Dacoity ...	.....	2	2	4	6	6	1	.....	...	...
5	Robberies and Dacoities with murder.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
6	Robberies and Dacoities causing grievous hurt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Property stolen ..		Rs. a. p. 14,607 7 5	Rs. a. p. 19,241 1 1	Rs. a. p. 30,915 1 3	Rs. a. p. 18,687 5 2	Rs. a. p. 8,705 5 8	Rs. a. p. 5,348 9 10	Rs. a. p. 3,727 1 0	Rs. a. p. 4,678 9 9	Rs. a. p. 982 12 0	Rs. a. p. 838 12 0

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 20th July 1896.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the price of Food-grains for the year 1895-96 and the preceding five years.

Name of State and Taluka.	1890-91.						1891-92.					1892-93.						1893-94.						1894-95.						1895-96.							
	Bajri.	Wheat.	Maize.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Maize.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Maize.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Maize.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Maize.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Maize.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	
Amnagar ...	37½	23	40½	28½	29½	16½	28	23	32	27	22	16	28	23	33	27	46	37	33	11½	31½	28½	46½	36	13½	23	27	31	27	23	27	23	27	23	27	23	11
Badhanpur ...	40½	30	45½	24	29	16	27	19	28	24	21	13	25	20	22½	20½	24½	14½	16	43	40	33	53	45	40	14	27½	25½	35½	24½	22½	14½	22½	24½	22½	14½	
Barad ...	52	25	53	17	34	14	30	20	34	16	27	14	33	21	52	18	33	14	12	30	33	60	33	45	14	36	21	36	30	24	14	36	30	24	14		
Bara ...	50	25	60	18	37	12	31	20	18	17	26	13	33	20	56	17	45	12	12	30	32	60	30	45	13	29	23	33	19	25	13	25	13	25	13		
Bara ...	45	25	43	24	28	16	30	23	26	20	22	15	27	18	31	16	21	13	14	45	50	45	47½	42½	15	27	26	32	30	28	13	28	13	28	13		
Deodar ..	44	23½	37½	29½	23½	14½	32	25	30	18	27	12	32	21½	40	20	32	12½	15	30	40	42	40	32	14	32	21	32	28	24	13	24	13	24	13		
Kankrej ...	45	30	40	28	32	16	25	24	25	20	20	16	32	24	38	35	32	15	15	40	40	46	36	30	16	32	27	40	32	27	16	32	27	16	32	16	
Santalpur	36	23	36	20	20	13	32	27	26	18	26	14	30	2½	36	28	32	14	13	32	44	32	40	36	13	24	22	24	20	20	12	20	12	20	12		

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Palanpur, 20th July 1896

APPENDIX E.

The following Statement shows the Dispensaries in the States and the Patients treated in them.

Names.	Patients treated.		Average daily Attendance.		Cost of Maintenance.		REMARKS.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
Pálanpur Superintendency	2,373	4,002	60.2	67.06	Rs. 3,665 12 3	Bs. 3,301 13 5	*This figure includes the amount subscribed towards the Scott Hospital and some medicines which were ordered in the Samvat year 1950.
Do. Durbár	16,330	19,318	175.88	237.81	12,449 1 11	*24,990 5 0	
Rádhhanpur	10,351	9,145	160.88	159.43	7,108 14 3	7,753 9 8	
Tharád	1,057	1,065	22.3	23.4	610 0 0	650 0 0	
Deodar	2,433	2,021	20.8	16.5	354 11 11	350 14 11	
Varáhi	1,733	2,000	25.9	29.09	690 12 4	523 6 11	
Sihori—Kánkrej	2,606	2,714	67.23	65.5	1,244 6 7	876 5 1	
Váo	330	2,832	0.2	7	535 0 0	535 0 0	
Sámi under Rádhhanpur	2,057	1,343	24.2	16.4	.....	.....	
Total	39,270	44,440	555.25	622.19	26,658 11 3	38,981 7 0	
Travelling Dispensary at Pálanpur.	1,071	1,473					
Do. do. at Rádhhanpur and temporary dispensaries at Mujpur and in the suburbs of Rádhhanpur	1,228	1,939	26.9	16.82			

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 20th July 1896

APPENDIX A

Form I.

Native States.

Name of State.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	REMARKS.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pálanpur	Rs. a. p. 50,000 0 0	Gáekwár...	Census taken in February 1891. 274,864	19	1,799	9,554		6,30,900	162 Horse 440 Foot	Transit duty not levied. It has been abolished in 1887.	Principal crops. Wheat, rice and sar-sav. Cotton, wheat and gram. Bájni and mug. Do. Cotton and wheat. Cotton.
Rádhapur ... ..	.....	...	98,017	20	1,263	4,024		6,17,500	100 Horse 196 Foot		
Tharád and Morváda ...	.....	...	72,359	4	221	1,682		54,678	15 Horse 40 Foot		
Váv ... ..	.....	...	32,848	3	180	2,274		23,000	12 Horse 29 Foot		
Varáhi ... ..	.....	...	20,950	2	147	1,716	Malarial Fever.	72,503	None		
Santálpur and Chadchat	.....	...	19,999	2	69	There is one vaccination for Varáhi, Santálpur and Morváda.		24,670	.....		
Suigam ... ..	.....	...	13,420	1	57	.....		12,000	.....		Bájni.
Bhabhar ... ..	.....	...	8,034	1	33	.....		3,000	.....		Do.
Kámkrej	5,127 6 4	Gáekwár...	52,579	6	293	1,922		31,400	.....		Wheat and bájni.
Deodár ... ..	.....	...	30,251	1	37	1,716		25,000	.....		Bájni and jowári.
Terváda ... ..	.....	...	10,109	1	35	.....		12,000	.....		Bájni, jowári and wheat.

Pálanpur, 20th July 1896.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur

APPENDIX II.

FORM II.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Court.

Name of Individual State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authori- sing adop- tion or not.	Family follows primi- geni- ture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pālanpur State.										
His Highness Sher- mahomedkhanji Lohani, K.C.I.E.	Pālanpur	Divān or Chief of Pālanpur.	Pathan (Maho- medan.)	44	Can read and write Gujarātī and Urdu. Educated in Pālan- pur.	Ruler of Pālan- pur.	Yes	Yes	Has two sons-- Tale Maho- medkhanji aged 13 years and Yawar- housen khanji aged 9 years.	
Housen Mahomed khanji, Dutabhai Dharamshi Ved.	Do. Morvi	Chief's cousin and Jāgirdār. Chief Minister.	Do. Bhatta Hindu	50 46	Do. Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Gov- ernment Law Class. Has passed District Pleader's examina- tion.	Jāgirdār As Chief Minis- ter of State.	...	...	Has one son	
Rādhanpur State.										
Mahomed Sher Khan	Rādhanpur	Young Navāb of Rādhanpur.	Pathan (Maho- medan.)	10	Learns Gujarātī	He is at School.	Yes	Yes	...	
Jalaludinkhan	Do.	Brother of the Young Navāb of Rādhanpur.	Do.	7	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	
Fattehjungkhan	Do.	The Young Navāb's uncle and Jāgirdār.	Do.	51	Can read and write Gujarātī.	Jāgirdār	...	...	Has a son.	
Murdanalkhan	Do.	The Young Navāb's Cous- in and Jāgir- dār.	Do.	27	Do.	Do.	...	...	Do.	
Joravarkhanji	Do.	Do	Do.	20	Knows Gujarātī and a little of English Edu- cated in Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Do.	...	...	...	
Nadealkhanji	Do.	The Young Navāb's uncle and Jāgirdār.	Do.	34	Can read and write Gujarātī and Urdu.	Do.	...	...	...	
Tharad and Morvada.										
Waghella Abhesing	Tharad	Tharad Thakor.	Rajput	37	Knows a little English and Gujarātī. Edu- cated in Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Looks after his Jāgir.	...	Yes	Has two sons.	
Raghunathrao Vinayak Pantit.	Poona	Kārbhārī	Deccani (Brah- min.)	44	Knows English well Educated in the Poona High School.	Kārbhārī	...	...	...	Has since taken up employment in the Rādhanpur State.
Vav State.										
Chuhan Chandansingji Unedsingji.	Vav	Rāna	Rajput	42	Not educated	Looks after his Jāgir.	...	Yes	Has two sons.	
Dharamchand Chelji.	Pālanpur	Kārbhārī	Bania (Jain)	44	Well educated; knows English and Gujarātī.	Kārbhārī	...	...	...	
Tharad Taluka.										
Khetaji Dajuji	Bhore	Thākor	Rajput (Chu- han)	55	Can read and write Gujarātī a little.	As Jāgirdār	...	...	...	
Gajsingji Dajuji	Do.	Rhāyād of the Thakor.	Do	50	Not educated.	Do.	...	...	...	
Vārāhi Taluka.										
Joravarkhan Umar khan.	Vārāhi	Chief of Vārāhi.	Malek (Maho- medan)	15	Studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	...	...	...	...	
Gajukhan Rāvaji	Do.	Rhāyād of chief of Vārāhi.	Do.	27	Knows a little Gujarātī.	...	...	...	...	
Muridkhan Rāvaji	Do.	Do.	Do.	7	Has commenced to learn Gujarātī.	...	...	...	...	
Tervada Taluka.										
Nattekhan	Tervāra	Do.	Baloch (Maho- medan).	60	Not educated.	As Jāgirdār	...	...	Has five sons.	
Deodār Taluka.										
Waghella Anandsingji Chandaji.	Deodār	Thākor	Rajput	53	Do.	Do.	...	...	Has a son.	
Waghella Sardarsing Bhupatsing.	Do.	Do.	Do.	44	Do.	Do.	...	...	Has two sons.	
Kinkrej Taluka.										
Waghella Sardarsing.	Thāra	Do.	Do.	44	Can read and write Gujarātī; taught in Thāra School.	Do.	...	...	Has a son.	
Buglota Taluka.										
Waghella Godadong	Do.	Shareholder	Do.	45	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	
Sonolpur and Chudhal Taluka.										
Narsingji Bhupatsingji Narsingji Nathaji	Sonolpur Do.	Thākor Shareholder	Do. Do.	40 27	Not educated. Do.	Do. Do.	...	...	Has a son. ...	
Sonolpur and Chudhal Taluka.										
Waghella Lakhaji	Adonar Cutli.	Thākor Sonolpur.	Rajput doja.	41	Can read and write a little Gujarātī.	Do.	...	Yes	...	
Devsing Nathaji	Sonolpur Cutli.	Thākor Sonolpur.	Do. Do.	...	Not educated.	Do.	...	Yes	Has two sons.	

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pālanpur

Pālanpur, 10th July 1891

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APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendence, for the year 1895-96.

Number.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost during 1895-96.	REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.	
1	Pálanpur—					
	Imperial Police ...	92	225	*317	62,079 12 2	* Total strength of the Foot Police was 216 last year, while that of the Mounted was 98. According to Government Resolution No. 6490, dated 19th October 1895, the total number of the Foot Police was increased to 225, while that of the Mounted was reduced to 92.
• 2	Pálanpur State —					
	Regular	162	440	602	53,525 6 11	
	Irregular	...	2,334	2,334	46,680 0 0	
3	Rádhanpur State —					
	Regular	100	196	296	} 67,480 9 10	
	Irregular	29	126	155		
	Village Police... ..	...	614	614		
4	Tharád	15	40	55	4,800 0 0	
5	Váo	12	29	41	2,960 0 0	
	Total ...	410	4,004	4,414	2,67,525 12 11	

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 20th July 1896.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1895-96.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	Pálanpur ...	556	478	783	707	559	551	345	344	203	207	44	48.6	61	62.4
2	Rádhampur ...	292	382	381	504	343	467	228	303	101	131	59.9	60.1	66	65.4
3	Tharál ...	87	104	103	118	97	117	71	53	26	64	69	45	73	45
4	Váv ...	30	35	29	40	29	28	13	26	16	2	44	65	44	92.8
	Total ...	955	999	1,259	1,369	1,028	1,163	657	726	346	404	50	53.4	64	62.4
5	Thándár of Tharál Jamiya villages	84	85	71	75	70	75	40	37	24	27	56	49	57	49.3
6	Do. of Váv and Sui-gam ...	102	68	101	89	101	89	56	75	45	14	55	84	55	84
7	Do. of Deodár, Terváda and Bhabhar .	120	93	147	137	143	137	52	78	69	59	35	57	36	57
8	Do. of Santalpur, Morvada and Chadchat ...	73	108	78	124	75	123	45	58	30	61	57	46.7	60	47.1
9	Do. of Varahi ...	58	64	79	83	63	83	43	32	14	49	54	38.5	68	38.5
10	Do. of Kankrej ...	163	172	166	205	142	205	75	130	67	75	45	63.4	52	63.4
11	Miscellaneous - Salt, Opium, &c. ...	54	29	57	42	57	42	42	26	15	16	74	61.9	74	61.9
	Total ...	654	619	699	755	651	754	353	436	264	301	50	57.7	54	57.7

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 20th July 1896

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1895-96.

No.	Name of State.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF.										Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal Cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
		1891-96.	1895-96.	Remain- ing during the last year.	Brought to trial during 1895-96.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Dis- charged without trial.	Acquit- ted.	Convict- ed.	Com- mitted and re- ferred.	Died, escaped or trans- ferred.
					Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Sum- mons.	Volun- tarily.		1894-95.	1895-96.					
1	Political Superintendent ...	14	22	...	...	...	...	...	61	25	61	...	16	45	...	...
2	District Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Assistant Political Superin- tendent ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent..	67	83	5	183	1	...	...	...	121	189	70	9	47	60	2
5	Huzar Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent..	41	36	3	35	7	15	...	5	65	65	37	3	25	...	...
	Total ...	123	141	8	218	8	15	...	66	212	315	107	28	117	60	2
6	Thandár of Tharad, Jamiya villages ...	126	144	...	140	3	38	2	7	124	190	46	17	117	...	2
7	Do. of Wao and Su- gam ...	102	89	...	89	1	46	1	6	129	143	45	20	77	...	...
8	Do. of Deodar, Tervada and Bhahhar ...	70	256	9	294	5	31	7	...	214	346	93	16	237	...	...
9	Do. of Kankrej ...	184	186	4	162	4	17	1	20	222	208	51	28	129	...	...
10	Do. of Varahi ...	64	87	...	86	5	72	2	...	106	165	62	46	57	...	...
11	Do. of Santalpur, Chadehut and Morvada ...	73	72	...	119	2	22	28	...	109	171	59	31	46	...	9
	Total ...	619	834	13	890	20	226	41	33	904	1,223	356	158	663	...	11
	Grand Total ...	742	975	21	1,108	28	241	41	99	1,116	1,538	463	186	780	60	13

Patanpur, 20th July 1896.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Patanpur.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1895-96.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF												REMARKS.			
		1894-95.	1895-96.	Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1895-96.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.		Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.
					Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1894-95.	1895-96.								
1	Pálanpur ...	1,426	1,251	25	551	262	568	48	...	1,307	1,454	432	486	519	...	1	16	6	The work in Rádhánpur was probably interfered with by the change in the Regime.
2	Rádhánpur ...	523	589	15	632	40	274	67	14	1,055	1,012	182	291	517	...	1	51	...	
3	Tharád ...	133	180	..	134	2	12	3	...	168	151	70	12	63	...	...	...	...	
4	Váv ...	33	39	...	26	...	16	6	2	50	50	19	1	30	...	...	...	...	
5	The Thákore of Bhorole ...	15	16	...	14	1	6	...	...	17	21	8	...	13	...	...	...	...	
6	The Thákore of Deodar Anandsingji.	27	35	...	39	...	35	...	...	45	74	23	...	50	...	1	...	...	
7	The Thákore of Deodar Sardarsingji.	14	15	...	19	...	6	5	8	33	38	14	1	23	...	...	...	...	
8	Varahi Japúdar ...	8	23	...	6	...	63	...	...	15	69	63	...	6	...	...	...	...	
9	The Talukdars of Thara under Kankrij.	21	53	...	51	3	14	2	...	42	73	17	...	56	...	...	...	6	
Total ...		2,200	2,104	40	1,475	308	994	131	24	2,732	2,972	828	791	1,283	...	3	67	6	

The work in Ráadhanpur was probably interfered with by the change in the Regime.

Pálanpur, 20th July 1896.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieutenant Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX VI.

Criminal Justice Sentences.

No.	State.	Whipped.	Fined.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Transportation for life.	Deaths.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Pálanpur	...	151	317	15	9	22	2	...	...	519	
2	Rádbhanpur	...	209	271	17	13	5	...	1	1	517	
3	Tharád	...	26	35	6	2	...	...	...	...	69	
4	Váo	...	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
	Total	...	388	651	41	24	27	2	1	1	1,135	
5	Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	...	...	3	3	2	30	...	4	3	45	
6	Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	District Deputy Assistant... ..	...	7	31	2	7	...	...	...	...	47	
8	Huzur Deputy Assistant	...	5	17	2	1	...	...	...	...	25	
9	Thándár of Tharád Jamya villages	...	75	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	117	
10	Thándár of Váo and Suigám	...	26	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	
11	Thándár of Deodar, Terváda and Bhábhar.	...	151	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	
12	Thándár of Sántalpur, Chádchat and Morváda	...	2	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	
13	Thándár of Váráhi	...	11	45	1	...	...	...	...	...	57	
14	Thándár of Kánkrej	...	24	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	
15	Thákor of Bhorol	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
16	Thára Tálukdárs	...	37	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	
17	Várhái Japtidár	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
18	Vaghela Anandsingji of Deodar	...	19	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
19	Vaghela Sardarsingji of Deodar	...	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	
	Total	...	369	502	10	10	30	...	4	3	923	
	Grand Total	...	757	1,153	51	34	57	2	5	4	2,058	

APPENDIX VII.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Courts of the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Number of appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	Remarks.
The Criminal Appellate Court of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	15	10	6	31	

*Pálanpur, 20th July 1896.*F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1895-96.

No.	State.	Tribunale.	Number of cases on file at the end of the year 1894-95.	Number filed during the year 1895-96.	Total.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF.		ARREARS.	
						1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	Assistant Political Superintendent	Civil Court ...	17	10	27	7	9	17	18
2	District Deputy Assistant ...	Do. ...	5	156	161	3	158	5	3
3	Huzúr Deputy Assistant ...	Do. ...	4	10	14	25	10	4	4
Total ...		.....	26	176	202	35	177	26	25
4	Thándár of Tharád Jamia vil- lages ...	Civil Court ...	19	156	175	124	154	19	21
5	Thándár of Váo ...	Do. ...	21	139	160	121	154	21	6
6	Do. of Deodár ...	Do. ...	45	78	123	100	101	45	22
7	Do. of Váráhi ...	Do. ...	8	145	153	142	149	8	4
8	Do. of Santalpur ...	Do. ...	9	275	284	242	257	9	27
9	Do. of Kánkrej ...	Do. ...	183	214	397	188	386	183	11
Total ...		.....	285	1,007	1,292	1,007	1,201	285	91
10	Pálanpur ...	Civil Court ...	1,002	3,181	4,183	3,485	3,183	1,002	1,000
11	Rádhapur ...	Do. ...	162	800	962	913	863	162	109
12	Tharád ...	Do. ...	29	77	106	126	90	29	16
13	Váo ...	Do. ...	15	71	86	59	78	15	8
14	Thakor of Deodar Anandsingji ...	Do. ...	8	27	30	11	30	8	...
15	Do. Sardarsingji ...	Do. ...	1	11	12	14	9	1	3
16	Do. Bhorol ...	Do. ...	4	9	13	19	12	4	1
17	Váráhi Japtidár ...	Do. ...	2	42	44	38	40	2	4
18	Tálukdárs of Thára under Kánkrej.	Do. ...	7	92	99	50	95	7	4
Total ...		... ..	1,225	4,310	5,535	4,715	4,390	1,225	1,145
Grand Total ...		... ..	1,536	5,493	7,029	5,757	5,768	1,536	1,261

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Superintendent and the Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, during the year 1895-96.

No.	Tribunale.	Number of Appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF.		ARREARS.		REMARKS.
					1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	The Civil Appellate Court of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	41	38	79	7	26	41	53	
2	The Civil Appellate Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	24	40	64	23	38	21	26	
Total ...		65	78	143	30	64	65	79	

Pálanpur, 20th July 1896.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Pálanpur Superintendency.

No.	State.	GROSS REVENUE.		GROSS EXPENDITURE.		REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.		REMARKS.
		For Samvat 1900.	For Samvat 1901.	For Samvat 1900.	For Samvat 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Pálanpur ...	* 6,21,890 11 0	+ 6,30,915 5 0	(a) 7,00,861 0 4	5,88,139 7 11	9,024 10 0	.....	.....	1,17,721 8 5	* From 16th June 1893 to 23rd June 1894. + From 5th July 1894 to 23rd June 1895.
2	Rádhampur ...	* 8,26,319 1 8	+ 6,17,506 0 11	7,13,420 1 9	6,15,740 6 1	.....	2,08,312 0 9	.....	97,679 11 8	* A.D. 1894. + A.D. 1895.
3	Tharál ...	* 46,848 11 0	+ 54,678 0 11	47,126 8 0	52,287 15 1	7,829 5 11	.....	5,161 7 1	.....	* 1894-95. + From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.
4	Váo ...	* 26,447 1 0	+ 20,231 12 6	27,859 2 6	30,695 2 1	2,784 11 6	.....	2,885 15 7	.....	* From 15th June 1893 to 4th July 1894. + From 5th July 1894 to 22nd June 1895.
Total ...		15,21,504 8 8	13,32,331 3 4	14,89,266 12 7	12,81,862 15 2	19,638 11 5	2,08,312 0 9	7,997 6 8	2,15,401 4 1	

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

(*) This item is made up of—
1. Actual expenditure for Samvat 1900
2. Amount paid to the State banker which was due at the end of Samvat year 1949

Rs. a. p.	6,52,576 0 7
18,284 15 9	...
7,00,861 0 4	...

Pálanpur, 20th July 1905.

APPENDIX XI

*Statement of Receipt and Expenditure of the Pálanpur Superintendency, Local Funds,
for the year 1895-96.*

No.	Names of Funds.	Opening	Receipt during	Expenditure	BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1896.			REMARKS.
		Balance on the 1st April 1895.	the year 1895-96.	during the year 1895-96.	In cash.	Invested.	Total.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Agency General Fund.	35,211 15 3	37,331 10 6	33,412 1 6	19,161 8 3	20,000 0 0	39,161 8 3	*There was a decrease of Rs. 3,494-1-10 in the receipts of the Fund this year, when compared with that of the previous year. The decrease in the receipts is simply due to the less recovery of fine and Thána Varad (fixed contributions). In the last year Rs. 5,355-11-0 were recovered on account of fine, but during the year under review only Rs. 4,747-1-3 have been received on that account. In the same manner Rs. 12,634-5-2 were realised on account of Thána Varad during the last year, while Rs. 10,015-14-10 only have been recovered on that account during the year under report. This accounts for the decrease in the receipts of the Fund.
2	Education Fund	23,111 0 5	3,123 10 1	1,955 14 0	2,948 12 6	26,300 0 0	23,248 12 6	
3	Vaccination Fund	2,689 11 2	3,984 8 0	4,245 15 2	2,428 4 0	.....	2,428 4 0	
4	Petty Fund	10,250 3 0	4,615 12 11	2,868 1 9	6,586 14 2	6,400 0 0	11,986 14 2	
5	Account current of deposits	71,648 5 2	61,645 1 6	27,403 10 11	70,484 11 9	19,700 0 0	96,184 11 9	
6	Account current of advances	-1,150 2 3	1,071 2 3	1,230 0 0	-1,315 0 0	.....	-1,315 0 0	
	Total	1,46,764 0 0	1,01,701 13 3	70,770 11 4	1,06,295 2 8	71,400 0 0	1,77,695 2 8	

APPENDIX XII.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1895-96, contrasted with the Returns of the four preceding years.

District.	Years.													
	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.	
	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.	Number of Revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Primary Operations.
Pálanpur Superintendency	11	21,446	33	11	18,127	11	11	16,302	39	11	19,919	52	11	21,885
														59

APPENDIX XIII.

The Press.

1	2		3	4	
District.	Name of Press		Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATION THEREAT.	
				Newspaper.	Periodicals.
Pálanpur	The Rájbhakta Printing Press	...	Mr. Ambalal Becharial	None	None.
Rádhanpur	Darbári Press	...	The Administrator, Rádhanpur	None	Ahkama Rayasat, Rádhanpur.

Pálanpur, 20th July 1896.
B 661-15

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PALANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. 653 OF 1896.

Ahmedabad, 15th October 1896.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson was in charge of the Superintendency throughout the year and Lieutenant Beale, except for a short interval, was his Assistant. Colonel Jackson's tour included all the four States and the Thānas, but Lieutenant Beale's was necessarily impeded by his special work at Rādhanpur.

3. In the important political work of settlement of interstatal disputes, distinct progress has been made by the final disposal of that between Pālanpur and Dānta, approved by Government during the year under report, and by a decision of Mr. Fitz Gerald's, which clears the ground for enquiry into Pālanpur claims on the Ghādhia villages in the Mahi Kantha. This is good work. The Kodram-Chansole dispute between Pālanpur and Baroda has also been taken up by Captain Cox, the Boundary Commissioner.

4. All the relations in this little State seem to be harmonious. The highly commendable step of changing the old "Siccai" for imperial currency was arranged during the year and actually accomplished in the month of May. The introduction of cash rents and of revenue survey into the land-system is slowly but steadily progressing. It is worth noting that here also, as well as in British territory, the cultivators are said to prefer being debtors of private money-lenders rather than of the State, and consequently, tākavi advances are small. The pressure of a bad season was met by the usual indulgence of remission of land revenue and also by deferring the execution of decrees against agriculturists. The latter step under proper safe-guards might be worth considering in British territory. The total income of the State amounted to Rs. 9,024 more than last year, which was a year of deficit, and the total expenditure to Rs. 99,436 less. Thus the debt was reduced from Rs. 78,970 to Rs. 31,194, which shows a spirit of economy. The saving has been entirely in Public Works on which less has been spent by Rs. 47,508. The police percentages have slightly improved, especially that of recovered stolen property. The inadequacy of the pay of the men noticed by the Political Superintendent deserves the early attention of the Darbār. The introduction of the judicial reforms noticed by Government in their Resolution of last year is still delayed. Education continues to receive support from the Darbār, but does not advance among the people as might be wished. The medical department, including a travelling dispensary, has been well administered.

5. It is not necessary to allude further to the events which followed the death of the Navāb of Rādhanpur on 19th December 1895, and culminated in the appointment of Major Lyde as Administrator. He is of course not able at present to make an exhaustive report, but it is quite evident there is room in all departments for wise reform. It is to be hoped that Major Lyde's reason for hesitating to introduce cash-rents is exaggerated, for if the land is changing from good to bad on any extended scale, it follows that in no long time the whole State will become salt. At the same time, the acting Commissioner hopes the modern system will be adopted with caution. In large States the Bhagbatai is intolerable, but in small States where close and almost personal supervision by the higher officers is possible, it can be worked without great loss or inconvenience to Rāja

or rayat, and it has distinct advantages of its own. Cash assessments should be introduced by degrees, at first only for certain crops or certain villages for which they are specially fitted. A comparison between Major Lyde's Appendix III and Appendix X of last year's report does not disclose any special variation in the working of the police. There is nothing to correspond with Appendix VII. The percentage of stolen property recovered has risen much. There is nothing else that calls for remark, but probably there will be much to say next year.

6. The brightest event of the year in this State is the settlement of the Thákur's weary dispute with the Mahájans over the possession of a large tract of grass land. He owes this to the influence and energy of Colonel Jackson. The figures given in the report imply that income and expenditure are fairly balanced; but from Colonel Jackson's remarks it would appear that the position is not so clear as it seems. Generally the condition of the State is backward and not altogether satisfactory.

7. The position of this State, as described by the Political Superintendent, is more hopeful. The reduction of, and arrangements for liquidating, the debt to the banker are creditable to the kárbhári who seems to be doing fairly well under difficult conditions, and that is about all that can be said.

8. The proposal to augment the Local Fund with a view chiefly to improving the position of the Thánadárs is before Government. It seems of extreme importance that the status of these men, holding as they do positions of authority, in out of the way places, should be raised by grading them and approximating their pay to that of Mámlatdárs.

9. The number of offences reported to the police in all the thánas combined was 590 against 600 last year. The percentages on the whole were less favourable, Kánkrej again showing bad results, but Wáv more than keeping up its good figure of last year. The former thána, however, shows up still better than last year in the percentage of recovery of stolen property under which heading there is a remarkable increase on all the thánas from 41 to 75·3 per cent. The total number of offences increased by 215 over last year, and the Political Superintendent notes the unusual number of murder cases, most of which were successfully prosecuted. It would be interesting to know, apart from statistics, how in Colonel Jackson's opinion, the Thána police really do their work, and whether they command the confidence of the people. They are seldom heard of in comparison with those of regulation districts, but the good government of many people depends on their conduct and efficiency. The remark made in the latter half of the next paragraph about Civil Courts applies equally to the Criminal Courts.

10. The large arrears in the Court of the Thánadár of Kánkrej have been reduced, owing to the action of Colonel Jackson in transferring a number of his cases to the District Deputy Assistant. Here again mere figures convey little or no idea of the value of the work. It is presumed that some of the cases are scrutinized by the higher officers when on tour, and it would be well if mention were made of the fact and of the results in the Administration Report.

11. Education in the Thána Circles, as elsewhere in this Agency, seems to hold its own, but to make little appreciable advance.

12. Six estates have been removed from attachment during the year. The estate of the minor Malek Jorawarkhanji of Váráhi is prosperous and that of Gajukhanji, a younger sharer in the same, though at present in a bad way, will no doubt soon improve under judicious management. The District Deputy Assistant has examined the accounts of every estate, and apparently found no serious flaws in them. It is evidently not easy to obtain reliable men as japtidárs.

13. The chief event in connection with the general police of the Superintendency has been the reduction of the camel corps from 12 to 6, and the employment of the saving in other more useful directions. The percentages, on the whole, are somewhat inferior to last year. Murders and dacoities again show an increase. There is a general improvement, both in the amount of property stolen and in the percentage recovered. It is noted that Mr. Beale took much interest in improving his men. Very much depends on the competence of the Superintendent.

Imperial police

Jails.

14. The Jail administration of the year calls for no remark.

Infanticide.

15. No case of infanticide has come to notice.

16. The number of offences reported to the Superintendency Courts showed an increase of 233, almost all of which are accounted for in the Deodar thána, largely by salt smuggling cases. The number in the Courts of the States and Jurisdictional Tálukdars is almost exactly the same as last year. There is nothing for special comment in the other figures.

Criminal Justice.

17. Taking all the Civil Courts of the Agency together, the number of suits disposed of is practically the same as last year, but the arrears are less. In the Superintendency Courts, the number disposed of has been greater and the arrears reduced. The balance in the Court of the Political Superintendent has increased from 15 to 28.

Civil Justice.

18. The season was not favourable owing to the scantiness of the latter rain. This, following on previous similar years, bore hard on the people and on the landlords. With the exception of some cholera in Pálanpur and small-pox, the public health was fairly good. Cattle disease here as elsewhere, played havoc.

Season.

19. The financial position of the States has been alluded to above, as also the question of charging the General Fund with an increased scale of pay for Thánadárs, &c. It is not explained why it is thought necessary to keep so large and growing a balance to the credit of the Educational Fund.

Revenue and Finance.

20. On the whole, the history of the Agency for the year under Colonel Jackson is one of orderly management and fair progress. Government will no doubt read with satisfaction the Superintendent's opinion of Mr. Beale, and also of his other subordinates. The hereditary character of the people and the excessive sub-division of patrimonies render the situation difficult, but it is not without a hopeful side.

F. S. P. LELY,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PÁLANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1896-97.

No. 2694 of 1897.

PA'LANPUR,
20th July 1897.

From

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. JACKSON,
Political Superintendent,
Pálanpur ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Political Department,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, with the usual returns, the Administration Report of the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1896-97. The separate reports submitted by the Pálanpur and Tharád States and the Administrator of Rádhanpur are also attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

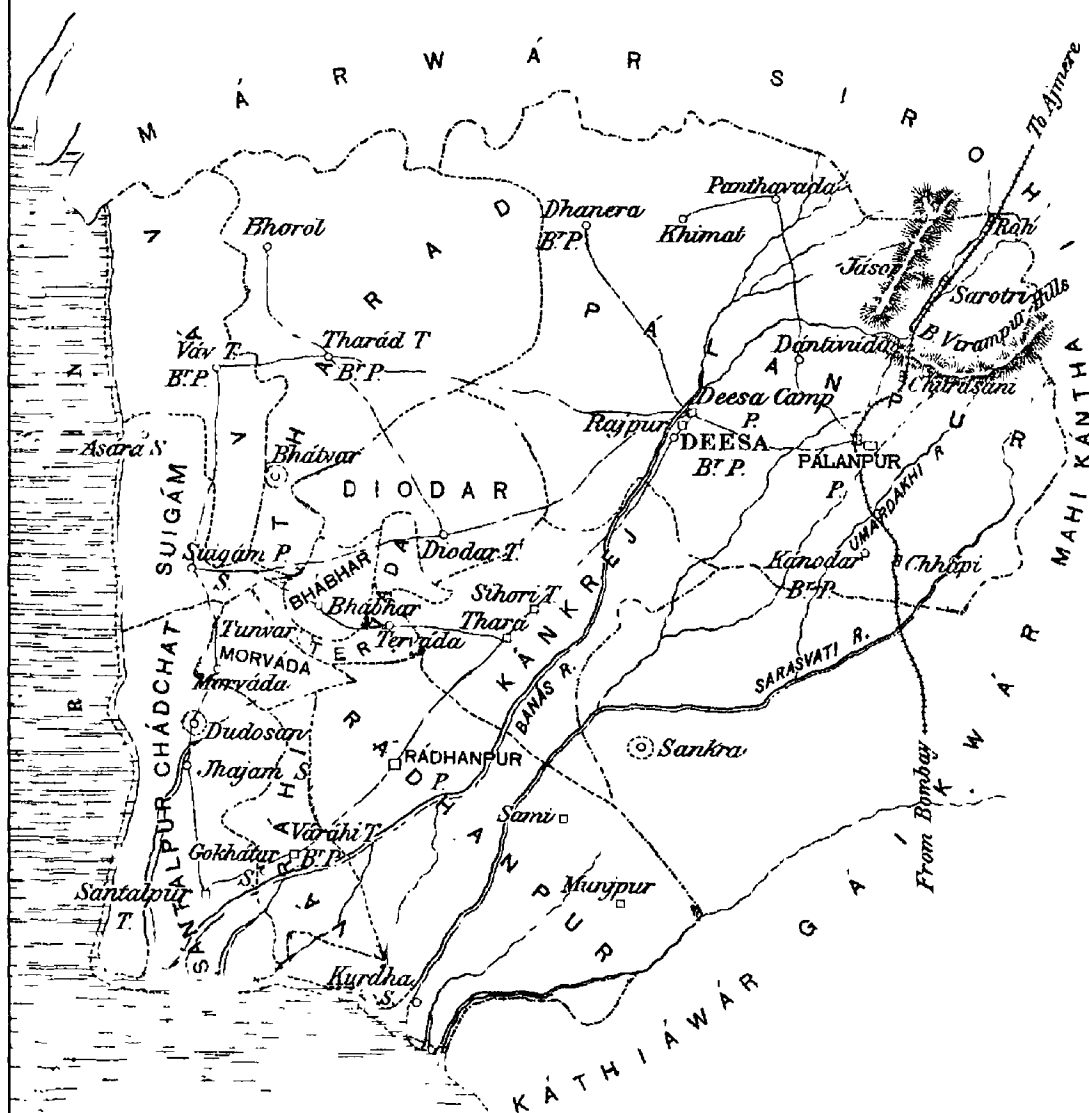
Your most obedient Servant,

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent,
Pálanpur.

(Through the Commissioner, N. D.)

DISTRICTS SUBORDINATE
TO THE
POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT
AT
PÁLANPUR

Scale 20 Miles=1 Inch
10 5 0 10 20 30



— Reference —

Thana Stations. T
Post Offices P
Branch Do: Do: B.P.
Stations or Bungalows Salt Depart^t. S.
Railway & Railway Stations
Roads or Country tracks

Gov't Photodup. Office. Poona 1897

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PA'LANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

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2. His Excellency General Duncan, Commanding the Bombay Forces, was entertained at lunch by His Highness at the Pálanpur Railway Station in November 1896.
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F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent,
Pálanpur

Pálanpur, 20th July 1897.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PÁLANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

1. His Excellency Lord Elgin, Viceroy and Governor-General in India, was
pleased to accept the invitation of His Highness to
Notable Events. breakfast with him on his way to Baroda on the 27th
November 1896. Tents were erected near the station in which breakfast was
prepared. The arrangements and decorations were excellent, and everything
passed off well. His Highness was much pleased at the honour done him.

2. His Excellency General Duncan, Commanding the Bombay Forces,
while returning from an inspection of the troops at Deesa, was entertained by
His Highness the Dewán of Pálanpur at lunch, at the Pálanpur Railway Sta-
tion, on the 19th November 1896.

3. The foundation stone of the Scott Hospital (mentioned in para. 5 of
the last year's Report) was laid by me on the 2nd June 1896. The building
is now under construction. The site is conveniently near the Police Lines and
Superintendency Jail.

4. On the 20th January 1897, His Highness the Dewán of Pálanpur,
with his two sons and party, left for a tour in Northern India, and returned again
to his home on the 23rd March 1897.

4A. During the year, the negotiations for the leasing, by Pálanpur, of the
“ Worli Farm ” adjoining the camp at Deesa to the Commissariat Department
on terms approved of by Government were completed. A map was prepared
showing the revised boundaries of the new farm. The agreement has since
been signed by His Highness the Dewán.

5. The districts under this Superintendency were singularly free from the
affliction that befell some parts of India. In consequence of the exportation of
grain, prices rose about November 1896, but no serious inconvenience was felt.
Free trade being maintained, good prices were obtained for the bájri by local
proprietors and merchants.

6. Bubonic plague was imported into the Pálanpur Town in February
1897 by some Jain Baniyas who came from Bombay, but the arrangements
made, under the supervision of Dr. H. F. Cleveland, put an end to it by the
middle of May.

7. The Waiting Hall referred to in para. 4 of last year's Report was
built during the year. It was completed after the current year began and was
opened on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee.

8. Major M. T. Lyde took charge of the duties of Administrator of
Rádhanpur on the 17th April 1896 and was in charge during the year.

Official Changes. 9. Colonel F. H. Jackson was in charge of the
Superintendency during the year.

10. Lieutenant W. Beale was the Assistant Political Superintendent from
the commencement of the year till the 5th May 1896, when, being transferred
to Aden as 5th Assistant, he delivered over charge of his office to Ráo Bahádur
Ganesh Gangadhar, Huzúr Deputy Assistant. He was succeeded on the 29th
May by Lieutenant N. S. Coghill, who was in charge during the remaining
portion of the year.

11. Ráo Bahádur Harilal L. Thakore was District Deputy Assistant from the commencement of the year up to the 26th April 1896, when he went on two months' privilege leave, and Ráo Bahádur Anant Sadashiv Tambe acted for him. He rejoined the office on the 25th June 1896 and was in charge till 29th October, when he was transferred to Káthiáwár on promotion. He was relieved by Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangadhar, Huzúr Deputy Assistant, who was in charge during the remaining portion of the year.

Mr. Anant Sadashiv Tambe, Head Clerk of the Superintendency, was appointed by Government 5th Grade Deputy Assistant and took charge of the office of the Huzúr Deputy Assistant from Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangadhar on the 29th October 1897.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. Anant Sadashiv Tambe as Deputy Assistant, Mr. Motilal Ruttonji, Sheristadár to the Political Superintendent, was promoted as Head Clerk on the 5th November 1896, and Mr. Dwarkadas Bhogidas, Thánadár of Sántalpur, was appointed Sheristadár on the 15th December 1896.

12. During my District tour I visited the States of Rádhanpur, Tharád and Váv and all the Thánas. The records of all the Thánadárs, petty jurisdictional Chiefs and the principal Japtis were examined by me. I visited Deesa on two occasions. Lieutenant Coghill moved into the districts from 5th January 1897 to 13th February 1897.

Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangadhar was out in the districts from 1st December 1896 to 2nd June 1897.

13. Circumstances did not permit of anything further being done this year in the matter of the Pálanpur claims on the Gadhia villages in the Mahi Kántha. It is understood that the disputes between the Idar State and the Gadhias have been adjusted.

14. The boundary dispute between Kodram (Pálanpur) and Chansole (Baroda) became so high and gave so much trouble that it was found necessary to place an attachment on the area under dispute. This was done in the month of October last with the permission of Government, a British official assisted by British Police being appointed as Manager at the joint expense of each State. The result has been very satisfactory in preventing further quarrels and cross-charges. Since the beginning of the current year, the Boundary Commissioner has given his decision, but as an appeal is to be made by Pálanpur to the Commissioner, N. D., the attachment in the meantime being maintained.

15. PÁLANPUR.

1. A First Class State. Salute 11 guns.

2. Area, 3,177 Square Miles.

3. Population, 274,864.

4. Revenue, Rs. 6,39,806-1-3.

5. Expenditure, Rs. 6,02,921-13-3.

6. In this year, His Highness lost a very favourite attendant and companion in the person of Thákor Padkhanji, one of the "Patíwats" of the State. The deceased was very popular in Pálanpur.

7. The long contemplated tour in India was accomplished this year. His Highness and his two sons and about 100 followers left Pálanpur on the 20th January and returned on the 23rd March, after visiting all the principal places in the North-West and Lahore and Amritsar in the Panjáb. The expense of transporting so large a travelling party was increased by the demands always made on a Native Chief for subscriptions to local charities, &c., &c. These came to about Rs. 6,385. His Highness was delighted with all that he saw and with the ease and security of modern travelling. One of his chief impressions was the large number of Europeans to be met with in the larger stations in Upper India. There is no doubt that this glimpse of the world outside Pálanpur has had a good effect.

8. The two sons, named Tale Mahomed aged 14 years, and Yaver Hussen Khan, aged 10 years, are being educated by a tutor, Mr. Krishnaji Sadashiv Tambe, who, having spent a great portion of his life in the Educational Department in the Central Provinces, is competent to teach the boys at present. Some day I hope they will have a European tutor to finish them and give them style. The eldest has overcome his shyness and can now carry on a conversation in English. The younger has confidence and good intelligence. They are both extremely well-behaved. Their father's solicitude for them may be almost too tender, but otherwise there is no fault to find with their present mode of life.

9. The Chief Minister, Mr. Dullabhji D. Ved, continues to enjoy the confidence of his employer. He was of great assistance in the matter of changing the coinage and in dealing with the plague in a commonsense way. He has shown considerable talent and industry in the translation into Gujarati of Mr. Lee Warner's "Protected Princes of India" which he has lately made. He has a good knowledge of English and is liberal-minded, a pleasant man to talk to, and a useful servant for any Native State.

10. The character of the present Dewán, Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji, as an enlightened Native Prince, was established before I became acquainted with him. I regard him as a well-wisher and a loyal servant of the paramount power. His disposition is humane, and to those who serve him well he is most kind and liberal. He behaved well in dealing with the plague, giving up a portion of his tour on that account, and engaging the services of a European medical officer and carrying out the necessary measures in the face of some opposition. His personal bearing during the period of plague set a good example to others.

11. On the 20th May 1896, the hand of the Darbár having been somewhat forced by certain action taken in Baroda Territory, the old Mahomedan Siccai coinage in use in Northern Gujarát was entirely done away with in Pálanpur Territory, and the British rupee introduced in its place. The change was carried out without any difficulty, and without any special arrangements being made, except that Government sanctioned the reception of an unusually large number of currency notes into the Superintendency Treasury. The money-dealers and others then purchased hundis with Siccai money which they sent to Bombay and exchanged for currency notes. These were cashed at our treasury. In this way, a large quantity of British money was introduced. The Siccai rupee will gradually disappear. The change has worked well for the people generally. The Darbár has been put to a little loss in the beginning.

12. Rs. 2,251 were remitted in the levy of the land tax to relieve the cultivators. His Highness contributed Rs. 1,200 to the Famine Fund in Bombay, and gave a prize to be shot for at the meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association. Rs. 6,385 were spent in subscriptions, &c., on the tour, as already mentioned.

13. The number of villages surveyed during the year was 15 as against 18 last year. The total number now surveyed is 213. Revenue Survey. The survey of 26 more is in progress. The corresponding number of such villages last year was 19.

14. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 4,666-8-1 in 1896-97, against Rs. 4,609-1-1 in the preceding year. The total of numbers surveyed during the year is 3,830, covering an area of 39,361 acres and 12 gunthas, against 3,654,—covering an area of 43,457 acres and 31 gunthas—in the preceding year. The comparison of these figures shows an increase of 176 in the numbers surveyed and a decrease of 4,096 acres and 22 gunthas in the area. The expenses of the survey for each acre was 1 anna and 6 pies against 1 anna and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies in the previous year. The expense per number was Re. 0-15-7 against Re. 1-0-11 in the last year.

15. The Bighoti system has been introduced in 13 villages against 16 in the preceding year. This makes the total of Bighoti Revenue Department villages 129. A new Vas was populated during the

year under report in the village of Bhatram under Panthawada. The land revenue derived from Khálsa villages amounted to Rs. 2,31,606-1-11, against Rs. 2,33,979-9-5 in the last year, showing a slight decrease of Rs. 2,373-7-6; while there was a slight increase of Rs. 85-3-9 in the income of the Patta villages, that for the "Pasaita" land remaining the same.

16. The number of pukka wells sunk and built during the year was nine against 15 in the previous year; that of katcha wells was 92 against 48.

17. About 320 bighas of land were brought under cultivation during the year and a remission of Rs. 130 has been conceded to the cultivators of Sandeshari village, the lands of which were damaged last year by floods in the river Saraswati.

18. A sum of Rs. 3,097-5-3 was given during the year to the cultivators for agricultural improvements mostly in the nature of irrigation.

19. The most noticeable reform that was made in the Revenue Department (through the exertion of the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Girdharlal V. Patwari) was the settlement of the accounts of the funds of village expenses which were in a state of chronic disorder. Rules have been framed for the better management of the funds in future. This will improve the condition of the cultivating class, which is poor.

20. In the Samvat year 1952, corresponding to the year extending from 24th June 1895 to 11th July 1896, the grand total
 Finances. income from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,39,806-1-3 against Rs. 6,30,915-5-0, or an increase of Rs. 8,890-12-3.

21. The total of expenditures under all heads amounted to Rs. 6,02,921-13-3 in Samvat year 1952, against Rs. 5,83,139-7-11 in the preceding Samvat year, showing an increase of Rs. 19,782-5-4. Deducting expenditures from the income of the year, a net increase of Rs. 36,884-4-0 was left, out of which the sum of Rs. 31,194-8-3, due to the State banker at the end of Samvat 1951, was paid off; and the closing balance of Rs. 5,689-11-9 remained with the State banker and due to the State. The increase in the income, though not a very large one, is noticed every year, and the financial result is good.

22. Some changes took place in the Police Department. The Police
 Police. Kámdár, Jamádár Lálmíya, who had performed meritorious service as Jamádár and Baxi of the late Pálanpur Levy, died during the year. His son, Mr. Misari Miyan, has been doing the duty as a tentative measure. There was some slight change in the strength of the police. The number of regular foot police was 442 against 440; that of mounted police 160 against 162, and the number of village police continues the same.

23. The Drill Masters have been active at Head-quarters, Pálanpur, during the past year, except during the plague. It is not stated that provision has been made for any Drill Instructor in the Tálukas.

24. While the plague was prevailing in Pálanpur, the members of the Force rendered good service.

25. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested was 55·7 against 48·6; while the percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial was 68·4 against 62·4 last year.

26. The expenditure of the Department for Samvat 1952 was Rs. 84,803-5-10 against Rs. 85,106-0-1, showing a decrease of Rs. 302- 0-3.

27. Of the total 851 criminal cases, 843 were decided during the year, out of which 343 cases were decided by the Pálanpur First
 Judicial Department. Class Magistrate, Mr. Maganbhai U., who has been favourably reported. Fifty-six appeals were made to the Appellate Court, which were all decided. In the Huzúr Court one appeal was pending at the end of last year and 16 were filed during the year, out of which 15 were decided. Of the 91 cases decided by the Sir Nyáyádhish, there were 4 Sessions cases against 9

Civil. in the preceding year. Out of a total of 4,732 cases, 2,949 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,783 cases at the end of the year. This heavy balance is due to the prevalence of the Bubonic Plague, during which the Courts were closed, as parties and witnesses could not attend them with safety.

28. The new Limitation Act has been put in force from the 23rd October 1896.

29. The Small Cause Court is reported to have done good work. It decided 677 cases against 681 in the previous year, and if it had not to be closed along with others Mr. Amarshi J. would probably have shown a better result.

30. The number of patients treated in the Good Fellow Hospital during the year was 15,672 against 19,006 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 3,334, which was due to malarial fevers prevailing to a lesser extent. The number of in-door patients also fell to 226 from 312 in the previous year.

31. The Matron, Mrs. Alicia Benjamin, continued to do her duty well. During the year she treated 247 cases against 201 in the previous year. She also attended to 19 labour cases and performed 5 manual midwifery operations. The medical officer in charge, Mr. Patvardhan, did capital work when the Plague was prevailing in Pálanpur. The principal burden was on him inside the town. He showed good courage and a most willing disposition. This officer is deservedly popular in Pálanpur.

32. The total of the expenditure of this Department was Rs. 16,979-1-7 in Samvat 1952 against Rs. 17,707-4-2 in Samvat 1951.

33. The Travelling Hospital Assistant was, owing to ill-health, absent from his duties for six months on sick leave. No one could be secured to fill up his post. He travelled over a distance of 135 miles and treated 1,222 cases in 67 villages.

34. In Samvat 1952, the total of expenditure rose to Rs. 47,501-3-9 from Rs. 43,069-2-6 in the previous year, the figures being Rs. 24,903-9-5 against Rs. 25,320-13-9 on Darbár buildings and Rs. 22,600-10-4 against Rs. 17,748-4-9 on public buildings. Out of this sum of Rs. 22,600-10-4, Rs. 14,197-0-11 were spent towards new buildings.

35. The new Post Office building and the Waiting Hall referred to in paragraphs 37 and 38 of the last year's Report have been completed. The construction of the Pilucha school-house has also been completed.

36. There are two Municipalities in the State—one at Pálanpur and the other at Deesa. Municipal rules have been temporarily made applicable to the villages of Tekra and Rajpur, for their being situated close to the Deesa Cantonment.

37. In the Pálanpur Bazár, parts of shops have been pulled down and new shops have been rebuilt. Roads also have been widened at a few places. The expenses for the Pálanpur Municipality for the Samvat year 1952 amounted to Rs. 6,895-9-4 against Rs. 6,212-11-0, the previous year. This expense is partly defrayed from the income of the Octroi duty, the income from which amounted to Rs. 3,375-7-7 against Rs. 2,532-14-6 in Samvat 1951. The deficit is met from the revenues of the State. During the time of the Bubonic Plague much extra work was imposed on the Municipality, and it was discharged to the satisfaction of the Special Plague Officer, Surgeon-Captain Cleveland.

38. During the year, the road leading from the Superintendency bungalow to the Railway station, mentioned in paragraph 40 of the last year's Report, was completed.

39. The arrangements for the supply of water are the same as mentioned in paragraph 41 of last year's Report.

40. No drainage system exists and none could be introduced at present. The conservancy is open to much improvement. The filthy habits of the Jain Bania community favoured

the spread of the plague, when once it was introduced from Bombay. Dr. Lowson, who made an inspection of the town, wondered how plague could be dealt with at all, seeing the insanitary condition of some of the houses—human beings and cattle living together—and accumulations of dirt unremoved.

41. The total rainfall during the year was 29 inches and 24 cents against 33 inches and 57 cents., the average of the previous five years. In the early part of the monsoon, the rainfall was above the normal, but in the latter part it was insignificant. The rabi crops, therefore, suffered very considerably.

42. The plague was introduced into Pálanpur in February 1897 by two Jain Banias coming from Bombay. It spread principally among this community and especially among the women. As soon as it was realised that the local arrangements were inadequate, the services of a European Medical Officer were applied for and obtained in the appointment of Surgeon-Captain H. F. Cleveland, who entered on his duty with great energy. At the same time, Dr. Lowson, the Plague Commissioner, was deputed to Pálanpur to give his advice. Under his direction, suitable hospitals were chosen, *viz.*, for the Jains a Dehla in the town, and for the Mahomedans a Dharamshála outside the town, and for other classes a hospital of specially erected sheds. General principles were laid down for treatment, segregation, disinfecting, &c.

43. Dr. Cleveland was supported by Assistant Surgeon J. P. Wadia of the Superintendency, who took charge of the Shed Hospital, and all outside the town, and by Dr. Patvardhan of the State Service who was in charge of the town. The Shed Hospital showed the best results owing to the extra sun and air, and owing to the fact that the patients took the medicines prescribed. In the Bania's "Dehla" the patients refused medicine and generally died. The common belief that European Doctors kill patients to suppress the disease was freely exhibited. The plague was got rid of by the middle of May. Out of a total of 141 cases 90 deaths took place. The infection never spread beyond the town. The extra expense entailed was come to about Rs. 12,000. The Darbár set a good example throughout, and their servants worked well when once they knew what to do. Owing to Dr. Cleveland's good-humoured vigour, the operations were attended by complete success.

44. There was no cholera during the year, but there were 500 cases of small-pox against 600 in the previous year. Malarial fevers prevailed to a lesser extent. The prevailing diseases are:—Malarial fevers, diseases of the Respiratory and digestive systems, and diseases of the eye and skin. For cattle, the year was comparatively a healthy one. There were only 809 cases of cattle disease, out of which 305 were fatal. The comparative numbers in the previous year were 8,702 attacks and 4,034 deaths.

45. The Pálanpur High School passed 4 students at the Matriculation Examination out of 7 sent up. Four candidates were sent up for the University School Final Examination, of whom 1 passed. The school also figured well at the Annual Examination of the Educational Inspector, N. D. On the whole, the report of the school-work is very good, and the Head-master, Mr. Morarji, is deserving of great credit for the year's results. No student was sent up in this year for the 3rd Grade Public Service Examination.

46. The number of the pupils of the Scott Girls' School fell from 125 to 80, owing to the unpopularity of the mistress. She has been transferred to Válod in the Surat Zilla, and one Parvati Bai Girdhar will succeed her. It is hoped that with this change the school will do better.

47. One new school was opened during the year.

48. It is stated that there are 1,750 teak trees in the Balaram teak plantation and they have attained a height of from 10 to 12 feet. This success should lead to further efforts in this direction.

49. Of the two Arab stallions, one Poona "Wala" became unfit on account of old age; the other is called the "Leher Dariao." To the number of two country-bred stallions, *viz.*,

Manbhawan and *Marrari*, one more called *Dewdarbarwala* has been added. They have, respectively, covered 4-10-15-3 and 12 mares during the year.

50. The aggregate income of the Customs Department for Samvat year 1952 was Rs. 72,876-2-4 against Rs. 86,948-2-11 in Customs. Samvat 1951. The decrease was due to scanty rainfall and the general depression of trade. Sesamum, rape-seeds and ghee were exported in less quantities.

51. The expenditure of the Department in Samvat 1952 amounted to Rs. 9,214-3-9, against Rs. 9,567-12-8 in the previous year.

52. One new concession was granted during the year. Many cultivators residing in the State Jurisdiction, cultivate lands of the neighbouring villages situated in foreign territory. In the same way, merchants lend money to cultivators of the neighbouring foreign villages. All import duties on grains, that may be brought by such traders or cultivators in State limits, have been abolished.

53. Owing to general depression of trade, the Palanpur-Deesa Railway Branch has suffered slightly during the year. The total receipts of the Darbār during the year 1896 amounted to Rs. 10,774-11-6 against Rs. 11,332-15-8 in last year. The interest per cent. per annum on the invested amount was Rs. 5-13-3 as against that of Rs. 6-2-0 per annum, the previous year.

54. The number of children vaccinated during the year was 9,084 against 9,110, the previous year. The cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 2,798-13-2 against Rs. 1,858-10-9. Vaccination. the previous year. The increase of Rs. 940-2-5 is due to the fact of a third half-yearly contribution of the Darbār having been paid in the said year. As mentioned in paragraph 44 above, there were 590 cases of small-pox. Only five children were revaccinated.

55. There is a library at Palanpur and two reading rooms at Deesa and Gadhi. Some additions were made during the year to Libraries. the books of the Palanpur Library, but it requires more support to make it a success. The two reading rooms had also some addition made to the stock of their books.

56. The Raj Bhakta Printing Press has continued to work well under the joint patronage of the Darbār and the Agency. No Printing Press. periodical of any sort is published in Palanpur.

16. RĀDHANPUR.

- (1) A First Class State.
- (2) Area, 1,150 Square Miles.
- (3) Population, 98,017.
- (4) Revenue, Rs. 7,39,576-11-9.
- (5) Expenditure, Rs. 1,40,803 3-8.

(6) Major M. T. Lyde took over charge of the duty of Administrator of this State on the 17th April 1896. His sagacity and firmness have been of great assistance in laying the foundation of the new regime. The people were at first apprehensive of what a British officer, with new ideas and methods, might do; but they found to their surprise and pleasure that they had, at their head, one who had sympathy for them, who looked into things minutely himself, and who desired to work gradually and economically with local means and men as much as possible.

(7) The Commissioner, N. D., visited Rādhānpur in December 1896 and stayed for a few days. I paid my visit in February 1897 and stayed from the 6th to the 17th February 1897. As my two previous visits had been during a time of depression, I was pleased to find a cheerful change in the place. The State officials seemed to be keen and alert, and to have the greatest respect for their present Chief. The troops and police, decently clad and properly paid, were delighted with the change in their condition. As some public works were going on, and crowds of work-people moving

about, the old melancholy of the place had given way to a brighter aspect. I examined the schools and hospitals &c., and saw all that there was to be seen.

(8) At the commencement of an Administration, the privileged upper class is generally rather nervous about changes in their status. In the present case, the Bháyads, *i.e.*, relations of the late Nawáb, Inámdárs &c., have interests which are in a manner opposed to the policy of consolidating the State which an Administrator is bound to adopt. They would like to have complete jurisdiction and to be as independent as possible. Major Lyde has remarked on the comparatively easy way in which their possessions have been acquired, and has hinted at curtailment. In my opinion, the status in which such persons are found to be living must be accepted wherever fraud is not proved. A certain amount of jurisdiction can be granted. As yet, no interference with the villages of the Bháyad has been made. The reasonable demand that they should contribute towards the general expense of the improved Administration may cause some uneasiness, but I trust the matter will be settled amicably. For the rest, the upper class at Rádhanpur have accepted the new order of things and are contented.

(9) For some time, Her Highness the Dowager Ráni maintained an attitude of opposition to the Administrator in consequence of the false hope inspired by a party of intriguers outside the State, that by agitation she would be able to alter the policy of Government. By the better advice of some of the relations of the late Nawáb, she was induced to abandon her position just when the tension seemed at its height. The result has been the recovery for the State of a great quantity of hidden treasure, and the unmasking of the chief of the party referred to, who had been carrying on the agitation in Bombay. Her Highness' "Jivai" or maintenance having been settled by Major Lyde to her satisfaction, it is hoped that this lady will now be able to live in peace and comfort without interfering further in the affairs of the State.

(10) The young Nawáb, Mahomed Sherekhan, aged nearly 11 years, joined the Rájkot College in July 1896. I have had opportunities of becoming acquainted with the boy, and I have no doubt that he has good wits and a high spirit. He is reported to be getting on well. His younger brother, Jalaludin Khan, aged 8, is somewhat delicate, but as he is still so young, it is hardly time to form an opinion on what he may turn out.

(11) Rules for the Alienation Department will be soon ready, as they have already been once reviewed by Government. The work to be done by this Department will be most important and will require great attentions. In the latter part of the Nawáb's time discontent was caused by an attempt to challenge titles and possessions without having any principles or rules to act upon. Nothing is being done in this way at present.

(12) The question of a railway to connect Rádhanpur with the system of Western India is before Government, Railway. Surveys will probably be made for both the routes, *viz.* (1) *via* Pátan and (2) *via* Viramgam. Either of these routes, passing through the important town of Sami, will suit Rádhanpur. The connection with Deesa has been mooted merely because the Pálanpur Darbár expresses their willingness to find half the expenses of the construction if they are allowed to enjoy half the profits of the new line. The only advantage of this route is that there is one river, the Banás, to cross instead of two or more. The line is not so favourable for Rádhanpur itself as the others indicated. There will be no difficulty in borrowing the money for the railway when the route is once decided on.

(13) The currency question is also before Government. The Siceai rupee having been generally abolished in these districts in favour of the British coinage, it only remains to get rid of the local Jorawarsai rupees of Rádhanpur. Currency Question. Suggestions for doing this are before the Government of India, and only an answer is awaited.

(14) During the year under report, 23 villages, comprising an area of 21,169 acres, are said to have been surveyed, Revenue Survey. against 15 villages, including an area of 76,273

acres last year. The total number of villages surveyed up to date is said to be 98, although by a computation founded on previous reports the figure would seem to be 113. With respect to this and to other apparent differences in figures, it may be accepted that the details given by Major Lyde, after his experience of affairs as existing at Rádhanpur, must be accepted as correct. An addition has been made to the staff of the Surveyors in connection with City Survey. On the whole, the work of this Department has been better during the past year.

(15) The Vighoti system has been introduced into three villages. Again the total figures do not agree. In the last Revenue Department, year's Report, it is stated that this system has been introduced into altogether 91 villages, whereas in this report the number is shown as 97.

(16) The receipts on account of land revenue last year were reported to be Rs. 4,35,343-13-3, while in this year the figure is stated to be Rs. 3,72,230-1-6, showing a decrease which is not accounted for. The amount of outstanding arrears of revenue is high. Steps should be taken to dispose of this amount of arrears. In the recent celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, the Administrator made an offer to the people to remit one-half of the debt of any one who would pay up the other half.

(17) The amount of cultivated land is now said to be 245,251 acres and 7 gunthas, and of uncultivated 60,301 acres 39 gunthas, out of a total of 305,556 acres and 6 gunthas. These figures also differ from those of the last year.

(18) The total receipts from all sources during the year were Rs. 7,39,576-14-9, as against Rs. 6,17,506-0-11 last year. The closing balance was Rs. 4,79,402-9-10 which, when compared with the opening balance Rs. 1,80,628-11-9, shows a good increase. This good result is partly owing to the recovery of the hidden treasure, amounting to Rs. 1,72,214-0-10.

(19) The "Paltan," or Regiment, was described last year as consisting of 61 of all ranks. This year it is stated to consist of 2 Havaldárs, 6 Naiks and 62 privates. Police and Troops. The Sowárs were described as being in number 100. This year 96, of which 20 are now "Body Guard." There are also five Camel Sowárs. The number of Foot Police, excluding Paltan, is 149. The village Chokiats, which used to figure as 614, are shown to be 493. Some rearrangement has been made. Out of 115 "Arab Levi" 65 remain, the rest having been otherwise employed. There was always great difficulty in getting a clear idea of what were "Military" and what were "Police" under the old system. The so-called "Troops" used to be dressed in an antiquated fashion and there was no discipline. The Sowárs and Foot are now dressed in a becoming Khaki uniform, the "Body Guard" being armed with lances. They present quite a smart appearance. The extra cost of the troops and Police shown by Major Lyde is well accounted for. The Superintendent of the Police, Mr. Raghunathrao Pandit, is well-known to me, as he was formerly Kárbhári at Tharád. He is energetic and bears a good character, and I hope that he will succeed in his present appointment.

(20) The Administrator has described the constitution of the Courts of Justice. A perusal of the results of the year's Judicial Department. transactions gives the impression that the Magistrates are not quite good enough. There is no doubt room for improvement both in the Magistracy and the Police. The percentage of 39.72 of persons convicted out of the total charged cannot be considered good. Nor can the conviction of 5 persons and the acquittal of 18, out of 11 Sessions cases, be regarded as a great success. In appeals, 13 cases out of 33 were reversed, and in 8 cases the sentence was modified. There is probably considerable shortcoming in the preparation of cases by the Police, as they cannot be expected to be very well acquainted with the science of their Department. They will now get more teaching. The result of the civil work is much more satisfactory than the criminal.

(21) The total amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 82,895-14-11, against Rs. 79,484-9-11 last year. The bungalow Public Works. for the Administrator is a fine one, and the "Hindu

Buildings" for some of the State officials are very suitable. The Harris Clock Tower in the middle of the town is a great success. The new kacheri buildings promise to be fine when they are completed.

(22) The subjects of "Municipality," "Roads," and Sanitation are sure to receive their proper attention under a Municipality. British Officer. Major Lyde has given the details of what he has done to clean the town out and keep it clean in future. The money spent in this direction is well spent.

(23) The Customs are said to have decreased, the figure being Rs. 1,04,085-12-5, as against Rs. 1,31,088-9-0 last year. With respect to this subject, I should state that, under the regime of the Nawáb, there were many complaints from persons, both in and out of the State, about two charges which Major Lyde alludes to, viz., the "Octroi" charged on all goods passing from one village to another within the State, and the extra duty charged on cotton, ghee, oil and grain leaving the State, the latter being quite a modern imposition. I believe these extra burdens are hurtful to Rádhapur trade; and it will be a good thing when they are done away with.

(24) The Medical Establishment has, on the whole, done better work during the year, as 13,024 patients in the whole State were treated as against 12,427 in the previous year. In the dispensary at Rádhapur, the number of patients was less than last year, being 8,267 against 9,145. The expenditure of the Department has been kept down owing to a large stock of drugs being in hand.

(25) The Printing Press turns out an Official Gazette containing notifications of the Administrator. It has no political importance.

(26) Major Lyde has written a long report full of interesting details, through which it is unnecessary for me to follow him. His earnest endeavours to start an industry at Rádhapur such as "Tile making," to improve agriculture and create plantations of trees are highly creditable and deserve success. Some little time is required to show the results of the work which he is now initiating. I trust that Government will think that a good beginning has been made.

(27) The Appendix R shows the sources from which the bulk of the revenue is derived and the chief items of expenditure:—

APPENDIX R.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Rádhapur State for the year 1907.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		Rs. s. p.			Rs. s. p.
	Opening Balance	1,80,628 14 9	1	Administration and Finance	23,616 13 0
1	Land Revenue	3,72,110 1 6	2	Land Revenue	45,335 12 6
2	Forests	70 2 0	3	Forfts	754 4 0
3	Customs	1,04,085 12 10	4	Customs	3,836 1 9
4	Abkári, Opium, &c.	21,136 7 0	5	Opium and Drugs	3,536 15 8
5	Stamps	15,574 8 10	6	Law and Justice (Courts)	13,237 6 0
6	Registration	534 4 0	7	Law and Justice (Jail)	3,017 11 9
7	Law and Justice (Courts)	6,821 0 10	8	Police	45,819 9 0
8	Law and Justice (Jail)	40 0 3	9	Education	10,176 9 4
9	Guaranteed and other receipts	12,630 8 3	10	Medical	5,112 8 0
10	General Miscellaneous	25,034 7 2	11	Minor Departments	10,978 0 2
11	Hidden Treasure	1,72,214 0 10	12	Public Works	82,895 14 11
12	Difference between receipts and disbursements of deposits and advances	6,203 13 3	13	Military	9,760 3 0
13	Difference caused by changing Dekras into annas and pies on account of fractions	1 12 0	14	Commissariat	21,783 6 2
			15	Stables	7,577 9 7
			16	Dharmáda and remuneration	11,183 12 0
			17	Retired and compassionate allowances	10,556 5 11
			18	Her Highness and family	12,700 7 11
			19	Refunds	159 9 6
			20	Paid on account of old debts	83,855 1 8
			21	Miscellaneous	1,821 14 10
				Total	1,40,846 3 8
				Closing Balance	1,79,402 9 10
	Total	9,20,205 13 6		Grand Total	9,20,205 13 6

The statement at page 22 of the Administrator's Report was corrected after reference to an apparent discrepancy and the above is the result of the correction.

17. THARÁD.

- (1) A Third Class State.
- (2) Area, 940.
- (3) Population, 24,772 from the last Census.
- (4) Revenue, Rs. 58,266-15-3.
- (5) Expenditure, Rs. 47,666-4-9.

(6) Nothing of importance happened in connection with this State. During my cold weather tour I stayed at Tharád from the 16th to 20th January 1897, and had several interviews with the Thákor. I visited the dispensary, the school, the lock-up, &c. The building for the girls' school was not quite completed. The boys' school was being repaired. The examination of the boys was satisfactory.

(7) The relations of the Thákor, with all the members of his family, were cordial during the year.

(8) I am glad to be able to report that the elder Kunver is much improved in health. He attended the Ráj Kumár College throughout the year, and the Principal speaks highly of his conduct and progress. The younger son attends the vernacular school at Tharád.

(9) Following the movement at Pálanpur, the Siccai coinage was abolished in this State and the British currency introduced. The rate of exchange for the settlement of State transactions was fixed at Rs. 4-12-0, *i.e.*, 100 Kaldar rupees were to be held equal to 104-12-0 Siccai.

(10) Tharád is famous for its "bájri," and, during the period of high prices last year, a large quantity was exported at a great advantage to the sellers. In fact, so far from its having been a year of distress as in some parts of India, the past 12 months have seen a slight increase of prosperity in this State. There has been some cholera but no plague.

(11) The dispute between the Thákor and his relation, Waghella Wakhatsing of Bhordu, about the boundary of the village of Budhanpur with the Jangad Bir land, mentioned in paragraph 12 of the last year's Report, was settled by a Pancháyat as contemplated. Wakhatsing has, however, made some objections on the ground of misbehaviour of his Panch member, which I have disallowed, and an appeal may be made to Government. The division of the Jangad Bir between the Thákor and the Mahájans has been completed; boundary marks have been erected, and preparations are being made to establish a village on this land.

(12) A reference made to Government in the matter of the Thákor's claim to recover, for his State, the villages of Lunál and Powana from Wakhatsing has resulted in a ruling on one document favourable to the Thákor's contention that the villages should revert. The Court has now to give a decision in conformity with the ruling, and Wakhatsing can then appeal against the decision if he wishes to do so.

(13) The Thákor is anxious to get the jurisdiction over the Jamaya villages, the owners of which at present pay him jama. In 1884 the question was before Government, when it appeared that the owners of the villages did not wish to be put under the Thákor with whom they have some keen disputes about his levy of customs duty in their villages, &c., &c. The principle of the Thákor's sovereignty was recognised; but permission to exercise jurisdiction was made to depend on whether, at any future date, the Chief of Tharád for the time being might be pronounced fit to exercise it. I cannot say that the time to make this assertion has arrived, but lately the Thákor has submitted an application in which the suggestion is made that a competent Minister, to be approved of by the Political Superintendent and Government, may be appointed to manage the State as made

up of "jamaya" as well as "khalsa" villages. This is a matter which has to be separately considered, and I need not refer to it here at greater length.

(14) Mr. Keshavlal Jumchand, who was reported last year as having filled the gap left by the departure of Mr. Ragonathrao Pandit, was kárbhári throughout the year. He is too young and inexperienced to do more than carry on the current work.

(15) Nothing has as yet been done to introduce into the State the revenue survey or the bighoti system. An attempt is being made to induce the people to accept a lease of land for 10 years under a system by which they are to have a portion on a fixed cash payment per baota. It seems to be an attempt to accustom them to a bighoti system. As more waste land is being taken up every year, the income from the cultivation of land increases. Last year the figure was 34,710-8-0 against Rs. 33,290-14-0 in the year before.

(16) The total income of the State from all sources was Rs. 58,266-15-3 as against Rs. 52,287-15-1 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 58,266-15-3., viz, Rs. 47,606-4-9 plus Rs. 10,600-10-6 applied for the payment of debt of previous years to State officials and servants. In the previous year, the expenditure was Rs. 52,287-15-1. Some attempt has been made to ascertain the total liabilities of the State with a view to gradually paying them off. There is still some confusion in this matter, and a proper budget showing all liabilities and the method proposed to meet them has still to be made.

(17) In his 43 khálsa villages the Thákór has his own police arrangements, and in the 110 jamaya villages the imperial police do duty, the Magistrate's duty in the latter being performed by a Thánádár serving under the Political Superintendent, nominated and paid by the Thákór. In the State Police a slight change was made, the foot being raised from 40 to 45 and the mounted men reduced from 15 to 10. The system of having paid Police Patels and Chokiats was introduced into the Morwáda Táluka during the year. The money was raised by placing a tax of Rs. 1½ on every house able to bear it. This produced Rs. 600, out of which Rs. 534 were spent and a small balance kept in hand. This is a good arrangement and a move in the right direction.

(18) The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 94 against 104 in the previous year. The number of persons arrested 92 instead of 118, and sent to trial 90 instead of 117. Of the 90 persons sent for trial, 58 were convicted and the rest were discharged. This is a fair average. The percentage of those convicted out of accused persons was 63 against 45 in the previous year.

(19) The percentage of stolen property recovered was 32 against 29 in the former year.

(20) The number of offences reported during the year was 120 against 180, the previous year, or a decrease of 60. The number of persons dealt with was 126 against 151, the last year. Of the number of persons brought up, 41 were discharged without trial, 12 acquitted, 72 convicted and one committed to the High Court.

(21) Sixteen suits were remaining on the file at the close of last year and 211 suits were filed during the year against 77, the previous year, making a total of 227, of which 206 were disposed of against 90, the last year, leaving a balance of 21 at the close of the year. The goodness of the year was the principal reason why so many cases were filed during the year.

(22) The total number of out-door patients treated in the dispensary during the year was 1,147, and the number of in-door patients was 15.

(23) The cost of maintaining the dispensary was Rs. 645-11-5 against Rs. 610, the previous year.

(24) During my stay at Tharád, I visited the dispensary and found that the building required a railing or a wall for the compound. I also found that the supply of medicines was not sufficient.

(25) During the year Rs. 738-9-7 were spent on the building of the girls' school, which is not yet finished. The buildings for schools at Morwada and Uchosan were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 285-15-7, and Rs. 925-0-9 were spent after improvements and repairs to the Dárbar's buildings.

(26) An attempt was made during the year for lighting and cleaning streets.

(27) The number of prisoners remaining in the jail on the 31st March 1896 was 12, and 54 were admitted in the jail during the year. The number remaining at the end of the year was 10.

(28) The rate of the diet charges per head per diem has remained the same as last year, *viz*, Re. 0-1-6. The total cost on account of diet charges amounted to Rs. 343-14-9.

(29) The State also paid during the year Rs. 91-8-0 and Rs. 236-13-3 on account of the maintenance charges of a lunatic of the State kept in the Ahmedabad Asylum and of two prisoners at the Andaman Settlements.

(30) During my last tour, I visited the schools at Tharád and Morwada and found they were progressing satisfactorily.

(31) The total number of pupils on the rolls in the Tharád school was 155 against 130 last year, or an increase of 25, and the average daily attendance was 100 against 80, the previous year.

(32) The total expenditure on account of education was Rs. 1,161, exclusive of the cost of repairs to the buildings, which amounted to Rs. 285-15-7 against Rs. 971-5-11, the previous year.

(33) The total rainfall during the year under report was 28 inches and 79 cents against 7 inches and 35 cents in the previous year. The rainfall during the year exceeded by that of the previous years, and the year on the whole was good for agricultural purposes in Tharád Taluka.

(34) The total receipts on account of customs dues during the year amounted to Rs. 10,318-12-6 against Rs. 8,160-9-6, which shows an increase of Rs. 2,158-3-0. This must be mainly owing to "export" duties, because imports did not increase owing, perhaps, to the interference of the plague with trade. The working of the Customs Department was slightly improved, and this may have induced this better result.

(35) Tharád supports a portion of the "Northern Preventive" Line, consisting of 26 foot and 5 mounted men. The Inspector having brought to notice that the men were suffering from the high price of food and that some extra equipment was required by men and horses, the Thákór attended to the requirement with promptitude. The average cost of this establishment is Rs. 2,565, and the extra expense incurred raised the cost last year to Rs. 2,924-11-8.

(36) The sources of revenue and the chief items of expenditure are given in the Appendix T.

APPENDIX T.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Revenue of the Tharad State from the 1st of April 1896 to the 31st of March 1897.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		<i>Expenses on the subjects as contained in the Budget Estimate for 1896-97.</i>	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue (including Vaje, Nerwa and Jama) ...	34,710 8 0	1	Private expenses of the Thakor Sahib ...	10,522 13 3
2	Customs duties ...	10,318 12 6	2	Expenditure for the Zamana ...	1,331 2 0
3	Opium duty ...	7,603 0 0	3	Do. of Kunver Dolatsingji ...	2,246 15 0
4	Income of Nazarana, Ijara, &c....	3,250 8 9	4	Do. do. Raysingji ...	305 0 0
5	Fine and Court-fees ...	1,784 2 0	5	Darbar's private buildings repaired ...	9 5 0
6	Amount accruing from the Police tax in Morwada Taluka ...	600 0 0	6	Guest expenses ...	684 3 9
7	Income of the villages given in Putta and maintenance ...	15,000 0 0	7	Presents to Bhats, &c. ...	500 0 11
			8	Charity ...	1,529 13 1
			9	Parvati (pension) ...	115 17 0
			10	Frontier preventive establishment ...	2,924 14 5
			11	Pay of the Jamaya Thanadar and Karkuns ...	2,247 15 1
			12	Expenses on account of the institutions of public utility, including Schools, Dispensary, Vaccination, &c. ...	321 4 1
			13	Prisoners' feeding, clothing, &c. ...	647 15 6
			14	Salaries of opium license vendors, &c. ...	1,004 9 7
			15	State litigation ...	282 5 2
			16	Contingents ...	738 15 1
			17	Customs Department ...	1,605 3 5
			18	Office of the Karkari, State Thana-dar and Revenue Officer ...	5,223 4 3
			19	Morwada Tahsildar's office ...	1,206 2 5
			20	Police Department ...	2,776 12 1
			21	State buildings repaired ...	515 1 9
			22	Survey expenses ...	153 14 6
			23	Miscellaneous and unexpected expenses ...	4,065 9 7
			24	Public Works ...	313 5 0
			25	Travelling allowance ...	179 12 2
			26	Miscellaneous outstanding debts of the previous year paid up ...	10,600 30 6
			27	Expenses incurred under heads not entered in the Budget of 1896-97 and incurred before the Budget came into force on the 1st of July 1896 ...	1,611 12 1
			28	Morwada village Police ...	6 0 0
			29	Putta and maintenance ...	15,000 0 0
	Total ..	73,266 15 3		Total ...	73,266 15 3

18. VAV.

- (1) A Fourth Class State.
- (2) Area, 380 square miles.
- (3) Population, 13,399 according to the last Census.
- (4) Revenue, Rs. 21,121-15-7½.
- (5) Expenditure, Rs. 25,583-2-1½

(6) I visited Vav in January 1897 and stayed from the 21st to the 25th January 1897. Disputes between the Rana and his relations always occupy some attention on these visits. There was nothing serious this time. The eldest son, Gambhirsing, represented that the house which was to be built for him will not be large enough, and urged his right to take "veth" or forced labour from villagers as long as his father continues to do so. There was a rather hot contention between the Rana and his brother Surajmal about an enclosure made by a thorn hedge within the court-yard of the Darbar dwellings. It was decided that Surajmal should bring a suit to prove his right to a certain part of this ground. The claim of Jadejibai, one of the widows of the late Rana, to have a door opened in a wall adjoining her dwelling, was attended to.

(7) I found that the arrangement made last year to pay off the State Banker's debt, reduced to Rs. 55,000, had been respected. The instalment of Rs. 3,000 has been duly paid. I trust that this debt will be cleared off in time without further trouble.

(8) It was mentioned in the last Report that some villages held by aged relations of the Rána would before long revert to the State. The grandmother of the Rána, named Majirajba, aged 80, died on the 16th March 1897, and her two villages, producing about Rs. 3,000 of revenue yearly, came back to the State. The cost of the funeral ceremonies was Rs. 2,000, which had to be borrowed.

(9) Another just source of income to the State is still withheld, although a step has been taken to recover it. The Rajputs of Chanderwa and Váv have refused to pay police cess to the Rána and have taken their case before Government. It was in 1892 decided that they should bring a civil suit to prove that they are by position exempt from this demand if they felt able to do so. Last year they brought this suit claiming exemption on the ground that they are "Mul Girásias." Finding that they had not sufficient proofs, and that they were incurring unnecessary expense in this suit, they abandoned it, and left it to me to settle the matter. I fixed Rs. 2-8-0 as the contribution they should make towards the better government of the State, but being dissatisfied with this they intend to appeal once more to Government.

(10) There is yet another item of revenue which is at present withheld, *viz.*, the "Salt Compensation." In 1846—48 compensation was granted to these States in return for their engaging not to deal in "Ghásia salt" (natural salt) or to allow it to pass through their territories. "Váv" gets Rs. 287 a year. Since 1883, payment has been stopped owing to some requirements of the "Cash Alienation Department" with the Collector of Ahmedabad, to which these haks (really political) have been transferred. The arrears, amounting to about Rs. 2,870, are to be devoted to building the house for Kunvar Gambhirsing alluded to, so it is hoped that payment will soon be made. Other States and Tálukdárs are similarly situated.

(11) The dispensary building inside the town being quite unsuitable, the Rána volunteered to erect a new one outside the town. At his request, I laid the foundation stone of this new building on the 23rd January 1897. The cost is to be Rs. 3,000, which will be gradually found, and the dispensary will, in fact, be gradually built. This small ceremony was undertaken to encourage interest in such local improvements.

(12) Mr. Dharamchand Chelji continues to perform the somewhat difficult duties of Kárbhári in this small State. I believe that in all matters which come under his cognisance he exercises a beneficial influence. In some personal matters the Rána is not tractable. I have hope that if the debts of the State are gradually paid off, and the just and proper income is duly collected, Váv will gradually right itself. If it does so, some credit will be due to Mr. Dharamchand for the share he has taken in directing its affairs.

(13) I visited the school at Váv. The attendance and progress made was good. The addition made to the school-building of one more room provides ample accommodation. Harising, the younger son of the Ránáji, learns Gujaráti at the school. The majority of the boys are Baniyas.

(14) Mr. Shivalal, who was formerly in charge of the Rádhanpur Travelling Dispensary, was employed during the year as Hospital Assistant in charge Váv Dispensary. It is hoped that under him the dispensary will do better. The former man was incompetent.

(15) The strength of the regular police has remained the same as in the last year, *viz.*, 12 mounted and 29 foot police.

(16) The cost of maintaining this department amounted to Rs. 2,900, being the same as in the previous year. The number of offences reported during the year was 43 against 35 last year, and the number of persons arrested was 54 against 40 the previous year. Of these, 49 were sent for trial against 28 last year, of whom 41 were convicted and 8 were acquitted or discharged.

(18) The percentage of convictions of arrested and sent for trial, respectively, was 76 and 8·36 against 65 and 92·3 last year.

(19) The number of offences reported during the year was 96 against 39 last year, an increase of 57. The increase was due principally in offences against the Salt Act. The number of persons dealt with was 131 against 50 last year. Of the number of persons brought up for trial 95 were convicted, 21 were discharged without trial, and 12 were acquitted.

(20) The number of civil suits remaining at the end of last year was 8. One hundred and four suits were filed during the year, out of which 87 were disposed of against 78 last year, and 25 remained in arrears against 8 last year.

(21) Statements showing—

(1) Receipts and expenses, also

(2) Debt remaining unpaid up to the 31st March 1896 are appended.

APPENDIX W.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Váv State from Ashád Shud 2nd, Samvat 1952, to Ashád Shud 2nd, Samvat 1953 (corresponding with 23rd June 1895 to 11th July 1896) as furnished by the Ránu.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	Customs dues	1,973 12 10½	1	Expenses of Ránáji	6,143 2 3
2	Opium duty	3,288 7 0	2	Maintenance	3,879 1 6
3	Fines, commission fee, &c. ...	1,135 11 9	3	Grass-cutting... ..	208 7 0
4	Abkári, &c., revenue	40 0 0	4	Repairs to buildings	110 6 9
5	Exchange	144 7 3	5	Charity, &c.	1,165 7 3
6	Land revenue	7,817 0 0	6	Dial expenses	47 12 0
7	Police cess	1,156 15 0	7	Dispensary expenses	413 15 6
8	School fees	49 13 6	8	School expenses	505 11 9
9	Jama	414 1 0	9	Diet charges of prisoners ...	294 0 0
10	Sánth (fee for transferring right of cultivation)	405 0 0	10	Contingent charges	2 0 11 0
11	Marriage tax	93 14 0	11	Survey and boundary expenses	121 1 6
12	Grazing fees	49 6 0	12	Litigation expenses	66 4 0
13	Narwa	3,600 2 6	13	Thána and vaccination warad	606 5 6
14	Revenue of Surwana village ...	180 0 0	14	Gram and grass for police horses	363 2 0
15	Nazarána	65 0 0	15	Expenses in connection with girás	256 11 3
16	Miscellaneous	708 4 9	16	Unforeseen expenses... ..	270 4 6
	Total	21,121 15 7½	17	Pay of officials	4,923 4 7½
	Borrowed from Koradia Nathu Nihal of Váv to pay the marriage expenses of Tajuba ...	4,500 0 0	18	Peons on the Mowasari Frontier	215 8 0
			19	Pension	36 8 0
			20	Exchange	9 2 3
			21	Paid in part-payment of the debt	1,070 13 3
			22	Boarding expenses to villagers who come to pay Narwa, &c. ...	37 9 9
			23	Municipal expenses	117 9 6
			24	Marriage expenses of Tajuba ...	4,500 0 0
				Total	25,553 2 1½
				Balance	38 13 6
	Grand Total	25,621 15 7½		Grand Total	25,621 15 7½

Statement showing the Liabilities over the Váv State.

Balance of debt on Ashád Shud 2nd, Samvat 1952, corresponding to 23rd June 1895.			New debt contracted during the year, i.e., from Ashád Shud 2nd, Samvat 1952, to 31st March 1897.		Amount paid during the year, i.e., from Ashád Shud 2nd, Samvat 1952, to 31st March 1897.		Total amount of debt remaining over the State on the 1st April 1897.			
Amount due to Potdar by advance arrangement.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total of Columns 3 and 4.		Amount paid to		Total.	Amount due to Potdar.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
					Potdar.	Miscellaneous.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5,195 14 9	3,738 4	8,933 18 3	4,500 0 0	14 3 6	3,105 14 9	4,187 4 9	7,292 3	6,52,000 0	19,071 0	6,51,051 0 0

THA'NA CIRCLES.

19. The following are the Thána Circles in this Superintendency :—

Names of Thánas.	Area.	Population.	How constituted.	Population according to Census.	Revenue of		Tribute if any, to Baroda.	REMARKS.
					1895-96.	1896-97.		
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Váráhi ...	300	...	The magisterial and civil powers are exercised by Political Officers. The Thanadár exercises the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in criminal work, and in civil work his powers extend to Rs. 400. Out of 49 villages under this Thándárate, 10 villages belong to Malek Jorawarkhanji Umarkhanji and are under the management of the Political Superintendent. In these, the Japtidár exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and tries civil suits up to Rs. 250.	20,950	4,781 4 11	4,957 15 1	Nil.	The area is approximate and no survey has been made.
Deodar ...	364½	...	The magisterial and civil powers in the Thándárate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thánadár has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work, and in civil work his powers extend to hearing suits up to Rs. 400. There are two Thákors in Deodar who exercise the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and also try civil suits up to Rs. 250 in their respective villages.	48,454	5,481 4 9	5,242 5 7	Nil.	
Tharád ...	320½	...	The magisterial and civil powers in the Thándárate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thánadár has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work, and with regard to civil his powers extend to hearing suits to the extent of Rs. 400. The Thákor of Bhorole exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate in criminal matters and hears civil suits up to the value of Rs. 250.	47,567	3,708 6 7	4,623 0 8	Nil.	
Vár ...	377	...	The magisterial and civil powers in the Thándárate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thánadár has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work, and with regard to civil his powers extend to hearing suits to the extent of Rs. 400.	32,839	4,364 1 1	4,876 1 7	Nil.	
Sántalpur .	303	...	Do. do. do.	19,999	5,496 12 1	5,625 4 2	Nil.	
Kámkrej ...	810	...	Do. do. do. About 13 villages are under the jurisdiction of Thára Talukdárs. They exercise in their respective villages civil jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 250 and also exercise the powers of a Third Class Magistrate.	52,579	5,305 13 10	6,150 13 7	Nil.	

* The figures shown in this column represent the amount of contributions levied from the local Thákors towards the expenses of the Thána and Dispensary Establishments and such other charges incidental to management by Government.

20. I left Pálanpur on the 5th January and returned on the 23rd February after inspecting all the Thánas. My Assistant, Lieutenant N. S. Coghill, made a similar tour of inspection of the Police and the civil work, and my District Deputy, Ráo Bahádúr Ganesh Gangadhar, was out in camp from December 1896 to June 1897.

21. I examined all the records and treasuries and, on the whole, the result was satisfactory. No serious mistake came to light. The work of indexing old daftars of the "A" class was much in arrears in all Thánas, owing to the Kárkúns, who are supposed to do this work, having other work to do. Some special arrangement will have to be made to get this work completed up to date. In the Deodar and Sehorí Thánas, there are many old daftars lying undisposed

of in connection with boundaries requiring correction or requiring pillars to be erected between our Thánas and the Baroda and Rádhanpur Territory. I have arranged with Major Lyde about taking up the Rádhanpur boundary's work next cold weather.

22. The buildings of the Thánas are now more or less in want of repairs. The Deodar Thána was under course of thorough repair, while the Thánadár was working in a neighbouring Dhar mshála. All the Thánadárs made a request to have an extra room built on to the Thána for the sake of being able to conduct magisterial work without disturbance. This will have to be considered. Now that a balance of Rs. 2,000 is allowed to be kept at a Thána, a small iron safe has been supplied for each treasury.

23. During the year, the post of my Shirastadár falling vacant, I gave it to Mr. Dwarkadass, the senior Thánadár, for the sake of giving this class some promotion and encouragement. As Government have now sanctioned the crediting to the General Fund of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the duty remitted to the petty Tálukdárs on the opium sold in the Thána Circles, the fund will be strengthened and the scale of pay for Thánadárs, which had been sanctioned but put on one side for want of funds, will be introduced. The scheme is shortly to be submitted to Government. At present, the Thánadárs on Rs. 50 and 60 a month are underpaid.

24. Lieutenant Coghill, in his report, draws attention to the difficulty now felt by Tálukdárs in raising a loan either for public works or for the purpose of litigation in defence of rights, owing to the principle upheld in the Resolution of Government, No. 6193 of the 12th August 1891, by which the Courts of the Superintendency are forbidden to interfere in transactions between the Tálukdárs and their creditors which were not completed before the 12th August 1891. The remedy suggested is that certain loans for legitimate purposes may be sanctioned, or that political suits may be brought free of charge. The proposal that the Political Superintendent should sanction certain rules has already been disapproved of by Government, in their Resolution No. 3930, of the 16th June 1892. The other suggestion might be considered. It may happen that a Tálukdár may not be able to raise money for a useful object, such as repairing a tank, &c., owing to his credit having been cried down.

25. The Thána "Runners," who do the work of bailiffs for the Thánadárs' Courts, are paid Rs. 6 a month. They are illiterate men, who do their work in rather a feeble way. It would, no doubt, be an advantage to the public service if the status of these individuals could be improved, and they could ride instead of walk to the villages as has been suggested. During the year, a uniform has been sanctioned for these men, in order that they may have some outward sign of authority. It has also been arranged that Police Patels shall assist their work by executing petty decrees up to Rs. 100. This will be tried as an experimental measure.

26. It having been found that some of the Thánadárs were dealing with possessory cases under the Mámlatdárs Act of 1876, as if they were civil suits for ownership and were uselessly prolonging proceedings, Lieutenant Coghill issued the necessary orders on the subject.

27. The system of appointing paid Police Patels and Chokiats has made progress during the year, 33 more such Police Patels having been appointed. Under the old custom of paying such persons in land or "Hakks" the local Thákors had too much influence. We have a better control under the new system. A Police "Varad" or tax of Rs. 1-8 per house is levied for this purpose. Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangadhar has taken good interest in this subject, and has suggested that some inexpensive uniform should be given to these village Police, each Táluka having some distinguishing colour. Badges have already been given.

28. At present, in the absence of proper maps and field books, much time of the Thánadárs is wasted in endeavouring to find the sites of fallen boundary pillars for the purpose of re-erecting them or repairing them. It will be necessary to have maps made at the expense of the parties concerned, and then hold "Mukhis" and Police Patels responsible for the yearly inspection of their boundaries and report of shortcomings.

29. The "Náro Bayt" is one of a string of small islands stretching across the Runn of Cutch and giving direction to the road between Suigam and Nagar Pákar in Sind. There has been correspondence with the Commissioner of Sind about this island, which, although claimed by the Tálukdárs of Suigam, had for some time been occupied by a Thána of the Sind Police. The Commissioner stated that he was ready to withdraw the claim from the Nagar Pákar direction if the Tálukdárs of Suigam would enter into an engagement to protect travellers on this road and provide for their comfort. When I was at Suigam I rode out and saw this island, which is about 11 miles from Suigam. I then took the necessary engagement from the Tálukdárs and forwarded the papers to Government, from whom the final orders are awaited.

30. A dispute between the Thákors of Thára and the Thákardas of Khária, of about 40 years' standing, was amicably settled while I was on tour. The parties owned the village $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, with the exception that the Thára Thákors had the exclusive right of taking the "Vero." The Thákardas of Khária had 12 Sánthis of Ghárkhed land which they were always trying to increase. The case had formed the subject of a civil suit, and had been before Government, without any prospect of finality. It happened that the Thákardas of Khária had a $\frac{1}{4}$ share in the Thára village of Totána, so an arrangement was made by which they agreed to take over Khária in its entirety and give the whole of Totána to the Thára Rájputs. A Pancháyat has to balance the exchange by awarding some extra land to Thára, if it is found necessary to do so.

31. The petty jurisdictional Tálukas are those of Deodar, Bhorole, Thára and Váráhi, having 3rd Class Magistrates' powers and the hearing of civil suits up to Rs. 250. I visited them all and examined the records and the kacheris and lock-ups. The Deodar shareholders have recently had the jurisdiction over the village of Deodar itself restored to them after attachment. They squabble a little about small civil rights, but there is nothing serious in their disputes.

32. A proper dispensary had never been established at Sántalpur although all the other Thánas had one. This year the opportunity was taken, when my camp was at Sántalpur, of pressing the matter. The old building inside the town was sold by auction and the proceeds added to some subscriptions made by the Chiefs of Sántalpur, and the total sum of Rs. 3,500 was thus raised. A site being chosen outside the town, near the Thána, the foundations were laid and the building proceeded with under the direction of the Thánadár. The new Hospital Assistant arrived when I was at Sántalpur. Until his proper quarters are ready he is to occupy, with his medicines, &c., two rooms in the Thána. Thus, at last, each Thána has its dispensary.

33. During the year, the pay of the Hospital Assistants at Deodar and Sihori has been increased by Rs. 5 a month. It will be necessary to arrange for the pay of one more man of this class to do the following duties, *viz* :—

1. Relieve any one of the local Hospital Assistants who may go on leave or fall ill.

2. Take charge at Head-quarters when the Assistant Surgeon goes on a cold weather inspection tour.

3. Prepare vital statistics and work at the jail if the new Prison Act is ever introduced into the Superintendency Jail.

34. I am about to try and arrange for the pay of this extra medical man.

35. Ráo Bahádar Ganesh Gangadhar has entered on his new duties of District Deputy with great zeal. He examined all the Thánas carefully and cleared off many old tumars found lying in them. He has written a long report, full of practical suggestions, which shows that he takes a keen interest in his work.

36. No survey of the Thánas has as yet been introduced.

Police.

37. The following table shows the work done by the Police during the year under report in the several Thánas :—

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of offences in which convictions were obtained.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent to trial.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of cases convicted to accused reported.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
1	Tharád ..	85	139	33	64	75	99	75	98	27	39	39	46	49	56	49	57	
2	Váv ..	68	89	38	41	89	122	89	113	14	40	56	46	84	60	84	64	
3	Deodar ..	93	162	58	77	137	186	137	186	59	52	63	47	57	72	57	72	
4	Santalpur ..	108	98	26	33	124	177	123	177	61	136	24	33	47	23	47	23	
5	Varáhi ..	64	75	23	32	83	130	83	106	49	45	36	42	38	46	38	57	
6	Kánkrej ..	172	148	70	68	205	274	205	274	75	138	41	45	63	49	63	49	
	Total ..	590	711	248	315	713	988	712	954	285	450	42	44	57	51	57	53	

38. The number of offences reported to the Police in the six Thánas was 711 against 590, the previous year, being an increase of 121. Deodar and Kánkrej Tálukas are remarkable for petty crimes on account of their Mewási population. In the Tharád Thána there was an unusual number during the year, viz., 139 against 85.

39. The number of offences in which convictions were obtained was 315 against 248, the previous year.

40. The number of accused persons arrested was 988 against 713 in the previous year.

41. The number of accused sent for trial was 954 against 712 in the previous year.

42. The number of accused acquitted was 450 against 285 in the previous year.

43. Taking the Thánas together, the number of offences reported to the Police during the year under report was larger than that of the last year.

44. In the Tharád, Deodar and Varáhi, the percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested was better than last year. In the remaining Thánas there was a falling-off.

45. The following statement shows the value of property stolen and recovered :—

No.	Name of Officer.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Kánkrej Chief Constable ..	3,117 13 0	3,802 11 0	2,493 11 9	2,572 14 0	85·04	67·6
2	Tharád Do. .	5,449 14 0	2,257 14 0	4,082 3 1	1,102 12 0	74·9	43·8
3	Santalpur Do. ...	3,268 12 3	2,941 15 3	3,111 10 6	1,794 4 9	95·2	60·3
4	Váv Do. ...	1,672 11 9	3,366 12 11	1,079 4 9	935 2 5	64·5	27·7
5	Deodar Do. ...	2,233 15 0	3,552 8 9	1,441 2 7	1,954 1 3	60·4	55·6
6	Varáhi Do. ...	1,686 11 4	4,670 14 9	920 13 7	3,720 12 3	54·6	79·6
	Total ..	17,429 13 4	20,592 12 8	13,128 14 3	12,079 14 8	75·3	58·6

46. There has been an increase in the total amount of property stolen, the figures being Rs. 20,592-12-8 against Rs. 17,429-13-4, the previous year. There has been a decrease in the total amount of property recovered to the extent of Rs. 1,048-15-7, the figures being Rs. 12,079-14-8 against Rs. 13,128-14-3, the previous year, or a percentage of 58·6 against 75·3 last year. This is unsatisfactory.

47. Taking the Thánas separately, Várahi is the only one which shows a good result.

Criminal Justice.

48. The Appendix A shows the work done by the Criminal Courts in the Thána Circles.

49. The total number of offences taken cognisance of by the Courts during the year was 825 against 834 last year, or a decrease of 9.

50. The number of persons dealt with was 1,245 against 1,223. Of these 737 were arrested by the Police, 77 upon warrants, 238 by summons, 52 gave themselves up voluntarily, and 105 were received by transfer. There was, besides, a balance of 36 remaining at the close of the last year. Of the total number of persons dealt with, 353 were discharged without trial, 310 acquitted and 573 convicted. The number of persons remaining to be tried at the end of the year in all the Thánas amounted to 8, and the number of cases 3 against 11 and 13 respectively last year.

51. The total number of Sessions cases tried during the year was 15 against 22 last year. The number of murder cases was only 2 against 6 in the pre-
ceding year. In one case, a sentence of transportation for life was passed by the Sessions Court, which was upheld on appeal by the Bombay Government. In the other case, the accused were acquitted.

Civil Justice.

52. The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Name of Officer.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
1	Mangalji Sobhagchand, Tharad Thánadár ...	Civil Courts ...	21	186	175	207	154	190	21	17	
2	Naranlal Keshavial, Santalpur Thánadár ...		27	119	284	146	257	119	27	27	
3	Umarchankar Gavrishankar, Várahi Thánadár ...	Do. ...	4	119	153	123	149	109	4	14	
4	Manfukhlal Bapuji, Kankrej Tháradár ...	Do. ...	11	174	397	185	386	178	11	7	
5	Purshotamrai Bhawani-shankar, Váv Thánadár ...	Do. ...	6	150	160	156	154	151	6	5	
6	Keshavial Brijlal, Deodar Thánadár ...	Do. ...	22	72	123	94	101	73	22	21	
		Total ...	91	820	1,292	911	1,201	820	91	91	

53. There were 207 suits on the file of the Tharad Thánadár against 175 last year. Of these 190 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 17 at the end of the year.

54. The Santalpur Thánadár has disposed of 119 suits out of 146 on his file during the year, and has a balance of 27 remaining at the end of the year.

55. The Várahi Thánadár has disposed of 109 suits out of 123 on his file during the year, and has a balance of 14 at the close of the year.

56. The Kankrej Thánadár has disposed of 178 suits out of 185 on the file during the year, and has a balance of 7 remaining at the end of the year, which shows a good work.

57. The Váv Thánadár has disposed of 151 suits out of 156 on his file during the year, and has a balance of 5 remaining at the end of the year, which shows the best work.

58. The Thánadár of Deodar has disposed of 73 suits out of 94 on his file during the year, and has a balance of 21 remaining at the end of the year.

59. Orders are being issued to the Thánadárs of Santalpur and Deodar to clear off the arrears at their Thánas as soon as possible.

60. Taking all the Thánas together, the number of suits disposed of during the year under report was 820 against 1,201, the previous year, or a decrease of 381 suits, but the balance remains the same, viz., 91 against 91.

61. The number of suits filed during the year under review was 820 against 1,007, the previous year, or a decrease of 187.

62. The number of civil suits regarding monetary transactions between Tálukdárs and money-lenders must be expected to decrease, since the interference of the Superintendency Courts, in cases in which the transactions were not completed on or before the 12th of August 1891, is prohibited by Government Resolution No. 6193, dated the 12th August 1891.

Weather and Season in the Thána Circles.

63. The rainfall was more than double that of the preceding year, *viz.*, 26·65 inches as against 11·52 inches ; but, as the rain did not come when it was wanted, the benefit of it was rather discounted. Some showers that fell in November improved the rabi crops. When prices of food-grains began to rise in October and November 1896, some anxiety was felt for the poorer classes, but the pressure on them on this account was relieved by the fact that wages in these districts are paid in grain. Soon a brisk demand for grain in other parts of India set in and much bájri and mag began to be exported at good prices. As all classes except the actual labourers cultivate, more or less, the benefit of this trade was felt generally. Altogether, it cannot be said that the season was a bad one in this Superintendency. The bájri and mag was taken southwards to the railway, or by road to Káthiáwár, and it was also brought to the railway at Deesa and sent to other parts of India.

64. Grass was abundant in all the Tálukas.

65. The public health in the Tálukas of Tharád, Váv, Deodar and Várahi
Public Health. was affected by an outbreak of cholera during the
year under Report. The principal diseases, were malarial fevers, rheumatic affections, diseases of the eye and of the respiratory organs.

66. No case of Bubonic Plague occurred in the Thána Circles.

Cattle Diseases. 67. The diseases mentioned in paragraph 183 of the Annual Report for the year 1894-95 carried off 317 head of cattle.

Forests. 68. There are no forests within the Thána Circles of this Superintendency.

69. In the Tharád Táluka, Rs. 4,156 were spent by the Thákor and the
Public Works. people towards constructing temples and repairing a Jain temple and making a well and digging a tank.

70. In the Váv Táluka, Rs. 9,540 have been spent by the people in constructing Jain temples and a dharamshála as well as in repairing tanks.

71. In the Sántalpur Táluka, Rs. 1,843 have been spent by the people towards a dharamshála and digging eight tanks.

72. In the Kánkrej Táluka, Rs. 1,000 have been spent by the people and Tálukdárs of Lunpur towards the construction of a Mahadev's Temple, Rs. 250 on a dharamshála, Rs. 200 on three wells and Rs. 120 on a chowra.

73. In the Várahi Thándárate, Rs. 1,500 have been spent by the Tálukdárs on the construction of a school building at Abiána.

74. In the Deodar Thándárate, Rs. 1,068-1-6 have been spent by Tálukdárs and by the people towards the construction of two dharamshálas.

Education.

75. The following table shows the number of schools in the Thána Circles:—

No.	Names of Villages.	Class of Schools.	1896-97.		NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.				Average daily attendance.					
			Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	1895-96.		1896-97.							
					Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.						
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
1	Samaw	Boys	6	1	0	204	5	2	1	44	1	31		25
2	Umri	Do.	7	1	0	127	1	0	1	35	1	26		22
3	Sibori	Do. ... ..	.....			105	14	6	1	25	1	21		16
4	Váda	Do.	3	8	6	1.5	3	0	1	30	1	30		12
5	Thára	Do.	37	1	6	55. 11	2		1	109	1	85		73
6	Un	Do.	19	13	6	341	1	0	1	50	1	52		42
7	Terwáda	Do.	9	10	6	163	3	0	1	35	1	37		28
8	Deodar	Do.	11	9	0	228	10	11	1	37	1	42		27
9	Bhíbbhar	Do.	15	5	6	158	5	0	1	33	1	44		33
10	Dua	Do.	10	14	0	186	5	5	1	27	1	30		23
11	Tharád	Do.	43	10	6	753	12	0	1	130	1	155		100
12	Bhorol	Do.	5	4	6	173	11	6	1	16	1	16		11
13	Dhima	Do.	12	2	6	141	2	0	1	40	1	38		25
14	Vav	Do.	40	2	6	510	11	6	1	121	1	106		79
15	Asara	Do.	6	4	6	168	11	6	1	19	1	25		13
16	Suigam	Do.	20	7	6	335	12	7	1	57	1	50		39
17	Uchosan	Do.	6	15	6	210	11	9	1	21	1	17		12
18	Morwada	Do.	13	13	6	406	1	8	1	48	1	44		32
19	Santalpur	Do.	15	7	0	297	10	0	1	48	1	46		34
20	Abiana	Do.	5	2	0	1,654	5	2	1	21	1	17		14
21	Varáhi	Do.	48	6	6	641	5	0	1	126	1	129		79
Total ...			338	13	0	7,496	15	10	21	1,072	21	1,041		739

76. The number of schools in the Thána Circles during the year under report remains the same as it was last year, but the school at Madka was opened just after the close of the official year, and an endeavour is being made to induce the Tálukdárs of Benup to establish a school in their village.

77. The number of pupils attending the schools in the Thánas during the year under report was 1,041 against 1,072 last year. The average daily attendance was 739 against 696 last year, and the cost of all the schools in the Thánas amounted to Rs. 7,496-15-10 against Rs. 5,795-7-1½ last year.

78. The receipts shown in the table are derived from fees and expenditure is met by contributions from the Tálukdárs.

79. While on tour in the last cold season, I examined all the principal schools in the Thána Circles and I found the results were satisfactory. Every school has a gymnastic class, but for want of teaching the exercises are not properly performed.

80. Several school-masters of the Thána Schools complained to me about not getting their pay regularly from the Tálukdárs concerned, and this subject will be attended to in the next Education Budget Meeting which is to be held in October next.

Frontier Affairs.

81. There is nothing of importance under this head.

Border Courts.

82. No Border Courts were held during the year.

Name of States.	Number of cases on File.	Number disposed of.	Number postponed.	Amount of cash awards.	Value of award in Live-stock.
		Nil.			

CHAPTER II, ATTACHMENTS—ATTACHED ESTATES.

83. The Appendix B shows the attached estates under this Superintendency.

84. At the end of the previous year there were 7 attachments. There are now 8—(1) having been released and (2) having been added.

85. The undermentioned was released from attachment:—

The Umri Jabti.—The village of Umri was taken under attachment by order of the Political Superintendent, dated the 11th August 1890, because the shareholders and the Matádárs (Headmen) were always quarrelling and the estate was involved in debt. The debt being nearly paid off, an amicable arrangement was made between the parties concerned for the payment of the

remainder and for the settlement of the disputes. The attachment was removed by an order, dated the 7th August 1896.

86. The following were taken under attachment during the year :—

(1) *The Thára Japti*.—Waghella Prathiraj Akheraj, the $\frac{1}{4}$ shareholder of the rather important estate of Thára, died of cholera on the 14th May 1896, leaving behind him no male issue, but a brother named Sardarsing and three widows, one of whom stated that she expected to become a mother. The estate was accordingly taken under attachment by this Office order, dated the 17th May 1896. The expectant widow gave birth to a male child (Mulraj) who was recognized by Government as the heir of Prathiraj, in Resolution No. 919 of the 5th February 1897. On the 20th April 1897 Mulraj died. Sardarsing has claimed to succeed to the whole girás of his deceased brother and two of the widows have asserted their right by tribal custom to enjoy the estate during their life-time. Pending the settlement of this question on which a report has to be made to Government, the attachment has been continued. The revenue of this estate is about Rs. 9,385-6-5, expenditure Rs. 7,994-12-0. It is difficult to manage as all the villages are co-shared.

(2) *The Rozu Zabt*.—The village of Rozu (under Sántalpur Thána) was mortgaged in the last century by the Rájput Proprietors (Jádejas) of Babra (Sántalpur) to the Thákor of Adeysar (under Cutch). On a suit being brought by the descendants of the Babra Proprietors, a competent Court (the decision of which has been upheld by Government) has declared their right to redeem the village. In the meantime, the Thákor of Adeysar had given the village to some Chárans, and on the decree-holders going to take possession, the Chárans opposed them, threatening violence, if dispossessed. The village has been taken under attachment pending the settlement of the question between the decree-holders and the Chárans in actual possession of the village, *vide* Sections 331, 332 of the Civil Procedure Code.

87. The following were in attachment before the year under report :—

(1) *The Estate of Malek Jorawarkan of Váráhi*.—This is the most important estate in attachment. Malek Jorawarkhan is a minor of 16 years of age and is at the College at Rájkot. The estate is in a prosperous condition. Rs. 18,000 have been invested in Government Securities, and a sum of Rs. 11,274-4-1 in cash was in hand at the end of March 1897, the greater portion being lodged in the Superintendency Treasury.

Out of 21 villages forming the estate, 13 have been surveyed, and the Vighoti system has been introduced into eight villages. The people of four villages having complained that the rates were high, a Pancháyat has been formed to inquire into the complaint.

The dwellings and out-houses of this estate at Váráhi being in complete ruin, arrangements are being made to reconstruct them. The gate-way building was mentioned in the report for last year. It has been completed at a cost of Rs. 11,000, and now presents a rather imposing appearance among the ruins of Váráhi. The rest of the buildings will gradually be put in order.

Owing to the lax habit of not recovering cash at the time of making sales of grain to merchants, a large amount of arrears of revenue remained outstanding in this estate at the end of March 1897, *viz.*, Rs. 8,028-13-10. Of this, Rs. 1,434-5-1 have been recovered, and rules have been framed and issued directing the method in which the sales of grain on account of the estate should be made in future. The manager of this Japti is a competent man named Wasudeo Govind.

(2) *The Rawaji Zabt*, another attachment in Váráhi, is that of the estate of the late Malek Rawaji Muridkhan. There are two sons left behind, the eldest named Gajukhan (grown-up) and the latter youngest, a boy of 9, named Muridkhan. At first sight, it does not appear why Gajukhan should not have charge of the property. He was allowed the management for a time, but as he failed to conduct it properly, the attachment was placed in the interest of the minor son and of the estate generally. Several applications were received during the year from Gajukhan on this subject, and I have informed him that, if he is willing to take one-half of the Jágir for his share, he may have the management of that, leaving any claim he may have

for more to be decided by law. He claims more than one-half, and as yet has not fallen in with this proposal. The yearly income of the estate is Rs. 9,701-8-1; expenditure, Rs. 7,483-7-5; balance in hand at the end of March 1897, Rs. 5,443-8-4.

This estate is being surveyed. Rs. 2,000 have been sanctioned for the erection of a dwelling-house for the mother of the minor and her boy on the site of the old building which is to be pulled down. Muridkhan is attending the school at Váráhi.

(3) *The Dhima Japti*.—This attachment was made on account of the minority of the two Kunvars, Surupsing and Chatursing, sons of the deceased Chohans Hathising and Himatsing, of Dhima, aged 16 and 14 years. It is under consideration to remove the attachment and place a good Kárbhári instead, letting the elder son (who is married) gradually learn to manage his affairs. Owing to this attachment forming one-half of a whole estate, it is hard to manage it properly. The shareholders of the other half throw impediments in the way and encroach on the rights of the attached half. The Zabtídar's have unfortunately not been sufficiently strong. I should like to get rid of this attachment as soon as some good arrangement can be made. The yearly income of this estate is Rs. 3,252-3-8. The balance in hand is Rs. 292-7-4.

(4) *The Dooa Japti*.—This Japti is being continued pending the division of the Jághír being made. Survey expenses have been recovered, and a survey has to be made of the land composing the Jághír. The revenue is Rs. 4,032-8-0 and the balance in hand is Rs. 11,999-13-9.

(5) *The Lunal Japti*.—A dispute about this village is going on between the Thákor of Tharád and a relation named Vakhatsing of Bordu. The former claims that the village was formerly given not to Wakhatsing but to a widow who being now dead the village should revert to the Tharád State. Wakhatsing maintains that the village formed part of a giras of six villages formerly given to his ancestor. The attachment is maintained pending the settlement of this question. A ruling of Government lately obtained on a certain document will assist the settlement. The income is Rs. 866-0-1 and expenditure Rs. 585-12-0.

(6) *The Wasarda Japti*.—This attachment was made for the purpose of making a division of the estate. In this connection, the question whether the appeal of the original defendant should be treated as a civil or a political case is pending before Government. The income is Rs. 1,809-5-5 and expenditure Rs. 386-0-10.

88. All the Japtis are under the immediate supervision of the District Deputy Assistant, Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangadhar. He has made a careful inspection of the accounts and tenants' receipt-books of all of them and disposed of many old tumars and noted the mistakes made by the Zabtídar's and passed remarks on them.

89. The following table shows the names of the Japtídar's and the estates under their management:—

Names.	Japti to which attached.		Remarks.
A'zam Vasudeo Govind Moghay.	Váráhi Japti.	Umarkhan's	A competent and hard-working man who looks after his charge well.
Khubchand Lowji ...	...	Váráhi Rawaji Japti...	Is better reported in this year and is said to be working well.
Tulsidas Ranchod ...	...	Vasarda ...	Does fairly well.
Ishwar Motichand ...	...	Lunal ...	Do.
Anopchand Jivraj ...	...	Dooa ...	Transferred from Dhima; is now doing better.
Maganlal Mansukhram	...	Dhima ...	Is not quite good enough.
Lallu Jivchand ...	...	Thara ...	Fairly competent man and good worker.
Harjivan Devji ...	...	Roza ...	Recently appointed; does fairly well.

(1) Mr. Vasudeo Govind Moghay, a Dekkhani Bráhmín by caste, had had experience of Jabtis in the Máhi Kántha. He came to Váráhi at a good time when the greater part of the debt on the estate was paid off. In his time, the revenue has increased.

(2) Mr. Khubchand Lowji, a Baniya of Pálanpur. Has no special qualifications; was badly reported on by the last District Deputy, but is now said to be doing his work sufficiently well.

(3) Tulsidas Ranchod, a Patidár of Nadiád, was first employed as a candidate in this office. He then served as a Kárkún in a Jabti. He has a small charge and does his work well enough.

(4) Ishwar Motichand, a Baniya (Jain) of Pálanpur, has been in charge of the "Lunal Jabti" for five years. He also keeps the accounts of the village of Powana. He gives satisfaction in his work.

(5) Anopchand Jivraj, a Baniya of Morwáda. This man was formerly at Dhima, but was removed on the report of the District Deputy, Mr. Harilal Thakor. The present District Deputy reports favourably of him. He has not much to do at Dooa. The village is to be restored to the shareholders as soon as a division is made.

(6) Maganlal Mansukhram, a Baniya of Kapadvanj, has not distinguished himself. It is contemplated to restore the estate under attachment at Dhima to the owners, and his services will then be dispensed with.

(7) Lallu Jivchand, a Baniya of Pálanpur. His proper appointment is Aval Kárkún in a Thána. He has acted as a Thánadár; services lent to Thára Zabti. Has passed the Thánadár's examination. Has a difficult charge at Thára.

(8) Harjivan Devji, a Baniya from Káthiáwár, was acting as a Police Patel. Is almost untried. So far he is doing well enough. He merely has to keep things quiet at Rozu, and has not anything to do with increasing revenue, &c., &c.

90. The following statement gives the particulars regarding minors who are estate-holders :—

Name.	Age.	Whether receiving an education.	Health.	Mental capacity.	Conduct.
Joravarkhanji Umar-khanji of Váráhi.	16	At Rájkmár College, Ríjkot.	Good ...	Good ...	Very good.
Muridkhan Ravaji of Váráhi.	9	At Váráhi School ...	Do. ...	Undeveloped. Has recently joined the school at Váráhi.	Good.
Sarupsingji Hathisingji.	13	Up to the end of the year they attended the Scott College at Sádra.	Delicate.	Fair ...	Do.
Chatarsing Hathising of Dhima.	14		Good.	Do. ...	

91. Kunvar Jorawarkhan of Váráhi is a very smart young man. He is always well reported on by the Principal of the Rájkot College. In English, Persian and Science he is doing well. His Mathematics are not so good. His conduct is very good.

92. The Dhima Kunvars are well-behaved enough, but they are rather languid and moderately intelligent. They are now being taught by a Tutor, and the eldest is learning something about office business, with a view to his being able to take an interest in the affairs of his Jágírh when it is put into his hands.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

93. Appendix III shows the strength and cost of the Stipendiary Police in the whole of the Superintendency.

94. The total strength of the Pálanpur Imperial Police during the year under report remains the same as last year, *i.e.*, 317, consisting of 92 Mounted and 225 Foot. The total cost amounted to Rs. 62,273-8-9, against Rs. 62,079-12-2 last year, or an increase of Rs. 193-12-7.

95. In the Pálanpur State, the strength of the Regular Police remains the same as last year. The total cost was Rs. 84,785-5-5½, against Rs. 83,525-6-11, the previous year.

96. In the Rádhanpur State, the Police consist of 101 Mounted, 219 Foot (including Paltan), 65 men of the old Arab Tainat, and 493 Village Police. The figures differ from those of last year, but these may be relied on. There have been some alterations and reductions.

97. The total strength of the Thárad State Police during the year under report was 55, consisting of 10 Mounted and 45 Foot, against 15 Mounted and 40 Foot, the previous year. The total cost remains the same as last year.

98. In Váv, the figures remain the same as last year.

99. During the year under report, 3 men of the Pálanpur Imperial Police were judicially punished by a Magistrate against 1 last year; 43 men against 52, the previous year, were departmentally fined; 26 men against 7 last year left the force; 8 were dismissed and 12 were discharged against 3 and 5, respectively, the previous year. The number of deaths was 2 against 4 last year. There was no desertion. Four men retired on pension. Magistrates' Courts issued 12 good service-tickets against 16, the previous year.

100. The percentage of the total force in the hospital during the year under report was 37·4 against 45·7 last year, which shows better health.

101. The percentage of mortality during the year under report was 0·6 against 1·2, the previous year.

102. Mr. Beale left Pálanpur on the 5th May 1896 to join an appointment at Aden, and Mr. N. S. Coghill took up the appointment of Superintendent of Police on the 29th of the same month, and was in charge up to the end of the year.

103. The Superintendent of Police reports that 28 officers and 89 men can read and write Gujaráthi. Some are proficient in Maráthi, Hindi and Urdu. Gujaráthi is the current language with which they are getting on well. They are also given instruction in the Codes once a week. Four prisoners escaped from police custody, of whom 3 were recaptured.

104. During the year under report, the Chief Constables were put through a course of revolver practice under the eye of the Superintendent. They fired 24 rounds and also competed for some prizes, which were won by Chief Constables Balkrishna and Muridkhan. The scores were not good, but practice with the pistol is a new experience to most of them.

105. The men at Head-quarters fired 30 rounds under the supervision of Mr. Coghill, and that officer also took 10 rounds per man in each Thána. The rest of the ball practice in the Thánas was taken by the Inspéctor. Prize money was distributed, the best man getting a prize of five rupees with 85, points.

106. A pensioned Havildár of the 23rd Bombay Rifles has been enlisted as 4th Class Head Constable for the special duty of training recruits under the supervision of the Head-quarters Chief Constable.

107. The Sowárs are drilled by one of the Daffedars, Shaikh Abas, formerly a Non-Commissioned Officer of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, but as he has also Farrier's duties to attend to, the Superintendent of Police is looking out for a suitable pensioner from one of the Native Cavalry Regiments to undertake the duties of Drill Master for the Sowár.

108. The general conduct of the Police has been good. Discipline has been well maintained. The work is heavy, especially for the Foot Police. At Headquarters, where there is more guard duty, the men do not always get "one night in bed," but often have to go on some duty on the day they come off a guard. The distance of some of the Thānas from Headquarters, upwards of 80 miles, makes the duty of escorting prisoners to the courts and to the jail tedious. The camels were lately reduced in order to get more Foot Police, and still, I think, that some more of this useful class are required.

109. As the mounted men can make more out of their pay in the districts and have less tiresome work to do, this branch is preferred. There is no difficulty in getting good men for it. With the Foot Police it is different. The best looking applicants are from among the Mussalmán community of Pálanpur itself, but these men are objected to by the Superintendents because, it is said, they object to live in the lines and have too great local interests. Outsiders are preferred, but those who present themselves are generally of poor physique.

110. The horses are very good and the "Fund" is, at the same time, in good condition. Lieutenant Coghill has taken pains to make the men turn out well and be smart. This officer has lately left Pálanpur for Aden. He is a clever and very attentive to duty. I was sorry to lose him. The Head-quarter Chief Constable, Mr. Balkrishna Moraskar, is a most competent Drill Master and a good disciplinarian.

111. The new lines for the Mounted branches (Horse and Camel) of the Pálanpur Imperial Police were nearly completed by the Public Works Department up to the end of the year and since then they have been occupied.

112. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year was 1,938 against 1,618, or an increase of 320 as compared with the figures of the last year. The total number of persons arrested was 2,668 against 2,124, and the number sent for trial was 2,395 against 1,917, the previous year. Of these, 1,411 were convicted against 1,162 last year, 970 were acquitted or discharged against 705 last year, giving a percentage of 58.8 convictions to accused sent for trial against 55 last year. The figures given above are for the whole Superintendency including the States. With regard to the Superintendency jurisdiction proper, the number of offences reported to the Police was 759 against 619 last year; the number of persons arrested was 1,075 against 755. Of these, 1,041 were sent for trial against 754, the previous year; of these, 552 were convicted against 336 last year and 485 were acquitted or discharged against 301. The percentage of convictions (1) to persons arrested and (2) to those sent for trial being, respectively, (1) 51 and 53 against (1) 57 and (2) 57 last year.

113. The number of offences reported in the Jurisdictional States during the year under report was 1,179 against 999 last year, and the number of persons arrested was 1,593 against 1,369 last year. Of these, 1,351 were sent for trial against 1,163 last year, of whom 859 were convicted against 726, and 485 acquitted or discharged against 404 last year. The percentage of convictions of accused arrested and sent for trial being, respectively, 51 and 63 against 57 and 62 last year.

Crimes of Violence.

114. These are given in an Appendix marked C.

115. During the year under report, the total number of murders was 1 against 12 in the last year. Of these, 2 were in the Superintendency Thana limits, 5 in the Pálanpur State, and 3 in the Rádhanpur State.

116. There were 4 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder committed in the Thāna Circles. Last year, there were none. There were 9 committed last year in the Pálanpur State, whereas in this year there are none. A considerable increase is noticed in the number of robberies committed during the year, the figures being 24 against 11 last year. Of these, 7 were committed in the Thāna Circles, 3 in the Pálanpur State, 12 in the Rádhanpur State, and 2 in the Tharád State. The number of dacoities was 7 against 12 in the last year. Of these, 2 were in the Thāna Circles, 1 in the Pálanpur State and 4 in the Rádhanpur State.

117. There were no robberies and dacoities with murder or robberies and dacoities with grievous hurt either this year or in the previous year.

118. Theft has been the most prevalent form of crime. During the year under report, in Deodár Thána, the number of theft cases rose to 97 from 76 last year; in Várahi Thána, it rose to 53 from 48 in the previous year; while in Kánkrej and Thárad Thanás, it fell from 117 and 80 to 76 and 56 respectively. In Váv and Sántalpur Thanás, theft cases were 80 and 51 respectively during the year.

119. The statement below shows the casualties which occurred in the Thána limits during the year under report:—

Class.	Year under report, 1896-97.	Previous year, 1895-96.
Suicide	4	7
Snake-bite	13	10
Drowning	8	12
Falls from trees	...	...
Killed by wild animals	2	3
Miscellaneous	7	15
Total ...	34	47

120. There is a decrease by 3 in the number of deaths from suicide, the figures being 4 against 7 last year. The deaths from snake-bites are in excess of last year by 3, while there is a decrease in the number of drowning cases.

121. The following is a comparative statement of property lost and recovered:—

States.	Value of property stolen.						Value of property recovered.						Percentage of property recovered.	
	1895-96.			1896-97.			1895-96.			1896-97.			1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Pálanpur ...	18,687	5	2	18,250	14	4	8,676	8	4	11,095	14	7	46	60·7
Rádhanpur ...	5,348	9	10	6,211	1	8	4,210	10	1	3,868	1	5	79	62·27
Tharád ...	4,678	9	9	3,346	6	6	1,347	0	0	1,065	7	6	29	32
Váv ...	838	12	0	959	14	0	296	5	0	733	0	6	35	76

General Remarks.

122. In Pálanpur, the amount of property stolen was less than the last year; the percentage of the property recovered was 60·7 against 46, the previous year, which is satisfactory.

123. In Rádhanpur, the amount of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 6,211-1-8 against Rs. 5,348-9-10, the previous year; the percentage of property recovered was 62·27 against 79 last year, which is a falling-off.

124. The results under Tharád and Váv show an improvement in the percentage of property recovered during the year, the figures being 32 and 76 against 29 and 35, respectively, in the previous year.

125. The following table furnishes information regarding the jails in the Superintendency :—

Jails.	Number of Prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS				DAILY AVERAGE IN JAIL.		Remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jails and Prisoners.
		Remaining at the end of the year.	Admitted during the year.	1895-96, 1896-97.		1895-96, 1896-97.			
									Rs. a. p.
Pálanpur Superintendency Jail...	1	126	315	410	441	137	141	140	4,909 12 1
Pálanpur State Jail	1	147	531	941	678	161	167	198	6,317 14 0
Rádhanpur State Jail	1	74	501	470	575	56-17	63-6	52	2,452 10 0
Tharád do.	1	12	54	19	66	5	10	10	343 14 9
Váv do.	1	3	43	52	46	not	given.	1	73 10 2

Superintendency Jail.

126. Assistant Surgeon J. P. Wádia, a very competent and experienced officer, has been Superintendent of the Jail for some time. At present, the post of Jailor, under him, is held by a retired Subedár-Major of the 14th Bombay Infantry, named Jowáhirsing, a better class of man than we generally hope to have in that position. He is an all-round, general-utility man, and has done much to improve the factory work and the style of out-door labour. His experience as a native officer enables him to get things done quietly and well.

127. The average cost per head of the diet charges amounted to Re. 0-1-5 per head per diem against Re. 0-1-3, the previous year. The increase is due to the higher price of food.

128. The total cost of the jail during the year amounted to Rs. 4,909-12-1, against Rs. 4,375-8-10, the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 534-3-3. This increase is due to the fact that the diet bill, (Rs. 400), for March 1895 was paid in this year owing to the budgeted amount for 1895-96 running short. The "running short" was caused by the increase in the number of prisoners in the latter part of 1895.

129. The food contractor's prices rose very much after October 1896. In consequence of the difficulty with contractors in a place where the Baniyas easily combine, arrangements have lately been made to purchase grain, &c., from the bazár, enough for a month or two at a time, and store it in a building which was intended for a hospital, but which is not used for that purpose. A great saving has been effected by this plan.

130. Although plague was in the town in February and March and April, no case occurred in the jail, and the general health was good. There were three deaths—one accidental—a prisoner, attending to the "kos," falling into the well and breaking his neck.

131. The value of raw materials on hand at the close of the year 1895-96 was Rs. 461-14-11, and Rs. 1,499-11-5 were expended during the year for the purchase of such materials including yarn, grey, and coloured dyes, cane, wool, bamboos, &c., for articles manufactured for sale.

132. The total value of manufactured articles was Rs. 2,542-10-6, including the value of similar articles on hand at the end of the last year, which was Rs. 180-0-9. Deducting the cost of raw materials, which amounted to Rs. 1,558-0-2, the net earning of the jail factory during the year was Rs. 904-9-7, against Rs. 639-0-1 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 265-9-6. The factory profit of Rs. 904-9-7, calculated on the value of raw materials used during the year, viz., Rs. 1,558-0-2, comes to 58 per cent. of invested capital, i.e., Rs. 100 spent on raw material produced Rs. 158.

133. The earnings of prisoners employed during the year in jail garden and on extramural labour amounted to Rs. 23-1-4 and Rs. 44-5-3 respectively. The practice of making extramural work profitable has recently been introduced.

134. No serious prison offence was committed during the year. On a rainy night in the monsoon of 1896, two prisoners escaped by opening the lock of their cell and mounting the wall by the aid of a wooden "ghodi," used in factory work, which had been left outside the work shed. They dropped from the wall in their fetters without injury. One of them was soon afterwards recaptured and the other is still at large. Precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition of this escape. Better padlocks have been provided for the cells.

135. The Commissioner, Northern Division, visited the Superintendency Jail on the 22nd December 1896 and remarked as under :—

"The whole place, including the garden, shows signs of good management. The Manufacturing Department, especially the weaving, is carried on with so much vigour as to make one regret that more attention is not paid to old Indian work both in design and colour. There is much scope in this direction for an establishment of this kind."

136. The Political Superintendent and his Assistants have been accustomed to visit the jail at intervals, and the Jail Committee mentioned in last year's report have regularly attended to business connected with the jail.

Pálanpur State.

137. The average cost of diet charges of the prisoners was 1 anna and 6 pies, which has been raised to 2 annas on account of the high prices of food-grains. There were 147 prisoners remaining at the close of the last year, and 531 prisoners were admitted during the year, making a total of 678 against 941 last year. The total cost of the jail was Rs. 6,317-14-0, against Rs. 5,577-2-10 in the previous year. Carpets and tapes are manufactured in the factory of the jail, and the general management is good.

Rádharpur State.

138. The average cost of diet charges of the prisoners was 2 annas against Re. 0-1-9 last year; the slight increase is due to the supply of a necessary quantity of vegetables to the prisoners. This jail has been recently built. It is quite suitable and under good management; ought to turn out useful work.

Tharúd State.

139. There were twelve prisoners remaining at the end of the last year, and 54 were admitted during the year, making a total of 66 against 19, the previous year, or an increase of 47.

140. The diet charges per head per diem amounted to Re. 0-1-6, i.e., the same as last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 343-14-9, against Rs. 180-10-6, or an increase of Rs. 163-4-3. This is really a lock-up. It is good enough for its purpose.

Vár State.

141. There were three prisoners remaining at the end of last year, and 43 were admitted during the year, making a total of 46 against 52 in the previous year.

142. The diet charges of prisoners amounted to Re. 0-1-3 per diem per head, i.e., the same as last year. The condition of this place was satisfactory when I visited it.

Infanticide.

143. There was no case of infanticide during the year.

144. The total expense of the establishment on this account amounted to Rs. 380 against Rs. 363 last year. Out of this, Rs. 68 were paid to nurses who looked after pregnant Jádeja women.

145. As a precaution against infanticide, it has been arranged that the pregnancy of every Jádeja woman shall be reported to the proper authority, whether the woman is living in this Superintendency or elsewhere with her parents. A nurse attends at the time of accouchement, and in the cases of an abortion or the death of a female child a Panch Kya is held.

Criminal Justice.

146. The work done by the several Criminal Courts is shown in Appendices V and V-A.

147. Appendix V shows the work done by the Superintendency Courts.

148. The total number of offences reported was 980 against 975 last year, or an increase of 5. There is an increase in the number of offences reported in the Thánas of Váv and Santalpur, while there is a falling-off in the remaining Thánas. The number of persons dealt with was 1,634 against 1,538 last year. Of these, 1,065 were arrested by the Police; 88 upon warrants, 246 on summons, 55 surrendered themselves voluntarily, and 142 were received by transfer; and there was also a balance of 38 remaining at the end of the previous year.

149. Of the number of persons brought up 470 were discharged without trial, 408 acquitted, 709 convicted, 34 committed to Sessions Court, 1 was transferred.

150. Twelve accused remained to be tried at the end of the year in seven cases, against 28 in thirteen cases last year.

151. Fifteen cases were committed to the Court of the Political Superintendent involving 35 persons, of whom 11 were acquitted and 24 convicted. The number of cases committed during the last year was 22 involving 61 accused.

152. The serious offences have been given in paragraph 114.

153. Appendix V-A shows the criminal work of the States and Jurisdictional Tálukdars' Courts.

154. The total number of offences was 2,647 against 2,204 last year, or an increase of 443.

155. The number of persons dealt with was 3,548, including 67 remaining to be tried at the close of the last year; of these 1,711 were arrested by Police, 269 upon warrants, 1,325 on summonses, 157 surrendered voluntarily, and 19 were received by transfer.

156. Of the persons dealt with, 964 were discharged without trial, 926 acquitted, 1,623 convicted, 1 either died or escaped, and 33 persons remained to be tried at the end of the year in 20 cases.

157. The sentences awarded by the several Courts are shown in Appendix VI. The Political Superintendent's Court sentenced one accused to transportation for life. The convict preferred an appeal to the Bombay Government, who confirmed the sentence.

Appeals.

158. The number of appeals disposed of by the Political Superintendent is shown in Appendix VII.

159. The total number of Criminal Appeals disposed of during the year under report was 39 against 34 last year, an increase of 5. In 18 cases the sentence of the Lower Court was confirmed, in 16 reversed and in 5 altered, against 18, 10 and 6, respectively, in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

160. Appendices VIII and IX furnish information as regards the civil work performed by the Superintendency Courts during the year.

161. The number of Courts exercising Civil Jurisdiction in the Superintendency is 19.

162. The total number of suits filed during the year under report in the Superintendency Courts amounted to 850, and 116 cases remained on the file at the end of the previous year, making a grand total of 966 cases; of these 854 were disposed of against 1,378 last year, and 112 remained in arrears against 116 last year.

163. The total number of suits filed during the year under report in the States and Jurisdictional Talukdars' Courts amounted to 5,637 ; and the arrears from the previous year were 1,145, making a total of 6,782 on the file ; of these, 4,720 were disposed of against 4,390 last year, leaving a balance of 2,062 at the end of the year against 1,145 last year.

164. Taking the Agency and the States Courts together, the total cases on the file, including arrears from the last year, amounted to 7,748. Of these, 5,574 were disposed of against 5,768, the previous year, leaving a balance of 2,174 cases on the file at the end of the year against 1,261, the previous year. The reasons of large arrears of 1,783 cases in Palanpur have been given in paragraph 27 of the Palanpur State Report.

165. The value of the suits disposed of in the Superintendency Courts amounted to Rs. 92,911, the average value being Rs. 108-12-9 per suit.

166. The average time spent in disposal of each suit was days 2·9.

167. The number of appeals remaining on the Political Superintendent's file at the end of the last year was 53, and of these 33 were primary and 20 special. Twenty primary and 10 special were filed during the year under report, making a total of 83 appeals to be decided. The number disposed of was 37 (25 primary and 12 special) against 26 last year, leaving 46 appeals in arrears against 53 last year. It will be seen that more work has been done than in the previous year.

168. The arrears at the end of last year on the Assistant Political Superintendent's file amounted to 26 ; and 32 appeals were filed during the year, making a total of 58 ; of these, 37 were disposed of against 38 last year, leaving a balance of 21 on the file against 26 last year.

169. During the year under report the receipts on account of the registration of documents in the Thánas amounted to Rs. 6 against Rs. 30-6-0 last year.

170. A circular has been issued to the Thánadárs of this Superintendency calling attention to the former circular, and directing to make known to the people that the provisions of Section 49 of the Registration Act are in force in this Superintendency ; and consequently any document which ought to be registered will have no force as evidence if presented in an unregistered state, as the compulsory registration of certain documents, sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 7191, dated the 30th September 1891, has already been enforced since 1891.

171. The Káthiáwár Limitation Law, introduced since 1st May 1893 under Government Resolution No. 6726, dated the 27th October 1892, Political Department, has been working satisfactorily.

Civil Political Work.

172. The following table shows the work done under this head by the Superintendency Courts :—

Number.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March 1896.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of		Arrears on 31st March 1897.	
				1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	The Political Superintendent, Palanpur ...	28	4	33	32	5	11 *	28	21
2	The Assistant Political Superintendent, Palanpur ..	21	2	33	23	12	8	21	15
3	The District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent, Palanpur ...	13	12	25	25	12	8 †	13	17
4	The Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent, Palanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Of these, 5 cases were transferred to the Court of the District Deputy Assistant and 1 to the Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

† Eight Boundary cases.

173. There were 28 cases in arrears at the end of the last year on the Political Superintendent's file, and 4 cases were filed during the year, making a total of 32 cases. Of these, 11 were disposed of during the year against 5, the previous year, leaving a balance of 21 at the end of the year against 28 last year.

174. In the Assistant Political Superintendent's Court, the number of cases in arrears on the file at the end of the last year was 21; two were filed during the year, making a total of 23 against 33 last year; of these, 8 were disposed of against 12 (including 10 transferred to the Court of the District Deputy Assistant) last year, leaving a balance of 15 against 21 last year.

175. In the Court of the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, there were 13 cases in arrears at the end of the last year; 12 were filed during the year, making a total of 25 against 25 last year. Of these, 8 boundary cases were disposed of during the year (4 by arbitration and 4 transferred to other Courts) against 12 last year, leaving a balance of 17 against 13, the previous year.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

176. On the whole, the rainfall was more than double that of the preceding year throughout the Superintendency.

177. In the Pálanpur State the total rainfall during the year under report was 29·24 inches against 18·94 inches in the previous year. It fell heavily in the beginning of the season, but scanty in the latter part. As it was not timely the rabi crops withered, and the outturn of the harvest was below the normal. The kharif crops (where irrigation was possible) compensated for losses elsewhere.

178. No difficulty was felt for water, either for irrigation or drinking.

179. In Rádhanpur, the total rainfall was 25·10 inches against 12·43 inches the last year. The heaviest rainfall was 12·73 inches in the month of August, after which 3 cents fell in September and 92 cents in November. The consequence of this was that in many parts sowings were late and cotton and other kharif crops had to be resown in many places. The outturn of cotton and wheat was 14 annas in the rupee.

180. In the Tharád and Váv States the outturn of the crops was 14 annas in the rupee.

Thána Circles.

181. In Váv Thána the outturn of crops was 14 annas; in Váráhi and Kánkrej Thánas 12 annas; in Deodar Thána 10 annas; in Tharád 8 and in Sántalpur Thána 7 annas in the rupee.

182. The following table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in the Superintendency :—

Rain Gauge Stations.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.	Rainfall in the previous year.
Pálanpur ...	...	5·53	9·39	13·1	0·40	...	0·77	29·10	18·94
Rádhanpur ...	...	4·32	7·10	12·73	0·3	...	0·92	25·10	12·25
Tharád ...	...	2·67	6·11	13·27	...	...	2·26	24·31	7·27
Váv ...	...	3·96	7·30	12·11	0·2	...	1·87	25·26	12·91
Kánkrej ...	...	5·02	16·87	14·54	0·3	...	0·99	37·45	9·95
Váráhi ...	...	2·02	9·10	10·82	...	...	1·20	23·11	11·06
Deodar ...	...	3·97	10·82	9·8	...	...	1·40	25·27	13·78
Sántalpur ...	...	7·40	8·65	7·52	...	...	0·90	24·47	11·16
Total ...	...	34·89	75·34	93·8	0·18	...	10·31	214·10	100·32

183. The heaviest rainfall was in the month of August.

184. The prices of food-grains, as compared with those of the preceding years are shown in the statement marked Appendix D, from which it will be seen that the price of bájri was lower than last year in all the States and Tálukas; that of rice was lower than last year in Pálanpur State and Várahi and Deodar Tálukas; and the prices of other grains were on the whole higher than last year.

185. In the Pálanpur State the general health was good except for the prevalence of bubonic plague which was imported from Bombay. In all 141 persons were affected by the plague, of which 90 died. There was not a single case of cholera. Of the 500 cases of small-pox against 600 in the previous year, 95 proved fatal. The number of persons attacked with malarial fevers was 2,616 against 5,392, the previous year, or something less than half.

Public Health.

186. In the Rádhanpur State many cases of cholera occurred during the year. Of the total 1,606 cases, 1,120 persons died. With this exception the general health was good, there being only one case of small-pox and two of measles. The bubonic plague luckily never reached Rádhanpur.

187. In the Tharád State there were 392 cases of cholera, of which 135 proved fatal.

188. In the Thánas 1,049 persons were attacked with cholera, of whom 576 died.

Cattle Diseases.

189. Out of 1,838 cattle, which were attacked by cattle disease in the Pálanpur Superintendency, 578 died during the year under report. The diseases are generally "Ghugro" and Shilli, of horses "Zerbaz" or Anthrax.

Forests.

190. There are no forests in the Superintendency proper except in the Pálanpur State limits.

191. The teak plantations in the Balaram jungle have so far turned out successful.

192. The total cost of maintaining this Department amounted to Rs. 2,779-6-8 in Samvat 1952 against Rs. 2,863-13-4 in Samvat 1951.

193. No addition was made during the year under report to the number of Post Offices working in this Superintendency.

194. The new house in the town of Pálanpur for the combined Post and Telegraph Office referred to in paragraph 186 of the last year's report was completed.

195. No new combined Telegraph Office was opened during the year under report in the Pálanpur Superintendency.

196. In the Pálanpur State the aggregate income from customs dues amounted to Rs. 72,876-2-4 against Rs. 86,948-2-11 in the preceding year, or a decrease of Rs. 14,072-0-7, which was due especially to smaller quantity of sesamum, rape-seeds and ghee being exported from the State, and to the general depression of the trade.

Trade.

197. Appendix A, attached to the printed report of the Tharád State, shows the quantity and price of the goods exported from and imported into the Tharád State in the year 1896-97. A large quantity of bájri, mug, &c., chief produce of the country, was exported during the year to Gujarát and Káthiáwár, but the import suffered very much on account of the plague prevailing at Bombay and other places.

198. In Rádhanpur State arrangement has been made to keep correct statements in the current year regarding trade.

199. Owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague, the fairs were not held in the Rádhanpur State during the summer season, and the fairs held in the Pálanpur State limits in the monsoon weather passed off smoothly.

200. The net earnings for the first half of the year 1896 amounted to Rs. 5,935-10-0 against Rs. 7,319-11-8 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The income for the second half of 1896 was Rs. 4,939-1-6 against Rs. 4,013-4-0. The total income for 1896 amounted to Rs. 10,774-11-6 against Rs. 11,332-15-8 in the previous year. The falling-off of Rs. 558-4-2 was due to the general depression of the trade.

201. The question of a Railway to connect Rádhanpur with the system of Western India is before Government as stated in paragraph 12 of the report regarding Rádhanpur.

202. On the 1st of April 1896, the stock of opium in the Government Depôt at this Superintendency was 14 chests, 69 lbs. and 16 tolás, and 20 chests were imported during the year under report, thus making a total of 34 chests, 69 lbs. and 16 tolás.

203. The quantity of opium issued for retail sale by opium vendors during the 12 months under report was 4,484 lbs. against 3,686 lbs. last year, leaving a balance of 1 chest, 44 lbs. and 13 tolás. The money realised by sales, inclusive of pass fee, amounted to Rs. 27,504 against Rs. 22,116, the previous year.

204. The increase in the figures of the quantity of opium issued for retail sale by opium vendors during the year is partly owing to the Native States under this Superintendency having purchased about 436 lbs. more than last year, and partly owing to the increase in the sale in the Thánas (except Deodar and Sántalpur) under the farming system lately introduced.

205. The opium farming system introduced in the Thána Circles from the 1st August 1895 has been working satisfactorily, and the sanction recently accorded by Government to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the opium duty being credited to the Superintendency General Fund will enable the Thána establishments to be placed on a better footing. Several complaints have been received from the farmers as regards the inferior quality of the opium supplied from Bombay.

206. There was no confiscated opium in the depôt on the 1st April 1896; 67 lbs. and 165 grains of such opium were received during the year under report.

207. The number of license vendors in the six Thánas is 61 against 53, the previous year.

208. The larger States under this Superintendency, which obtain their opium from Málwa and Meywar, imported during the year as under :—

Pálanpur	...	...	...	...	27	chests.
Rádhanpur	...	...	...	...	10	"
Thárad	...	...	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Váv	...	...	...	...	5	"
					55 $\frac{1}{2}$	

209. The quantity of opium imported last year by these States was 70 chests.

210. The decrease in the total of the chests imported during the year is owing to the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States having purchased 12 and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests respectively after the close of the year.

211. No important opium smuggling case occurred during the year under report, and the arrangements made by the States for the prevention of contraband opium from Malwa seem to be satisfactory.

212. On the necessity being brought to notice, the Thákore of Thárad agreed to pay compensation for dearness of provision to the men of the opium preventive line kept on the Thárad Jamaya Frontier at the expense of Thárad State, at the rate of one rupee to each sepoy, and Rs. 2 to each sowar per mensem from 1st January 1897.

213. There is nothing to report under this head, as the Superintendency has
 Abkári. at present nothing to do with any Abkári arrangement.

214. The chief articles of export from the Pálanpur State are rape-seed,
 Local Industry. rice, sesamum, cutlery, ottos and Deesa fancy work. Trade has, however, suffered owing to the scarcity and the plague. The manufacturing of bobbins for the use of Spinning and Weaving Mills from the wood called "Khirni," by an Ahmedabad Contractor, has been commenced here.

215. A Pársi contractor has taken a contract from the Pálanpur State to quarry marble from the Diwania Hills. It is at present premature to express an opinion about the success of his undertaking.

216. The principal articles of manufacture at Rádhanpur are cotton and woollen cloth, golden and silver embroidery and saltpetre. There is also a ginning factory at Sami. The Administrator has ascertained that the clay of Rádhanpur is suitable for making Mangalore tiles, and contemplates starting a Tile Manufactory. Search is being made for good stone.

217. Good leather work is done at Suigám under this Superintendency.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

218. The usual statement showing the receipts and expenditure in the several States is given in Appendix X.

219. In Pálanpur, the receipts show an increase of Rs. 8,890-12-3, the amount of gross revenue during the Samvat year 1952, being Rs. 6,39,806-1-3 against Rs. 6,30,915-5-0, the previous year. The amount of expenditure for Samvat year 1952 is Rs. 6,02,921-13-3 against Rs. 5,83,139-7-11, the previous year, which shows an increase of Rs. 19,782-5-4.

220. In Rádhanpur the receipts during the year under report amounts to Rs. 7,39,576-14-9 against Rs. 6-17,506-0-11, the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 1,22,070-13-10. In the receipts Rs. 1,72,214-0-10 have been included as *Hidden Treasure* recovered. The expenditure was Rs. 4,40,803-3-8 against Rs. 6,15,740-6-1, the previous year, which shows a decrease of Rs. 1,74,937-2-5.

221. In the Thárad State the receipts during the year under report were Rs. 58,266-15-3 against Rs. 54,678-0-11 last year, which shows an increase of Rs. 3,588-14-4. There was an increase of Rs. 5,979-0-2 in the expenditure, the figures being Rs. 58,266-15-3 against Rs. 52,287-15-1, the previous year. The expenditure includes Rs. 10,600-10-9 on account of old debts paid during the year.

222. In the Váv State, the receipts during the year under report fell down to Rs. 21,121-15-7½ from Rs. 29,231-12-6 in the previous year; the expenses were also reduced to Rs. 25,583-2-1½ from Rs. 30,695-2-1 in the previous year.

223. The only tribute which is paid by the States and Tálukdárs of this Superintendency is to the Gáekwár. Pálanpur pays Rs. 50,000 and the Kankrej Tálukdárs pay Rs. 5,127-6-4 as Ghasdana every year.

Local Funds.

224. The financial statement of the several funds at the disposal of the Political Superintendent is shown in Appendix XI.

225. The Superintendency General Fund had a balance on the 1st April 1896 of Rs. 39,161-8-3. The receipts during the year amounted to

Rs. 35,682-12-7 against Rs. 37,361-10-6 last year, or a decrease of Rs. 1,678-13-11, which was owing to less receipts under the head of "Collection of Fees."

226. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 39,124-5-4 against Rs. 33,412-1-6, showing an increase of Rs. 5,712-3-10. The increase is noticed under the heads "Thána Public Works," "Diet charges of prisoners," and Contribution paid from the General Fund towards the Scott Hospital," the figures being Rs. 2,200, 1,300 and 2,200 respectively. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 35,719-15-6 inclusive of Rs. 20,000 invested in Government paper in the custody of the Accountant-General, Bombay.

227. In the Education Fund there was a balance of Rs. 29,248-12-6 on the 1st April 1896. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,887-12-11 against Rs. 3,123-10-1 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 235-13-2, which was owing to less amount of arrears having been recovered during the year than that recovered during the previous year.

228. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,039-14-2 against Rs. 1,985-14-0, or an increase of Rs. 54-0-2; the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 28,296-11-3 inclusive of Rs. 24,500 in Government paper in custody with the Accountant-General, Bombay.

229. Under the Vaccination Fund, the amount of the opening balance on 1st April 1896 was Rs. 2,428-4-0. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 4,454-7-10 against Rs. 3,984-8-0 last year, or an increase of Rs. 469-15-10; which was owing to larger amount of arrears having been recovered during the year than that recovered during the previous year.

230. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,252-0-11 against Rs. 4,245-15-2, showing a slight increase of Rs. 6-1-9, and the balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 2,630-10-11.

231. The balance at the end of the last year under the Petty Funds was Rs. 11,986-14-2 and the receipts during the year under report were Rs. 6,125-7-3 against Rs. 4,615-12-11 last year, or an increase of Rs. 1,509-10-4, which was owing to increased contributions having been realised on account of the different dispensary funds as well as to a large contribution towards the Survey Fund on account of comparatively more work.

232. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,215-3-2 against Rs. 2,888-1-9, or an increase of Rs. 1,327-1-5; and the balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 13,897-2-3, inclusive of Rs. 5,400 in Government paper in custody with the Accountant-General, Bombay.

233. The accounts at the Huzur and the Thána Sub-Treasuries are kept in the prescribed forms. The revised forms of accounts sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3789, dated the 22nd June 1894, have been introduced since the commencement of the current financial year, though some of the Thána forms prescribed therein have not yet been received from the Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay. Manuscript forms are therefore at present used instead.

234. The accounts of the several funds for the year 1895-96 were audited during the year by Ráo Sáheb Bulakidás Bapuji, deputed by the Commissioner, N.D.

235. The Commissioner, N.D., visited Pálanpur in the month of December last and examined the accounts, &c., of the Treasury, Jail and of the Superintendency Offices.

236. On the 1st April 1896 there was one Vernacular Records —Sorting and indexing of. Daftar in balance, to be sorted and indexed, and that has been disposed of.

237. There were 120 Daftars of Gujaráthi and Urdu papers to be destroyed after scrutinizing the ferist (index). Of these five have been destroyed, leaving a balance of 115.

233. Out of the total number of 1,033 files of the old English records, English Records. 334 were completed up to the 31st March 1896.

During the year under report, 324 files were indexed by the two clerks specially employed for the purpose, leaving a balance of 375 files. In order to complete the indexing, the retention of the two clerks for a further period of one year, *viz.*, up to 2nd July 1898, was applied for through the Commissioner, N. D., in the month of May last, the cost (Rs. 800) being provided from the Local General Fund. The sanction has since been accorded by Government Resolution No. 4369, dated the 13th July 1897.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

239. The statement marked Appendix E shows the dispensaries in the States and Thánas under this Superintendency and the patients treated in them.

240. The number of patients treated in the Snperintendency Hospital during the year under report was 5,178 against 4,002, the previous year, or an increase of 1,176. Of these, 5,005 were out-door and 173 in-door patients. The daily average attendance for the year is 91·6 against 67·06.

241. The total cost for the year of the hospital was Rs. 4,803-8-5, of which Rs. 4,644 were for establishment charges and Rs. 159-8-5 were spent for bazar medicines, diet and miscellaneous charges. The cost per patient during the year was Re. 0-3-2.

242. The hospital stoppages rules are not in force in this hospital.

243. As a temporary measure the hospital has been located in the travellers' bungalow. The Scott Hospital, the foundation of which was laid in June last, is expected to be ready for occupation before the close of 1897.

244. The number of patients treated by the Pálanpur State Travelling Hospital Assistant during the year was 1,222 against 1,473. The falling-off in the number is due to the ill-health of the Hospital Assistant and his consequent absence on leave for six months.

245. The total cost of maintenance of all the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 29,799-3-6 against Rs. 38,981-7-0. The decrease is due to the amount of donation to the Scott Hospital by the Pálanpur Dárbar having been included in the last year's report. The total number of patients treated during the year under report was 42,204 against 44,440 the last year. The marked falling-off in the number of patients treated at the Pálanpur State Goodfello Hospital is attributed to the absence of the usual malarial fevers.

246. The number of dispensaries in the Thánas has been raised to 4, one more having been opened at the Santalpur Thána. The total number of patients treated at these dispensaries was 7,015 including 285 treated at the Santalpur Dispensary, which was opened only in the month of February last.

247. The daily average attendance at the Thána Dispensaries was as shown below :—

					1896-97.	1895-96.
Deodar	...	...	...	...	20·2	16·5
Sihori	...	...	...	...	50·1	65·5
Varahi	...	...	...	...	28·16	29·09
Santalpur	...	...	...	...	29·12	...

248. The total cost of maintenance of all the Thána Dispensaries came to Rs. 2,443-0-9 during the year against Rs. 1,750-10-11, the previous year. Of the total increase of Rs. 692-5-10, Rs. 285-6-1 were on account of Santalpur Dispensary.

Vaccination.

249. Appendix XII furnishes information regarding vaccination in this Superintendency.

250. The number of vaccinators in this Superintendency remains the same as last year.

251. The number of primary operations during the year under report was 22,495 against 22,885 or a decrease of 390, whereas there is an increase of 61 in the number of revaccinations.

252. The management and inspection of this Department is in the hands of the Agency Surgeon, Káthiáwár, who sends a Subordinate Medical Officer on a tour of inspection once a year. During the year under report Dr. J. E. Bocarro was deputed for the purpose.

253. The Medical Officer, Káthiáwár Political Agency, has recommended that the Vaccinators in the Pálanpur Superintendency be placed on the same footing as those in Káthiáwár. His recommendation is receiving attention.

Sanitation.

254. The Administrator Rádhanpur has made some useful improvement in this department. The wells in the town and district are now being purified when necessary by permanganate of Potash. Major Lyde has also ordered a "Bull's patent dredger" which he reports has been of very great assistance in cleaning out the wells of the town. He has also sanctioned the construction of a gutter or drain through the principal street and arranged for the removal of refuse. In Pálanpur there is not a good system of sanitation. Some attempt has been made towards keeping the water-supply clean, and during the plague the town was cleaned up. The prevalent diseases in this Superintendency were malarial fevers, eye diseases, bronchitis, &c. The plague which prevailed only in Pálanpur town, is mentioned in paragraph 42 of this report.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

255. The subjoined table shows the Schools (the Thánas excepted) and the average attendance of scholars :—

Number of Schools.	Name of State.	Boys' SCHOOLS.				GIRLS' SCHOOLS.			
		Number.	Average attendance, 1895-96.	Number.	Average attendance, 1896-97.	Number.	Average attendance, 1895-96.	Number.	Average attendance, 1896-97.
20	Pálanpur ...	1,674	1,167·6	1,705	1,234·75	125	43	83	36
21	Rádhanpur ...	1,182	818	1,194	899	83	44	89	52
	Total ...	2,856	1,985·6	2,899	2,133·75	208	87	172	88

256. The total number of boys attending the Pálanpur State Schools was 1,705 against 1,674, showing an increase of 31, and the average daily attendance was 1,234·75 against 1,167·6.

257. The total number of girls attending the Pálanpur State Girls' School has fallen down from 125 to 83, showing a decrease of 42. The Pálanpur Darbár attributes this falling off to the unpopularity of the Head Mistress who has lately been transferred. The daily average attendance has likewise decreased by 7, the figures being 36 against 43. It is hoped that the school will now do better.

258. The total number of boys attending the Rádhanpur State Schools shows an increase of 12, being 1,194 against 1,182 the previous year, and the daily average attendance rose from 818 to 899 during the year under report.

259. The total number of girls was 89 against 83, the previous year, which shows an increase of 6, and the daily average attendance was 52 against 44, the previous year. This school appeared to me to be doing very well when I inspected it.

260. During the year under report, 2 more schools have been opened, one at the village of Basapa under Rádhanpur and the other at Dhota under Pálanpur.

261. The Thána Schools have been shown under paragraph 75.

262. No new school was opened in the Thánas this year.

263. The Secondary Schools show an increase of one school with 45 pupils which is owing to the opening of an English night-school at Rádhanpur.

264. The number of primary schools for boys was 60 in the year under report against 58 last year, showing an increase of 2 schools.

265. The number of scholars in the primary schools for boys show a decrease of 40, the figures being 3,773 against 3,733 last year.

266. The number of boys in the Aided School has also fallen from 112 to 82, showing a decrease of 30 this year.

267. The number of girls in the primary schools has decreased by 36, the figures being 172 against 208 the previous year. Out of this number, *i.e.*, 172 girls, 136 were presented for examination, of whom only 36 passed the Standard Examination. This result is quite unsatisfactory.

268. The number of boys who passed from the Secondary schools, 85 out of 131 presented for the Standard Examination.

269. The total number of candidates who passed the 3rd Grade Public Service Certificate Examination from this Superintendency is 4.

270. The Pálanpur High School sent up 7 candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University of whom 4 passed, which is very satisfactory. Last year out of the same number only one candidate went through the examination with success.

271. The High School sent up also 4 candidates for the University School Final Examination, of whom only one passed.

Printing Press.

272. The Ráj Bhakta Printing Press at Pálanpur is reported very favourably on by the State. Book binding has been added as an additional Department, but there is much need of a more competent English compositor.

273. There is one press at Rádhanpur. It publishes the bi-monthly State Gazette, which contains notifications, &c. The annual subscription towards the Gazette is Rs. 2-0-0 per annum.

274. No periodical of any sort is published in this Superintendency.

275. In the Pálanpur State 45 houses were destroyed by fire during the year under report, the value of property destroyed being Rs. 28,377-12-0, of these at the villages of Nenawa and Ramsen there were large fires destroying 62 and 41 houses respectively. In the Ramsen Fire 66 head of cattle and the lives of 2 persons were lost. The Pálanpur State report has made mention of these fires under the head of Municipality. Last year, there were only 24 fires causing a loss of Rs. 6,549-8-0.

276. In the Rádhanpur State, 21 houses were destroyed by fire causing a loss of Rs. 1,390-13-0 against 47 houses causing a loss of property worth Rs. 9,251-8-0.

277. In the Tharíd State the value of property lost by fire came to Rs. 55-0-0 against Rs. 1,955-0-0 the previous year.

278. In the Wáo State 5 houses were destroyed by fire causing a loss of Rs. 195-0-0.

279. In the Thína Circles the number of houses destroyed by fire was 15 and the value of property lost was Rs. 2,657-0-0.

Horse breeding.

280. There are two Government stallions stationed at the cantonment of Deesa called "E-z-vier" and "Melton". The former covered 17 mares during the year under report, and the latter 23 mares against 25 and 29 the previous year.

281. There are four stallions kept by the Pálanpur Darbár which have covered 44 mares during the year under review against 41 the previous year.

282. Surgeon-Captain Morgan, Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department, visited Pálanpur and Deesa in December last.

Conclusion.

283. The Waiting Hall near the offices was completed during the year, and opened since the close of it. It is a handsome acquisition to our Establishment for which we have to thank H. H. the Dewán. During the year sanction was given to the construction of an office for the Assistant Superintendent on a revised plan, and the commencement of the work now depends on finding the necessary funds. The question whether the Local General Fund can bear a part of the expense is under consideration.

284. Lieutenant N. S. Coghill was the Assistant throughout the year. Since its termination he has gone to Aden. He is clever and well read, and had no difficulty in passing his examinations during the time he was here. The careful manner in which he performed his work gave general satisfaction.

285. The District Deputy was Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangadhar who has been mentioned in connection with the Thána work. His zeal and love for hard work have enabled him to quickly gain much experience of his new work.

286. I was glad that the Head Clerk, Mr. A. S. Tambe, was promoted in October 1896 to the rank of Deputy Assistant as he had good claims. He has been in charge of the Head-quarter work as Huzúr Assistant, *i.e.*, in charge of the Treasury and doing some Civil and Criminal work. He is a good and reliable officer.

287. On his promotion the Sheristedar, Mr. Motilal Ratanji, was appointed Head Clerk. His name has been put on the list for promotion. He has good knowledge and is diligent in his work. I hope he may rise higher.

288. The senior Thándár an old and experienced District official, Mr. Dwarkadas Bhogidas was appointed Sheristedar. His practical experience is useful in dealing with matters that affect the people and their wants.

289. I applied for an extension of Mr. Shapurji Dadabhai's services which would have terminated in January last, and I was pleased to find that sanction was granted.

290. There is now a Rádhanpur Kárkún attached to this office, but there is no State Vakil. His appointment was considered superfluous during the minority. Mr. Lala Thakardas, the Pálanpur Vakil, is one of the most useful men in Pálanpur. He gained some honor for most efficiently superintending the construction of the 'Waiting Hall.' His elder brother, Mr. Lala Saligram, is still the Vakil of the Jodhpur State and, though he is getting somewhat feeble, he continues to do what is required of him with credit.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the work done by the Criminal Courts in the Thána Circle.

No.	Names of the Courts.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES DURING		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.						Total.		PERSONS DISPOSED OF.				Number of criminal cases with prisoners remaining at the end of the year.		Remarks.
		1895-96.	1896-97.	Remain- ing at the end of the year.	Brought to trial during 1896-97.				Received by transfer.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Dis- charged, without trial.	Ac- quitted.	Con- victed.	Com- mitted or trans- ferred.	Died, escaped or trans- ferred.		
					Arrested by Police.	Upon War- rant.	On Sum- mons.	Volun- tarily.										
1	Thándár of Tharád, Jamaíya vil- lages	144	137	1	120	2	49	2	13	190	187	50	41	96	...	...	...	
2	Thándár of Váv and Suigám ...	89	181	...	122	68	19	...	63	143	272	137	6	127	...	2	1	
3	Thándár of Deodar, Tervada and Bhábhar	256	160	...	189	...	36	...	18	346	243	16	76	151	...	...	...	
4	Thándár of Kánkrej	186	167	...	107	2	38	6	11	208	164	24	51	89	...	...	...	
5	Thándár of Várahi	87	80	...	110	...	42	...	...	165	152	42	48	61	...	1	...	
6	Thándár of Santalpur, Chádchal and Morváda	72	100	35	83	5	54	44	...	171	227	84	88	49	...	6	2	
	Total ...	834	825	36	737	77	238	52	105	1,223	1,245	353	310	573	...	1	8	

Pálanpur, 20th July 1897.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX B.
Attached Estates.

No.	States or Talukas.	Square mile.	Popu- lation.	Gross annual revenue for the Sanat year 1932.	Previous year's balance.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.	Debts if any.	Amount in ... g the year.	Balance of Debt remaining.	Reasons for management.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
1	<i>In Virahi Thandarate.</i> Jonawarkhan's Jaghir ...	...	...	17,877 5 9	29,671 6 2	47,548 11 11	18,274 7 10	29,274 4 1	.....	...	.....	Minority of the present Thakore.	The expenditure is more than the in- come as a large sum was spent during the year on the construction of the Gateway build- ing.
2	<i>Ravaji's Jaghir ...</i>	...	...	9,701 8 1	4,376 15 2	14,077 7 3	7,483 7 5	5,443 8 4	Not ascer- tained.	737 6 6	Not ascer- tained as yet.	Minority of one of the Bhagdars.	
3	<i>In Fav Thandara.</i> Dhima ...	...	...	3,252 3 8	1,179 13 6	4,432 1 2	4,139 9 10	292 7 4	.....	...	.....	Minority of the present Thakores.	
4	<i>In Thardad Thandarate.</i> Doos... ...	...	...	4,032 8 0	10,144 15 1	14,177 7 1	2,177 9 4	11,999 13 9	.....	...	.....	Pending Settlement of a dispute be- tween the share- holders. Do. ...	
5	<i>In Lunel ...</i>	...	...	866 0 1	7,892 15 5	8,758 15 6	585 12 0	8,173 3 6	.....	...	.....		
6	<i>In Kankrej Thandarate.</i> Thara... ...	...	...	9,385 6 5	.....	9,385 6 5	7,994 12 0	1,390 10 5	Not ascer- tained as yet.	...	Not ascer- tained as yet.	Minority of the Kunvar.	The Kunvar has since died and the question regarding succession is to be decided.
	<i>In Deodar Thandarate.</i> Visarda ...	...	...	1,809 5 5	5,157 0 9	6,966 6 2	386 0 10	6,580 5 4	.....	...	.....	Pending settlement of a dispute be- tween the share- holders.	
8	<i>In San'a'pur Thandarate.</i> Fuzru... ...	...	...	424 0 0	The estate was taken under attachment at the close of the Year.								

Palanpur, 20th July 1897.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX C.
Crime of Violence.

No	Offences.	Agency.		Pálanpur.		Bádhanpur.		Tharád.		Váo.	
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	Murder	6	2	.....	5	6	3	.....	.....	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder .	....	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
3	Robberies	4	7	2	3	4	12	1	2	...	...
4	Dacoity	2	2	4	1	6	4	.....	.....	...	...
5	Robberies and dacoities with murder ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
6	Robberies and dacoities causing grievous hurt .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
7	Property stolen...	Rs. a. p. 19,241 1 1	Rs. a. p. 20,592 12 8	Rs. a. p. 18,687 5 2	Rs. a. p. 18,250 14 4	Rs. a. p. 5,348 9 10	Rs. a. p. 6,211 1 8	Rs. a. p. 4,678 9 9	Rs. a. p. 3,346 6 6	Rs. a. p. 838 12 0	Rs. a. p. 959 14 0

Pálanpur, 20th July 1897.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the price of food-grains for the year 1896-97, and the preceding five years.

Name of State and Taluka.	1891-92.					1892-93.					1893-94.					1894-95.					1895-96.					1896-97.											
	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.							
Palanpur...	28	23	32	27	22	15	28	23	33	28	23	12	30	27	46	37	33	11½	31½	28½	45½	46½	36	13½	23	27	31	27	31	23	11	30	24	30	26	20	15½
Radhapur	27	19	28	24	21	13	25	20	22½	20½	24½	14½	28	37	50	43	40	16	29	33	53	45	40	14	27½	25½	35½	24½	22½	14½	29½	20½	30	18½	21½	13½	
Tharad ..	30	20	34	16	27	14	33	21	52	18	33	14	40	33	60	30	50	12	45	30	60	33	45	14	36	21	36	30	24	14	30	18	36	18	24	12	
Váo ..	31	20	18	17	26	13	33	20	56	17	45	12	42	33	62	30	50	12	36	32	60	30	45	13	29	23	33	19	25	13	23½	22	33½	19	27	13	
Varáhi ..	30	23	26	20	22	15	27	18	31	16	21	13	32	34	50	45	48	14	35	35	45	47½	42½	15	27	26	32	30	28	13	30	25	27	25	25	16	
Deodár ...	32	25	30	18	27	12	32	21½	40	20	32	12½	40	32	50	30	40	15	36	26	42	40	32	14	32	21	32	28	24	13	32	20	30	23	24	15	
Kankrej ...	25	24	25	20	20	16	32	24	38	35	32	15	34	32	50	40	40	15	36	32	46	36	36	16	32	27	40	32	27	16	32	29	35	27	28	16	
Santalpur	32	27	26	18	26	14	30	24	36	28	32	14	32	32	44	32	42	13	28	25	40	36	36	13	24	22	24	20	20	12	26	20	28	19	22	11	

Pálanpur, 20th July 1897.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX E.

The following statement shows the Dispensaries in the States and the Patients treated in them.

Namea.	Patients treated.		Average daily attendance.		Cost of maintenance.				Remarks.
	1896-97.		1896-97.		1896-97.		1896-97.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Pálanpur Superintendency	4,002	5,178	67.06	91.6	3,301	13 5	4,803	8 5	* This figure includes the amount subscribed towards the Scott Hos- pital and some medicines which were ordered in the Samvat year 1950.
Do. Durbar	19,318	15,898	237.81	253.26	* 24,990	5 0	16,979	1 7	
Rádhanpur	9,145	8,267	159.43	146.98	7,753	9 8	4,335	0 0	
Tharád	1,065	1,162	23.4	24.	650	0 0	645	11 5	
Deodar	2,021	2,276	16.5	20.2	350	14 11	618	0 7	
Váráhi	2,000	2,076	29.09	28.16	523	6 11	687	9 2	
Sántalpur	...	285	...	29.12	.....		285	6 1	
Sihori - Kánkríj	2,714	2,378	65.5	50.1	876	5 1	852	0 11	
Váv	2,832	1,086	7	17.98	535	0 0	592	13 4	
Sámi under Rádhanpur	1,343	3,598	16.4	39.21	.....		.....		
Total	44,440	42,204	622.19	...	38,981	7 0	29,799	3 6	
Travelling Dispensary at Pálanpur	1,473	1,222	...	...	.....		.....		
Do. do. at Rádhanpur and tem- porary dispensaries at Mujpur and in the Suburbs of Rádhanpur	1,939	1,159	16.82	18.72	.....		.....		

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 20th July 1897.

APPENDIX A.

FORM I.

Native States.

Name of State.	TREIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	a. p.	Census taken in 1891.								Principal crops.
Pálanpur	50,000	0 0	2,74,864	20	1,788	9,353		6,39,806	160 Horse 442 Foot.	...	Wheat, rice and sarsav.
Rádhapur ... ..	.....	.....	98,017	21	1,283	3,957		7,39,576	101 Horse 319 Foot.	...	Cotton, wheat and gram.
Tharád and Morwáda ...	.....	.....	72,359	4	245	1,561		58,266	10 Horse 45 Foot.	...	Bájri and mung.
Váv ... ..	.....	.....	32,848	3	169	2,684		21,121	12 Horse 23 Foot.	...	Ditto.
Váráhi ... ..	.....	.....	20,950	2	146	1,411		69,411	None	...	Cotton and wheat.
Santalpur and Chádchat.	.....	.....	19,999	2	63	There is one vac- cinator for Váráhi, San- talpur and Morwáda.	Malarial Fever.	24,660	Do.	...	Cotton.
Suigam ... ..	.....	.....	13,420	1	50	.....		12,000	Do.	...	Bájri.
Bhábhár ... ..	.....	.....	8,094	1	44	.....		3,000	Do.	...	Do.
Kankrej	5,127	6 4	52,579	6	245	1,768		34,400	Do.	...	Wheat and bájri.
Deodar ... ..	.....	.....	30,251	1	42	1,723		25,000	Do.	...	Bájri and jowári.
Terwáda ... ..	.....	.....	10,103	1	37	.....		12,000	Do.	...	Bájri, jowári and wheat.

Pálanpur, 20th July 1897.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

STATEMENT.

APPENDIX II. FORM II

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families, Principal Members of their Court.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
of Individual. State, and to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has he authorized adoption of family?	Family follows himself?	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Palanpur State.</i>										
Hughess Sir Sher Ahmedkhanji Lohan, C.I.E.	Palanpur	Sir or Chief of Palanpur.	Pathan Mahomedan.	45	Can read and write Gujarati and Urdu Educated in Palanpur.	Ruler of Palanpur.	Yes	Yes	Has 2 sons— Talemahmadkhanji, aged 14 years, and Yawai Husenkhanji, aged 10 years.	
Husein Mahmadvkhanji ...	Do.	Chief's cousin and Joghirdar.	Do.	51	Do.	Joghirdar	..	..	Has one son.	
Dallabji Dharamsi Ved...	Morvi	Chief Minister.	Bhatia Halai	47	Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Gov. ernment Law Class. Has passed District Pleader's Examination.	As Chief Minister of State.	..	..	.....	
<i>Radharpur State.</i>										
Mahmad Sher Khan	Radharpur	Young Naval of Radhanpur.	Patlan Mahomedan	11	Receives education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Receives education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Yes	Yes	..	The State is under a British Administrator.
Jalaludinkhan ...	Do.	Brother of the young Naval of Radhanpur.	Do.	8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	
Fatejungkhan ..	Do.	The young Naval's uncle and Joghirdar	Do.	52	Can read and write Gujarati.	Joghirdar	..	..	Has a son.	
Mardanallikhanji ...	Do.	The young Naval's cousin and Joghirdar.	Pathan Mahomedan.	28	Do.	Do.	..	..	Do.	

Jorawarkhánji ...	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	21	Knows Gujarati and a little of English. Educated in Rájkumar College, Rájkot.	Do.	...	...	...
Nadeallikhánji ...	...	Do.	...	The young Návab's uncle and Jághirdár.	...	Do.	...	35	Can read and write Gujarati and Urdu.	Do.	...	...	...
<i>Tharad and Morvada.</i>													
Wághella Abhesingji ...	...	Tharad	...	Tharad Thákor.	...	Rajput	...	38	Knows a little English and Gujarati. Educated in Rájkumar College, Rájkot.	Looks after his Jághir.	...	Yes	Has two sons.
Keshavlál Zumchand ...	...	Palanpur	...	Kárbhári	...	Jain Bania	...	33	Knows English and Gujarati.	Kárbhári	...	...	...
<i>Vao State.</i>													
Rána Chandansingji Umedsingji.	...	Váo	...	Rána ...	...	Rajput	...	43	Not educated	Looks after his Jághir.	...	Yes	Has two sons.
Dharmchand Chelji ...	...	Palanpur	...	Kárbhári	...	Bania Jain	...	45	Well educated; knows English and Gujarati.	Kárbhári.	...	...	...
<i>Tharad Taluka.</i>													
Khetaji Dajuji ...	...	Bhorele	...	Thákor	...	Rajput Chohan.	...	56	Can read and write Gujarati a little.	As Jághirdár	...	...	...
Gajsingji Dajuji ...	...	Do.	...	Bháyd of the Thákor.	...	Do.	...	51	Not educated	Do.	...	...	...
<i>Varáhi Taluka.</i>													
Jorawarkhán Umarkhán ...	...	Varáhi	...	Chief of Varáhi.	...	Malek Mahomedan.	...	16	Studying at the Rájkumar College, Rájkot.	...	...	...	...
Gajukhán Rávaji ...	...	Do.	...	Bháyd of Chief of Varáhi.	...	Do.	...	28	Knows a little Gujarati.	...	...	...	...
Muridkhán Rávaji ...	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	8	Learns Gujarati	...	...	...	...
<i>Tervada Taluka.</i>													
Nathukhán ...	...	Tervada	...	Thákor	...	Baloch Mahomedan.	...	67	Not educated	As Jághirdár	...	...	Has five sons...

APPENDIX II continued.

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Deodar Taluka.</i>										
Waghella Anandisingji Deodar Chandraji.	...	Thakor	... Rajput	... 54	Not educated	... As Jaghirdar	...	...	Has a son.	
Waghella Sardarsing Bhupatsing.	Do.	Do.	... Do.	... 45	Do.	Do.	...	...	Has two sons.	
<i>Kavkr-j Taluka.</i>										
Waghella Sardarsing	Thara	Do.	... Do.	... 45	Can read and write Gujarati; taught in Thara School.	Do.	...	...	Has a son.	
Waghella Godarsing	Do.	Shareholder	Do.	... 49	Do.	Do.	...	...	.....	
<i>Suigam Taluka.</i>										
Narsingji Bhupatsingji	Suigam	Thakor	... Do.	... 41	Not educated...	Do.	...	...	Has a son.	
Narayanji Nathaji	Do.	Shareholder	Do.	... 26	Do.	Do.	...	...	.....	
<i>Sitapur and Ohelhat Taluka.</i>										
Cagubha Lakhaji	Adesar Cutch.	in Thakor of Sind-talpur.	Rajput (Jad - 20 ja).	20	Can read and write a little Gujarati.	As Jaghirdar	...	Yes	.....	
Deviraj Nathaji	Sanwa Cutch.	in Shareholder in Satalpur.	Do.	60	Not educated...	Do.	...	Do.	Has two sons.	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1896-97.

Number.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost during 1896-97.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.	
1	Pálanpur—					
	Imperial Police	92	225	317	62,273 8 9	
2	Pálanpur State—					
	Regular	160	442	602	84,785 5 5½	
	Irregular... ..	...	2,334	2,334	46,680 0 0	
3	Rádhanpur State—					
	Regular	101	219	320	} 77,350 12 11	
	Irregular... ..	...	65	65		
	Village Police	...	493	493		
4	Tharád	10	45	55	4,800 0 0	
5	Váv	12	29	41	2,960 0 0	
	Total	375	3,852	4,227	2,78,849 11 1½	

Pálanpur, 20th July 1897.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1896-97.

Number.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	Pálanpur ...	478	560	707	809	551	659	344	451	207	198	48.6	55.7	62.4	68.4
2	Rádhapur ...	382	482	504	638	467	556	303	303	131	247	60.1	48.4	65.4	55.5
3	Tharád ...	104	94	118	92	117	90	53	58	64	32	45	63	45	64.4
4	Váv ...	35	43	40	54	28	49	26	41	2	8	65	76	92.8	83.6
	Total ...	999	1,179	1,369	1,593	1,163	1,354	726	859	404	485	53	54	62.4	63
5	Thándár of Tharád Ja-maiya villages...	85	139	75	99	75	98	37	56	27	39	49	56	49	57
6	Thándár of Váv and Suigám ...	68	89	89	122	89	113	75	73	14	40	84	60	84	64
7	Thándár of Deodar, Ter-váda and Bhábhār ...	93	162	137	186	137	186	78	134	50	52	57	72	57	72
8	Thándár of Sántalpur, Morvada and Chád-chat ...	108	98	124	177	123	177	58	41	61	136	47	23	47	23
9	Thándár of Váráhi ...	64	75	83	130	83	106	32	61	49	45	38	46	38	57
10	Do. Kánkrej ...	172	148	205	274	205	274	130	135	75	138	63	49	63	49
11	Miscellaneous Salt, Opium, &c. ...	29	48	42	87	42	87	26	52	16	35	62	60	62	60
	Total ...	619	759	755	1,075	754	1,041	436	552	301	485	57	51	57	53
	Grand Total ...	1,618	1,933	2,124	2,668	1,917	2,395	1,162	1,411	705	970	54.7	53	55	58.8

Pálanpur, 20th July 1897

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1896-97.

Number.	Name of State.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		Remaining during the last year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF.										Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.		
		1895-96.	1896-97.		Brought to trial during 1896-97.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.				Committed and referred.	Fled, escaped or transferred.
					Arrested by Police.	Upon War-rant.	(On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1895-96.	1896-97.								
1	Political Superintendent	22	15	...	...	...	...	35	61	35	...	11	24	...	...	...	...		
2	District Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	Assistant Political Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent	83	80	2	227	4	1	3	1	189	238	84	63	55	34	...	2		
5	Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent	36	60	...	101	7	1	...	1	65	116	33	24	57	...	...	2		
	Total ..	141	155	2	328	11	8	3	37	315	389	117	98	136	34	...	4		
6	Thándár of Tharád Jamaiya villages	144	137	1	120	2	13	2	13	190	187	50	41	96	...	...	...		
7	Thándár of Váv and Suigám	89	181	...	122	68	63	...	63	143	272	137	6	127	...	...	1		
8	Thándár of Deodár, Terváda and Bhá-bhar	256	160	...	189	...	18	...	18	346	243	16	76	151	...	...	...		
9	Thándár of Kánkrij	186	167	...	107	2	11	6	11	208	164	24	51	89	...	...	...		
10	Do. of Váráhi	87	80	...	110	...	...	...	...	165	152	42	48	61	...	1	...		
11	Do. of Sántalpur, Chádchat and Morváda	72	100	35	89	5	...	44	...	171	227	84	88	49	...	...	2		
	Total ..	834	825	36	737	77	105	52	105	1,223	1,245	353	310	573	...	1	8		
	Grand Total ..	975	980	38	1,065	88	142	55	142	1,538	1,634	470	408	709	34	1	12		

F. H. JACKSON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 26th July 1897.

APPENDIX VA.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1896-97.

Number.	Name of State.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF.												REMARKS.			
		1895-96.	1896-97.	Remaining during the last year.	Brought to trial during 1896-97.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.		Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.
					Arrested by Police.	Upon War.	On Sum.	Voluntarily.		1895-96.	1896-97.								
1	Pálanpur	1,251	1,449	16	659	161	769	24	...	1,454	1,629	477	374	766	...	1	11	8	These figures have been taken from a statement supplied by the Administrator, Rá-dhanpur. They do not tally with the figures given in the body of the report of the Administrator.
2	Rádhampur	589	808	51	743	91	396	86	...	1,012	1,367	324	464	559	...	...	20	10	
3	Tharád ...	180	120	...	99	3	8	16	...	151	126	41	12	72	1	...	...	...	
4	Váy ...	39	96	...	66	11	31	23	...	50	131	24	12	95	...	...	...	...	
5	The Thákór of Bho- role ...	16	38	...	25	...	27	...	...	21	52	13	39	...	...	...	...	...	
6	The Thákór of Deo- dar, Wághella An- ausingji ...	35	47	...	49	...	22	...	...	74	71	...	25	46	...	...	...	...	
7	The Thákór of Deo- dar, Wághella Sar- darsingji ...	15	34	...	19	...	5	2	19	38	45	14	...	30	...	...	1	1	
8	Váráhi Japtidár ...	23	24	...	16	...	40	6	...	69	62	49	...	13	...	...	...	...	
9	The Talukdars of Thára under Kán- krej ...	56	31	...	35	3	27	...	...	73	65	22	...	42	...	...	1	1	
Total ...		2,204	2,647	67	1,711	269	1,325	157	19	2,972	3,518	964	926	1,623	1	1	33	20	

F. H. JACKSON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 20th July 1897.

APPENDIX VI.
Criminal Justice—Sentences.

No.	State.	Whipped.	Fined.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Transportation for life.	Deaths.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	Pálanpur	...	328	372	34	20	12	...	...	...	766	
2	Ráchanpur	...	290	264	3	1	...	1	...	...	559	
3	Tharál	...	8	62	2	...	...	...	...	...	72	
4	Váv	...	51	43	1	...	...	...	...	...	95	
	Total	...	677	741	40	21	12	1	...	...	1,492	
5	Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	...	...	...	6	12	5	...	1	...	24	
6	Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	District Deputy Assistant	...	10	34	...	5	...	...	...	...	55	
8	Huzúr Deputy Assistant	...	31	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	57	
9	Thánalár of Tharál Jamaiya villages	...	42	52	2	...	...	...	...	...	96	
10	Thánalár of Váv and Suigám	...	59	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	
11	Thánalár of Deodar, Terváda and Bhábhar	...	46	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	
12	Thánalár of Sántalpur, Chadchat and Morváda	...	15	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	
13	Thánalár of Váráhi	...	17	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	
14	Thánalár of Kánkrej	...	4	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	
15	Thákor of Bhorole	...	27	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	
16	Thára Tálukdárs	...	30	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	
17	Váráhi Japtidár	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
18	Vághella Anandsingji of Deodar	...	20	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	
19	Vághella Sardarsingji of Deodar	...	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
	Total	1	334	506	14	18	5	...	1	...	879	
	Grand Total	1	1,011	1,247	54	39	17	1	1	...	2,371	

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 20th July 1897.

APPENDIX VII.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Courts of the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1896-97.

Name of Court.	Number of appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	REMARKS.
The Criminal Appellate Court of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.	18	16	5	39	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1895-97.

No.	State.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on file at the end of the year 1895-96.	Number filed during the year 1896-97.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		REMARKS.
						1895-96	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
1	Political Superintendent.	Civil Court ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	
2	Assistant Political Superintendent.	Do. ...	18	8	26	9	9	18	17	
3	District Deputy Assistant.	Do. ...	3	19	22	158	18	3	4	
4	Huzúr Deputy Assistant.	Do. ...	4	2	6	10	6	4	...	
	Total ...	.....	25	30	55	177	34	25	21	
5	Thándár of Tharád Jamaiya villages.	Civil Court ...	21	186	207	154	190	21	17	
6	Thándár of Váv ...	Do. ...	6	150	156	154	151	6	5	
7	Do. of Deodar.	Do. ...	22	72	94	101	73	22	21	
8	Do. of Várahi.	Do. ...	4	119	123	149	109	4	14	
9	Do. of Kankrij	Do. ...	11	174	185	386	178	11	7	
10	Do. of Sántalpur.	Do. ...	27	119	146	257	119	27	27	
	Total ...	.....	91	820	911	1,201	820	91	91	
11	Pálanpur State ...	Civil Court ...	1,000	3,732	4,732	3,183	2,949	1,000	1,783	
12	Ráadhanpur ,, ...	Do. ...	109	1,419	1,528	853	1,302	109	226	
13	Tharád ,, ...	Do. ...	16	211	227	90	206	16	21	
14	Váv ,, ...	Do. ...	8	104	112	78	87	8	25	
15	Thakore of Deodar Anad-singji.	Do. ...	...	24	24	30	22	...	2	
16	Do. Sardársingji.	Do. ...	3	12	15	9	15	3	...	
17	Do. Bhorole ...	Do. ...	1	27	28	12	26	1	2	
18	Várahi Japtidár ...	Do. ...	4	35	39	40	39	4	...	
19	Talukdárs of Thára and Kankrej.	Do. ...	4	73	77	95	74	4	3	
	Total ...	.....	1,115	5,637	6,782	4,390	4,720	1,115	2,002	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	1,261	6,487	7,748	5,768	5,574	1,261	2,174	

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 20th July 1897.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, and the Assistant Political Superintendent during the year 1896-97.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.	Remarks.
					1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	The Civil Appellate Court of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.	53	30	83	26	37	53	46
2	The Civil Appellate Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	26	32	58	38	37	26	21
	Total ...	79	62	141	64	74	79	67

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Pálanpur Superintendency.

No.	State.	Gross Revenue.			Gross Expenditure.			Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		For Samvat 1951.	Rs. a. p.	For Samvat 1952.	Rs. a. p.	For Samvat 1951.	Rs. a. p.	For Samvat 1952.	Rs. a. p.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	Pálanpur ...	(a) 6,30,915 5 0	(b) 6,39,806 1 3	(c) 6,17,506 0 11	(d) 7,39,576 14 9	5,83,139 7 11	5,83,139 7 11	6,02,921 13 3	8,890 12 3	19,782 5 4	.....	(a) From 5th July 1894 to 23rd June 1895. (b) From 24th June 1895 to 11th July 1896. (c) A. D. 1895. (d) A. D. 1896-97. (e) A. D. 1895-96. (f) A. D. 1896-97. (g) Includes Rs. 10,600-10-9 on account of old debts paid.
2	Radhanpur ...	(c) 6,17,506 0 11	(d) 7,39,576 14 9	(e) 54,678 0 11	(f) 58,266 15 3	6,15,740 6 1	6,15,740 6 1	4,40,803 3 8	1,22,070 13 10	.....	1,74,937 2 5	(h) From 5th July 1894 to 22nd June 1895. (i) From 23rd June 1895 to 11th July 1896.
3	Tharad ...	(e) 54,678 0 11	(f) 58,266 15 3	(g) 58,266 15 3	(h) 58,266 15 3	52,287 15 1	52,287 15 1	(g) 58,266 15 3	3,588 14 4	5,979 0 2	.....	
4	Váv ...	(h) 29,231 12 6	(i) 21,121 15 7½	(j) 21,121 15 7½	(k) 21,121 15 7½	30,695 2 1	30,695 2 1	25,583 2 1½	.....	.....	5,111 15 11½	
	Total ...	13,32,331 3 4	14,58,771 14 10½	12,81,862 15 2	11,27,575 2 3½	128,862 15 2	128,862 15 2	11,27,575 2 3½	1,34,550 8 5	25,761 5 6	1,80,049 2 4½	

Pálanpur, 20th July 1897.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Receipt and Expenditure of the Pálanpur Superintendency Local Funds for the year 1896-97.

No.	Name of Funds.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1896.	Receipt during the year 1896-97.	Expenditure during the year 1896-97.	BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1897.*					
					In cash.		Invested.		Total.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agency General Fund.	39,161 8 3	35,682 12 7	39,124 5 4	15,719 15 6	20,000 0 0			35,719 15 6	
2	Education Fund ...	29,248 12 6	2,887 12 11	2,039 14 2	3,796 11 3	24,500 0 0			28,296 11 3	
3	Vaccination Fund...	2,428 4 0	4,454 7 10	4 252 0 11	2,630 10 11	.....			2,630 10 11	
4	Petty Fund ...	11,986 14 2	6,125 7 3	4,215 3 2	8,497 2 3	5,400 0 0			13,897 2 3	
5	Account current of deposits.	96,184 11 9	34,617 4 6	41,924 0 4	66,177 15 11	19,700 0 0			85,877 15 11	
6	Account current of advances.	—1,315 0 0	2,100 0 0	2,200 0 0	—1,415 0 0	.....			—1,415 0 0	
	Total ...	1,77,695 2 8	85,867 13 1	96,755 7 11	95,407 7 10	69,600 0 0			1,65,007 7 10	

APPENDIX XII.

Abstract of the Result of Vaccination in the year 1896-97 contrasted with the returns of the four preceding years.

District.		YEARS.															
		1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1896-97.			
		Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.		Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.		Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.		Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.		Number of re-vaccinations.
Pálanpur	Superintendency.	11	18,127	11	11	16,302	39	11	19,919	52	11	22,855	59	11	22,405	120	

APPENDIX XIII.

The Press.

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Pálanpur ...	The Rájbhakta Printing Press.	Mr. Ambálál Becharlál.	None	None.
Rádhanpur ...	Darbári Press ...	The Administrator, Rádhanpur.	Do.	The Rádhanpur State Darbári Gazette.

Pálanpur, 20th July 1897.

F. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel
Political Superintendent, Pálanpur

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE ADMINISTRATION.
REPORT OF THE PALANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

No. 757 OF 1897.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:
Camp Gogha, 11th October 1897.

Submitted to Government.

2. This Superintendency had the benefit of Colonel Jackson's control throughout the year, but there have been several changes in the Assistant's office, and also in the District Deputy Assistant's.

3. It appears from paragraph 12 of the report that the Assistant Political Superintendent, Lieutenant Coghill, was in the districts for only 40 days from 5th January to 13th February from which it is inferred that he resided in Palanpur during the remainder of the year. As Palanpur is not even a central point of the Superintendency, and as it is also the residence of the Political Superintendent himself, this scarcely seems to be utilizing European control to the best advantage. In no part of the country is such control more needed, and the Commissioner thinks that unless something special prevents, the Assistant should spend at the very least four months in the districts. An Assistant Collector has to spend seven. If a programme be fixed beforehand, there need be no hindrance to the trial of Civil cases, so far as the Commissioner can see, but rather the reverse.

4. The character of the season was generally the same as in the rest of the province, but on the whole more favourable. The irrigated kharif went far to compensate for the loss on the rest. Cotton and wheat, the most valuable crops, did fairly well though injured more or less by the early cessation of rain. A sparser population had more grain to export and so profited by the high prices in other parts of India. The note of depression so marked in other parts of the country is faintly repeated here in the decrease of Customs revenue in Palanpur State and perhaps in Radhanpur, and in the diminished returns of the Deesa Railway, but on the whole the year has been fairly, though not specially, prosperous.

5. This State has pursued the even tenor of its way under its excellent Chief assisted by his minister Mr. Dullabji D. Ved. The only disturbing influence has been the plague, and unfortunately the minister's satisfaction at its suppression has turned out to be premature. The vighoti system of land revenue continues to be gradually extended and now prevails in 129 out of the total of 506 villages. The takavi system makes no way, whatever may be the reason. The financial condition of the State is fairly good, the debt owing to the banker having been cleared off in spite of special expenditure. No further reference is made to the inadequate pay of the Police, and as the total outlay under that head shows a slight decrease it is to be feared that nothing has been done. The percentage of stolen property recovered has increased from 46.3 to 60.7. The arrears of Civil cases have risen from 1,000 to 1,783 owing to the demands of the plague, and also to the increase in the total number of suits filed owing to the new Limitation Act. The budget grant for education has been considerably increased, but more children do not come to school. This year the plague is assigned as a reason. The list of Public Works completed within the last five years is creditable to the State; the expenditure during the year of only Rs. 1,361 on road making and repair, less so. The Jackson Hall and the combined post and telegraph office are boons to the public.

6. Major Lyde has recorded his year's work and reviewed his prospects for the future in a very full and interesting report. The financial condition of the State is thoroughly sound, the balance in hand having risen by three lakhs owing partly, but by no means

altogether, to the secreted treasure brought to light by the Administrator's firmness and tact. Such questions as the treatment of the Bhyad, the proposed railway, the future settlement of the Land Revenue and the currency, though appropriately passed in review, must of course be dealt with on separate reports. As to some of the agricultural theories the advice of Mr. Mollison might well be sought. Major Lyde refers (paragraph 163) to a Revenue Code, but such an important law, virtually fixing the relations of the cultivators and of the State to the land, should not be promulgated until sanctioned by Government. The Commissioner noted several points in Major Lyde's draft which called for further consideration, and if issued to Revenue officers, it should be carefully explained that it is only for their temporary guidance in the routine of their work and in no sense the permanent law of the State. The Commissioner agrees with the Political Superintendent's remarks on the Judicial Department. Cholera was rife but no plague. Public Works have made the progress which was to be expected, but no mention is made of the important item of roads. It is well that Major Lyde realizes, in connection with his revenue survey, the supreme importance of carefully supervising the classification of the soil. His remark that a Native State cannot take the initiative in charging school fees on the well-to-do is not understood. There does not seem to be any insurmountable difficulty in doing so. The Commissioner visited Rádhanpur during the year and is glad to be able to confirm all that the Political Superintendent says about Major Lyde's administration. The evident signs of progress and the friendly temper of the people alike bore witness to his energy, sympathy and wisdom.

7. The introduction of the British India currency into this little State has been effected during the year. The year has been prosperous and the income has increased by about Rs. 6,000, but the finances are still involved. It should not be difficult to clear up the position and pay off all the liabilities in a short term of years. The exercise of jurisdiction in the Jamaya villages must be dealt with separately. The Police percentages are encouraging, and so is the increased number of civil suits if the result, as the Thákór thinks, of prosperity and speedier justice. The great general rise in the water level of the country, mentioned in paragraph 33 of the Thákór's report, is an interesting incidental fact.

8. The instalment for the year towards payment of the debt has been paid up and Colonel Jackson writes hopefully of the future. The Commissioner is not aware why the "salt compensation" is not paid by the Collector of Ahmedabad, but if arrears since 1888 are really due, they ought to be paid without further delay. The number of offences has more than doubled on last year chiefly owing to cases under the Salt Act.

9. The Commissioner visited, while on tour, the Kankrej, Deodar and Váráhi Thánas besides Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, and examined the offices of the respective Thánadárs. The most noteworthy faults were: (1) dilatoriness in conducting civil cases, and also possession cases, though the number of these is not great. Some of the delay was owing to a slack habit of working and some to a mere want of system. Cases, for instance, would be set down for hearing on a day which afterwards turned out to be a public holiday, and so on. (2) Large arrears of fines unrecovered. This again is owing to the practice of inflicting fines, however inappropriate they may be, rather than imprisonment. Especially is this marked in cases under the salt law. The exercise of jurisdiction by the petty Thákórs leaves much to be desired. Though the Kámdár is a man approved by the Political Superintendent, he is too often employed on duties connected with family affairs, land disputes and what not, and the important work of conducting civil and criminal cases left to a Kárkún. The Thánadárs and Foujdárs do not travel enough and there is no check on the correctness of their diaries. It will be well when visit books kept by the patels can be introduced. Lastly, as noted in paragraph 3 above, the closer contact of an European officer during the travelling season would have a very wholesome effect both as a check and a stimulant. The Commissioner makes these remarks in no spirit of fault-finding, for he found much good work being done, but merely as an indication of the line on which he thinks improvement is most possible.

10. Colonel Jackson's scheme for increasing the pay of certain officers which has been sent to this office and is now under discussion, is a decided step in the same direction.

11. Offences have increased in the Thána circles by 121,—590 to 711—
 Crime and Justice. nearly one-half of which has been contributed by
 Tharád, but no particulars are given. The percentages
 are unsatisfactory almost all round. Civil suits have decreased from 1,007 to 820.

12. It is to be feared that most of the money subscribed by the Thákors
 Education. for education goes to the benefit of the classes who
 require it least.

13. The attached estates call for no special
 Attachments. remarks.

14. As in the Thána circles, there is an increase of crime both in those
 General Police. parts served by the Superintendency Police and in
 the States which have their own Police. It is not
 altogether clear in what classes of cases the variation has occurred. Murders
 and dacoities have decreased. Robberies have increased.

15. All the civil courts of the Agency together disposed of rather fewer
 Civil Courts generally. suits than last year, and have arrears on hand of 2,174
 against 1,261 last year, largely owing to the plague in
 Pálanpur.

16. The Political Superintendent's appellate file has been reduced by 9
 cases, and the Assistant's by 5.

17. There was a good deal of cholera during the year, but no plague out-
 Health and Medical Relief. side Pálanpur. It is noteworthy that the universal
 falling off in the Northern Division in the attendance
 of out-patients at dispensaries has not extended to this Superintendency, except
 in the Pálanpur State hospital—not even in the Superintendency hospital
 close by. The decrease in other districts is attributed to the panic-stricken
 fear induced in the people by the plague arrangements, but in Pálanpur the
 absence of malarial fever is assigned as the cause.

18. Colonel Jackson speaks well of his subordinates and the report is
 satisfactory all round.

F. S. P. LELY,
 Commissioner, N. D.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PÁLANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1897-98.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PÁLANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1897-98.

No. 3713 OF 1898.

From

MAJOR M. T. LYDE,
Acting Political Superintendent,
Pálanpur ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Political Department,
Bombay.

(Through the Commissioner, N. D.)

PA'LANPUR,
22nd July 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, with the usual returns, the Administration Report of the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1897-98. The separate reports submitted by the Pálanpur and Tharád States and the Administrator of Rádhanpur are also attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Serrant,

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent,
Pálanpur.

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PALANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

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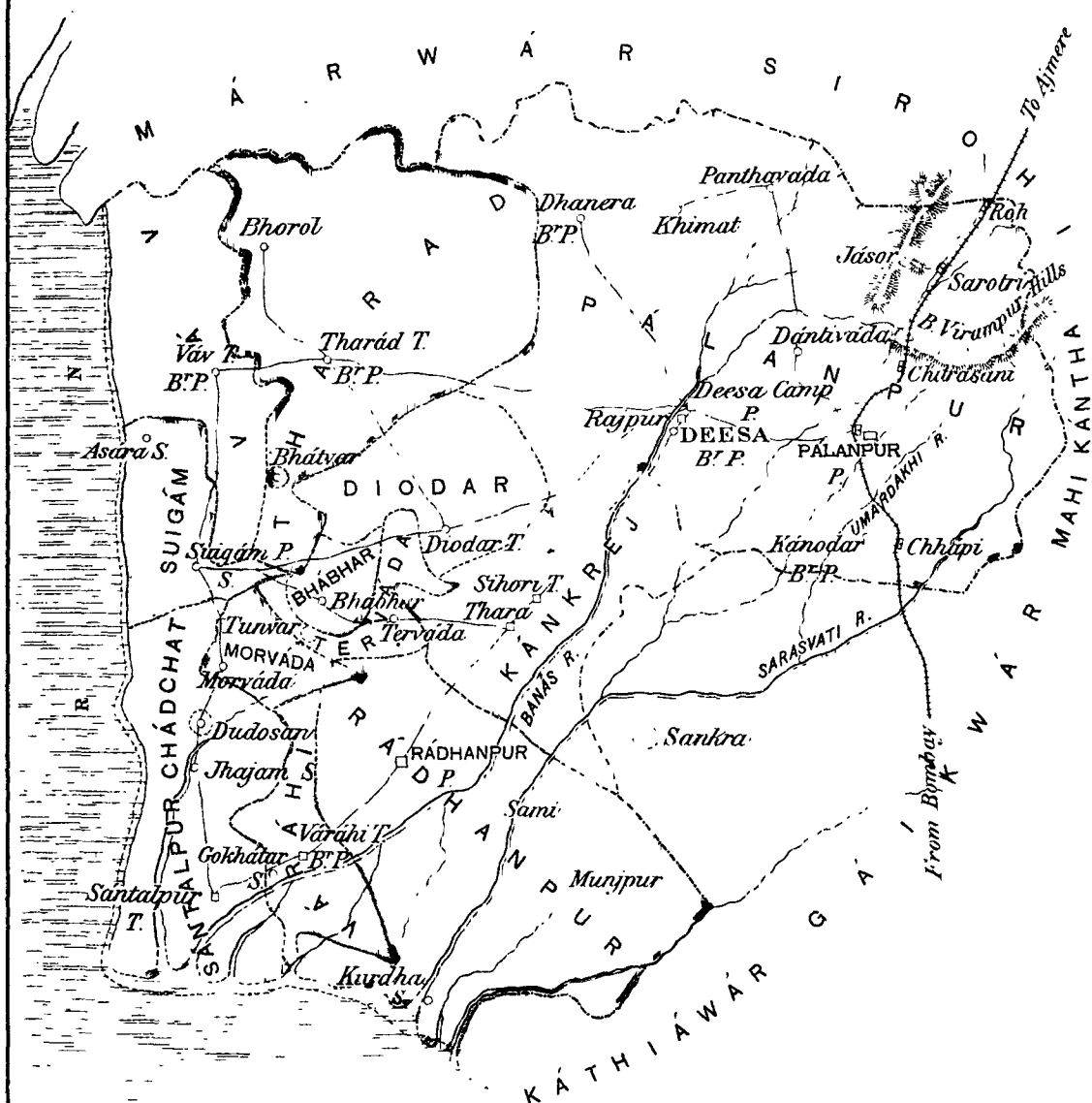
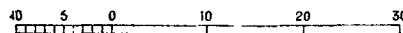
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DISTRICTS SUBORDINATE
TO THE
POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT
AT
PÁLANPUR

Scale, 20 Miles=1 Inch



— Reference —

Thana Stations..	T
Post Offices ..	P
Branch Do: Do:	B.P.
Stations or Bungalows Salt Depart ^t ..	S.
Railway & Railway Stations	—+—
Roads or Country tracks	— — —

Govt Photodurco. Office Poona 1898

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PALANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

1. On the 21st June the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated. Prisoners were released from the Superintendency and Rádhanpur Jails, and others were informed that, by order of Government, their sentences had been curtailed. At Pálanpur, the day was celebrated by the distribution of money to the poor, and by the opening of the Jackson Hall, and at Rádhanpur clothes and grain were distributed to the poor and a proclamation was issued that half the arrears on account of land revenue due to the State would be remitted in the case of all those paying the other half during the ensuing nine months. Major Lyde also promised on behalf of the State that a dharmshála would be erected at a cost of from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 as soon as the position of the Railway Station should have been decided upon and the railway sanctioned, and last but not least as showing the friendly feeling of the people voluntary subscriptions amounting to about Rs. 3,000 were subscribed for the erection of a small female hospital next to the present hospital for males, and the town was well decorated and illuminated mostly at the expense of the people, many of whom white or colour-washed their houses in order to give an appearance of brightness to the scene. In the Thánas also there were illuminations.

2. On the 25th August His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to Pálanpur, leaving the following day.

3. The Scott Hospital situated near the Police lines and jail was taken into use in January last.

4. His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji, K.C.I.E., the Dewán of Pálanpur, was promoted on the 1st January 1898 to be Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

5. Colonel F. H. Jackson retired from the service on the 23rd March 1898, on which date he handed over charge to Major M. T. Lyde.

6. Major M. T. Lyde was in charge of the Rádhanpur State as Administrator till the 20th March 1898, on which date he handed over the charge of that appointment to Captain F. W. Wodehouse for such time as he may act as Political Superintendent.

7. Lieutenant N. S. Coghill was the Assistant Political Superintendent from the commencement of the year till 30th June 1897 when, being transferred to Aden as 5th Assistant Resident, he delivered over charge of his office to Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangadhar, the District Deputy Assistant. Mr. Motilal Ratanji was appointed to act as District Deputy Assistant from the 22nd July.

8. Lieutenant E. O'Brien took over charge of the appointment of Assistant Political Superintendent on the 18th September 1898, when the above named reverted to their appointments.

9. Ráo Bahádur Anant S. Tambe held the appointment of Huzur Deputy Assistant throughout the year.

10. As reported last year, the bubonic plague was imported into the Pálanpur town in February 1897 by some Jain Baniyas from Bombay. This, the first epidemic, lasted until the end of May and is reported to have been of a

mild type. It however made its appearance again on 2nd August in the same quarter in which the first epidemic had ended, and was also traced to a Baniya, who had recently arrived from Bombay. It spread to a few villages of the Pálanpur State and appeared in the bazár of the Deesa Cantonment, but the remainder of the Superintendency remained untouched.

11. Lieutenant O'Brien, whose services were from 29th October 1897 to 12th February 1898 utilized in connection with the District work. plague, moved out into the districts on the 17th February and returned to Pálanpur on the 27th March 1898.

Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangadhar was out in the districts from 27th October 1897 to 28th May 1898, with the exception of occasional visits to Pálanpur.

12. The Political Superintendent was, on account of plague, unable to visit the districts during the year under report, but all the Thánas and States were visited by Major Lyde after he took over charge, the plague having almost died out.

13. PA'LANPUR.

(1) A First Class State. Salute 11 guns.

(2) Area, 3,177 Square Miles.

(3) Population, 271,864.

(4) Revenue, Rs. 6,59,527-14-7.

(5) Expenditure, Rs. 6,49,594-14-4.

(6) The principal event of the year has been the conferring on His Highness the Dewán the distinction of K.G.C.I.E. Next to this comes the plague, which has been very fully reported on in the Administration Report of the Pálanpur State, which accompanies this report. His Highness the Dewán has neither spared expense nor trouble in preventing the spread of the disease. He speaks very highly of the work done by Surgeon-Lieutenant Rainier, whose services were lent to the State, and I am aware that Colonel Jackson also considered that he had done excellent service. His Highness has also placed on record his appreciation of the services rendered not only by servants of his State, but also by private individuals, especially of the Mahajan Community, of which body he has singled out Mr. Hathi Manekchand for special mention.

(7) The two Kumars, named Tale Mahomed, aged 15 years, and Yaver Husein Khán, aged 11 years, still continue to make good progress with their studies.

(8) Mr. Dullabhji D. Ved continues to occupy the post of Chief Minister and has, since the close of the year, been honoured with the personal distinction of the title of Ráo Bahádur. He has had a trying time during the plague epidemic and has come out of the ordeal well.

(9) I endorse the remarks made in the last annual report relative to the Dewán, Sir Sher Mahomed Khánji.

(10) The Jackson Hall was opened for use by Colonel Jackson on the 22nd June 1897. Such a building is a great comfort to Tálukdárs and others whose business brings them to the Political Superintendent or the Subordinate Courts.

(11) Rules for the prevention of cruelty to animals were promulgated on the 25th March last.

(12) At the time of the Tirah expedition, the Darbár offered a present of transport animals to Government. The offer, though appreciated, was not accepted and 200 bullocks were purchased.

(13) The new building for the combined Post and Telegraph office in Pálanpur was opened on the 5th June last, the total cost amounting to Rs. 8,118-10-6.

(14) The number of villages surveyed during the year under report was 18 as against 15 last year. The total number now surveyed is 231. The survey of 26 more is in progress.

(15) The expenditure of the department was Rs. 4,106-7-3 in 1897-98 as against Rs. 4,666-8-1 in the preceding year. The total numbers surveyed during the year was 4,083 against 3,830, covering an area of 44,212 acres and 2 gunthás as against the area of 39,361 acres and 12 gunthás in the preceding year. The expense per number was Re. 1-0-1 against Re. 0-15-7 last year. The average expenditure per acre was the same as in the previous year, viz. Re. 0-1-6.

(16) The Vighoti system has been introduced into 21 villages during the year against 13 last year. This brings the total number of villages making a cash payment instead of a payment of a share of the produce up to 150. In the Pantháwáda Táluka a new village, to which the name of Rájkot has been given, was populated.

(17) The land revenue derived from Khálsa villages amounted to Rs. 2,60,957-14-1 against Rs. 2,31,606-1-11 in the last year, being an increase of Rs. 29,351-12-2. There are altogether now 507 villages in the Pálanpur State, of which 235 are Khálsa and 140 partly alienated. The average income therefore derived from each Khálsa or partly alienated village is only Rs. 696. The remainder of the villages are wholly alienated.

(18) It is reported that 56 new pucca wells were sunk and built during the year against 9 in the preceding year, and of katcha wells 129 were sunk as against 92. This is certainly a step in the right direction.

(19) The people do not readily come forward to take "tagavi," the total amount lent being only Rs. 671 against Rs. 1,006 in the preceding year.

(20) In the Samvat year 1953, corresponding to the year extending from 12th July 1896 to 1st July 1897, the grand total income from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,59,527-14-7 against Rs. 6,39,806-1-3, or an increase of Rs. 19,721-13-4, which is said to be mainly due to the introduction of the Vighoti system into new villages. It is noticeable that in the receipts a sum of Rs. 46,680 is shown as the revenue derived from *pasaita* lands held by the Village Police, and this sum is again entered on the disbursement side, as "Pasaita land" under the head Village Police. I also find that the sum of Rs. 31,657-3-1, viz., the income of Patta (Vajedárs) villages has been entered in both receipts and disbursements. This sum cannot, in my opinion, be looked upon as real income of the State. These two sums, which amount to Rs. 78,337-3-1, if deducted from the receipts, leave a true income of Rs. 5,81,190-11-6, and in the same way the true total of disbursements amounts to Rs. 5,71,257-11-3.

(21) The total expenditure under all heads however as shown by the Darbár amounted to Rs. 6,49,594-14-4 against Rs. 6,02,921-13-3 in the previous year, which shows an increase of Rs. 46,673-1-1. The tour expenses of His Highness the Dewán and the expenses consequent on the first outbreak of plague are responsible for this increase. The balance remaining to the State at the close of the year under report was Rs. 15,622-12-0.

(22) The numbers in the various branches of the Police are :—Regular Foot Police 441, Mounted Police 159, Village Police (Chokiyáts) 2,334. Besides these, there are 100 Sawárs supplied by the Vajedárs. These figures show a reduction of one each in the mounted and dismounted branches.

(23) The cost of the maintenance of the Police, and this does not include any pay to Village Chokiyáts who enjoy *pasaita* land, amounted to Rs. 82,353-0-4, and, as above remarked, the sum of Rs. 46,680 is shown as the value of the *pasaita* land enjoyed by the Village Chokiyáts. This gives an expenditure of Rs. 1,29,033-0-4 for Police, which is nearly a fifth part of the income of the State, or in other words nearly half the land revenue derived from Khálsa villages. The burden appears to me to be too heavy. The remuneration received by each Village Chokiyát comes to Rs. 20 per annum, i.e., Rs. 1-10-8 per mensem.

(24) The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested was 40·9 against 55·7; while the percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial was 61·4 against 68·4 last year.

(25) Of the total 595 criminal cases, 582 were decided during the year, out of which 189 cases were decided by the Pálanpur First Class Magistrate.
Judicial Department.

(26) Eighteen appeals were made to the Appellate Court, of which 17 were decided. In the Huzur Court 2 appeals were pending at the close of last year and 6 were filed during the year, of which 6 were decided. Of the 59 cases decided by the Sir Nyáyádhish, there were 5 sessions cases against 4 in the preceding year. Out of a total of 2,345 cases 807 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,538 cases at the end of the year.
Civil.

(27) The Small Cause Court was able to decide only 78 cases against 677 in the previous year, and a balance of 86 cases remains.

(28) The Stamp Act mentioned in paragraph 91 of His Highness the Dewán's Report for 1895-96 having been enforced in the State from the 24th March 1898, the stamps referred to in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 520, dated the 26th January 1898, Political Department, were introduced from that date.

(29) The number of out-patients treated in the Goodfellow Hospital during the year was 10,523 against 15,672 in the previous year, showing again a very considerable decrease. The number of in-door patients treated increased from 226 to 820, out of which 732 were plague patients.
Medical Department.

(30) The Matron, Mrs. Alicia Benjamin, continued to work well. She during the year treated 224 cases and attended 29 confinements as against 247 and 19 last year. The Hospital Assistants, Messrs. Manilal and Benjamin, are reported to have done good work, and Colonel Jackson has made very favourable remarks regarding the Chief Medical Officer, Mr. Patwardhan, which remarks have been entered in the Administration Report of the State.

(31) The Travelling Hospital Assistant was unable to visit the districts owing to his being required on plague duty in the town.

(32) The total expenditure during the year under report on account of public works was Rs. 48,679-7-2, of which sum Rs. 21,806-13-7 was expended on Darbári buildings as against Rs. 47,504-3-9 in the previous year, of which sum Rs. 24,903-9-5 were expended on Darbári buildings. Private individuals are reported to have expended Rs. 3,340 in repairs to temples and erecting Dharmshálas.
Public Works.

(33) Besides the Municipalities at Pálanpur and Deesa, it is reported that others have been introduced in Rájpur and Tekra villages, in close proximity to the Deesa Cantonment.
Municipality.

Owing to the plague, very little has been done towards improvement in the Pálanpur town. The expenses for the Pálanpur Municipality for the Samvat year 1953 amounted to Rs. 5,028-1-3 against Rs. 6,895-9-4, the previous year. The expense is partly defrayed from the income of the Octroi duty, the income from which amounted to Rs. 2,995-2-1 against Rs. 3,375-7-7 in the preceding year. The deficit is met from the revenues of the State.

(34) With the exception of the plague the general health has been good. The plague has been already referred to and is fully discussed in the Administration Report of the Darbár.
Health.

(35) In consequence of the plague all the schools in Pálanpur and several in the villages were closed for several months.

The Pálanpur High School sent up 4 candidates for the Matriculation Examination, and out of these 3 passed. One of the pupils, after passing the Matriculation Examination, went up for the School Final and passed. The number of pupils fell from 138 to 74 remaining at the end of March last. The Táluka School had not been re-opened at the end of the year, but it is reported that during such time as it was open there was the usual attendance.
Education.

(36) No school-mistress has yet been found for the Scott Girls' School, which remained closed at the end of the year.

(37) It is reported that the teak trees at Balaram are flourishing, but it appears that the new seeds sown last year have not produced strong seedlings likely to grow in consequence of the ravages of white ants. It is probable however that the roots have not been entirely destroyed, in which case they are likely to throw out fresh shoots during the rains, as is done in the case of the roots of the saplings which are destroyed annually by fires in regular jungles in which teak is grown.

From the Administration Report of the Darbár it appears that of the seeds sown only 300 bábul seedlings are the result.

(38) Of the five stallions kept by the State, *Keshurio* served 11 mares, *Marvadi* 7, *Dev Darbárválo* 7, *Munbhawan* 6, and *Laher Dario* 2, making a total of 33 against 44 last year. Since these stallions collectively serve not more than the number of mares which can be covered by one stallion in a year, the Darbár might save considerable expense if one good stallion only were kept, or at the outside two in order that one might take the place of the other in the event of his being indisposed.

(39) The aggregate income of the Customs Department for the year under report was Rs. 84,127-5-8 against Rs. 84,127-5-8 in the previous year. The principal cause of increase is in exports, and the chief commodities exported were jowári, wheat, rape-seed and ghee.

The expenditure of the department was Rs. 10,034-5-3 against Rs. 9,214-3-9.

(40) The total amount paid to the Darbár on account of their interest in the Pálanpur-Deesa Railway Branch line during 1897 amounted to Rs. 10,879-8-2 against Rs. 10,774-11-6. There was therefore an increase of Rs. 104-12-8. The income thus derived is however less than that of former years.

(41) The number of children vaccinated during the year was 7,271 against 9,084 during the previous year. The cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 898-7-2 during the year under report, but it would appear that only half the amount of expenditure was included in this year's accounts and that the ordinary cost per annum amounts to about Rs. 1,853. Of the 7,055 children vaccinated, 3,533 were boys and 3,522 girls. No re-vaccination was performed, and in the previous year only 5 persons were re-vaccinated.

(42) There is a library at Pálanpur and there are reading rooms at Deesa and Gadha. These latter are gradually being supplied with books, the former being now in possession of 3 and the latter of 91.

(43) The Ráj Bhakta Printing Press has continued to work well and was found of great use in printing plague report forms required by the Darbár. No periodical of any sort is published in Pálanpur. The want however of a Superintendency Gazette as a means of promulgating orders and notices is much felt, and enquiries have been set on foot as to the expense of issuing one monthly or fortnightly and the manner in which the expense may be met.

14. RÁDHANPUR.

- (1) First Class State.
- (2) Area, 1,150 Square Miles.
- (3) Population, 98,017.
- (4) Revenue, Rs. 6,71,240-4-1½.
- (5) Expenditure, Rs. 4,92,757-3-9.

(6) Major M. T. Lyde was in charge of the State as Administrator for the whole year, with the exception of 12 days, that is to say, until the 20th

March, from which date Captain F. W. Wodehouse acted as Administrator till the close of the year, and I proceeded to Pálanpur to take over the appointment of Acting Political Superintendent.

(7) The State was not visited during the year by either the Commissioner, N. D., or the Political Superintendent. I however made my camp at Santhli, a Rádhanpur village, on the 16th April and visited Rádhanpur on the 17th idem. I also camped at Rádhanpur from 31st May to the 3rd June. I found that satisfactory progress had been made with the new kutcheri building, that the tile factory had been completed, and that work was being energetically carried on therein in order that sufficient tiles might be available for the kutcheri before the rains commence. The female hospital was also approaching completion and additions had been made to the distillery, the making of country liquor in which had been started. I was pleased to hear from Captain Wodehouse that he was satisfied with the staff I had left behind, and, as far as I was able to judge, matters appeared to be going on smoothly. I visited Her Highness the Rani. In the course of conversation she requested that her maintenance allowance might be increased, and as usual had some small grievances to ventilate; but it appears to me that her troubles are, for the most part, of her own making, and that Captain Wodehouse is anxious to consider reasonable requests.

(8) The young Nawáb, Mahomed Sherkhanji, aged nearly 12 years, and his younger brother, Jalaludinkhan, commonly known as Dadamiya, aged 9, were at home for the holidays. I found them looking well and the former much grown. They were less talkative than usual, but were probably fatigued by the late hours they had been keeping in connection with the Mohorum festival, and the fact that they were to return to the Ráj Kumár College in a couple of days in all probability had a quieting effect. Mr. Chandulal, a Rádhanpur Inámdár, is doing excellent service as companion to these Kumárs and has given satisfaction to Mr. Waddington, the Principal of the College.

(9) Mr. Waddington's remarks in the last report regarding Sherekhan received from the College run as follows:—"He is exceptionally intelligent and generally attentive. In English particularly he has made great progress. In the play-ground he is active, and his general conduct is quite satisfactory." This is very satisfactory, and I entertain great hopes that the young Nawáb, if not entrusted with the reins of Government too soon, will make a good ruler.

(10) I thoroughly endorse the opinion expressed by Captain Wodehouse regarding Mr. Anantprasad Trikamlal, the Revenue Adhikári, Mr. Pandit, the Police Superintendent, and other officers of the State. The former has an aptitude for hard work and a knack of working quickly which, combined with his thorough knowledge of the State, makes him a most valuable servant, and the latter, although he had no connection with the State before the administration commenced, has acquired local knowledge and proved himself a capable Police Officer. Mr. Phansalkar, the Judicial Assistant, whose position does not bring him into prominence, has shown himself well fitted for the post he holds. For the rest it is not fitting that I should make the annual report on the Pálanpur Superintendency a chronicle of the qualifications of the officials of the Rádhanpur State, but I may add that as a body they gave me full satisfaction.

(11) As the Bayats are enjoying incomes derived from villages which have been given to them by the State for their maintenance, I called upon them to pay a share of the expenses of cost of police, military, municipality and hospital charges, together with a portion of the cost of the Administrator's office establishment. Regarding this they appealed, and Government was pleased to accept the Commissioner's opinion regarding the matter, which was that this arrangement would be practically a resumption of so much of their Giras; that although a native ruler himself might, on acceding to power, justifiably and with the approval of Government thus cut down the provision made by a predecessor for his relations if it were disproportionate to the means of the State, it is questionable whether a British Administrator can wisely do so unless it be very excessive; that in that case revision would become a duty to the State which Government has taken in charge; but that so long as this is not the case, it seems better to allow the existing state of things to remain undisturbed. Remarking that the exact

value of the Rádhanpur alienations as compared with the State income does not appear from these papers; but that it may be assumed that the total is not beyond the usual measure of such charges. This opinion, however, was expressed as appears from the wording of the latter portion under the belief that the value of the Rádhanpur alienations is not beyond the usual measure of such charges and, as this belief is erroneous, the question may be well reopened when the minor Nawáb takes over his State if not before. The ruler of a State has to share the revenue with his subjects. He not only has to provide for the administration of justice and their protection, but he has also to spend money on railways, roads, municipal arrangements, public buildings and medical aid.

(12) It appears to me that the Bayats should not be in a better position than the ruler of the State, and that a portion only of their incomes which is derived from villages can be legitimately expended on their personal requirements and yet these Bayats, with the exception of defraying the expenses of a few schools and employing Chokiyáts, a portion of whose remuneration is defrayed by the villagers themselves, not only expend their entire incomes on themselves, but by running into debt make it impossible to give their cultivators such assistance as they have a right to expect.

(13) During the period the matter was under the consideration of the Political Superintendent, the Commissioner, and Government, the Bayats expressed their readiness to pay a cess of one anna in the rupee, but as I foresaw that the burden would fall upon their cultivators and as such a cess will be leviable from their cultivators as a "Sudhara cess" at the time the reassessment of the land of the Khálsa villages is taken in hand, I declined to accept the proposal.

(14) During the year under report the cost of the Survey Department amounted to Rs. 10,590, which includes pay of Revenue Survey. classers who commenced work during the cold weather under a surveyor who has had long experience as a classer in the British Service. At the close of the year, the survey and measurement of only one village from among the Khálsa villages remained to be completed, together with that of a small island called "Wachhiya" which is situated in the Runn.

The measurement of the village has since been completed and as soon as the classification of the land has been made a considerable item of expense will be removed.

(15) The number of villages in which the land had been classified at the close of the year was thirty, and it is hoped that before the end of next cold weather this work will have been completed. As over the whole of the State, with the exception of the Balodhan Mahál which is an outlying Mahál at present yielding but little revenue owing to the arrangements made with the cultivators who were induced to settle there in years gone by, water is to be found comparatively near the surface and as in many places when a well is dug the water is found to be brackish, although close by if another shaft were sunk it might prove to be sweet, no attempt is being made to divide the land into "Bágáyat" and "Jaráyat," but as wells are sunk, a charge will be made on the area of land which can be watered from them. It is also hoped that, with the assistance of boring apparatus which will be purchased this year, fresh water may be found below the salt-bearing strata which is not improbable, because in places very heavy clay is to be found, which is almost impervious to water. When therefore a strata of this is found below brackish water it is not unreasonable to hope that below the clay fresh water may be discovered.

(16) As an example of the curious manner in which fresh water is found within a few yards of brackish, I may say that in the date plantation, on deepening a well which had already been commenced, the water was found to be very brackish and unfit to use for irrigation. I chose four places in which I directed that a tube well should be sunk and in the first of these, which was not more than 30 or 35 paces from the hole in which the brackish water had been found, I obtained a very large supply of fresh water. A well was then made

and a chain pump rigged up, which has now been working for some months without any signs of the water becoming brackish.

(17) The salty formations in this State are also matters of interest, as personal inspection and inquiry has shown results diametrically opposite to those reported by Dr. J. W. Leather in clause (3) of his concluding remarks in a paper printed in No. 13 of the *Agricultural Ledger* for 1897.

In this he states : "These sodium salts are almost uniformly concentrated in the first few inches of surface soil, the amount in the sub-soil being generally considerably less." My investigations have shown that the sub-soil in the Rádhanpur State contains generally considerably more sodium salts than the surface soil, and this fact I brought to the notice of Dr. J. W. Leather, the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, and further asked for some information which would enable me to make my investigations of practical use ; but although some months have passed, I have received no reply to my letter.

(18) No attempt has been made to increase the number of villages in which the Vighoti system has been introduced, as this can be done more satisfactorily when the new assessment is introduced after the completion of the classification of the land. Out of 128 unalienated villages, therefore, 31 still remain under the Bhagbatai system. The area of cultivated land is steadily increasing, last year the total being 245,254 acres 7 gunthás and this year 255,619 acres and 25½ gunthás. As pointed out in his report by Captain Wodehouse, the greater portion of this increase is due to three villages which were formerly in the enjoyment of Her Highness the Dowager Rani having been made Khálsa. The Maháلكaris, however, have spared no pains in finding cultivators for fields which have been abandoned with the result that such fields measuring 1,990 acres 29½ gunthás have been taken into cultivation during the year. The above figures do not include 3,035 bighas of land which formed a grass preserve and which has been given to cultivators, and it is a source of great satisfaction that cultivators of the best class have come from outside the State and taken up the land. For this land the Nazarano agreed upon is to be paid in four yearly instalments and amounts to Rs. 21,245 which is the highest Nazarano which within the memory of man has been obtained in the State.

(19) The revenue derived from the land during the revenue year 1895-96 was Rs. 3,68,466, and that during the revenue year 1896-97 Rs. 3,88,688, and whereas the amount remaining uncollected at the end of the revenue year 1895-96 was Rs. 26,302. That at the end of 1896-97 was only Rs. 13,452. The outstanding arrears for past years amount to Rs. 3,23,615, and a large portion of this sum will have to be struck off as unrecoverable. The sum collected on account of arrears in the revenue year 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 25,819, being only Rs. 483 less than the arrears of the previous year.

(20) For a variety of reasons cultivators are loath to apply to the State for advances for grain and purchase of bullocks. The chief reasons being that a man who applies to the State is looked upon as having lost his credit with the traders and money-lenders. The borrower is aware that the State is more able to recover its dues than the traders, and that it is not so easy to renew, and finally they are afraid to leave the Baniyas for fear that at the time of a marriage or death ceremony they should be unable to find any one willing to make advances to them. In the Rádhanpur State the capability of the soil to produce good crops is much increased by the making of low bandhs round the fields. I therefore last cold weather issued a notice expressing willingness to advance money *bond fide* for this purpose to approved cultivators at a nominal interest of 2 per cent., and I am informed that this offer is being taken advantage of. When visiting the villages I impressed upon the cultivators that the taking of advances for such purposes was not derogatory, as improvements to land are often made by landlords, and that it was only in consequence of the small rent they paid for their land that such improvements were now left for them to make.

(21) The total receipts from all sources during the year 1896-97, excluding the hidden treasure which was brought to light, amounted to Rs. 5,67,362-13-11, whereas the total receipts from all sources for the year under report amount to Rs. 6,71,240-4-1½, giving an increase of Rs. 1,03,877-6-2½ which, I am of opinion, is very satisfactory.

(22) The strength of the Paltan at the close of the year under report was 1 Jemadar, 1 Havildar, 1 Lance Havildar, 4 Naiks, 3 Lance Naiks, 2 Buglers, 1 Drummier and 60 privates as against 2 Havildars, 6 Naiks and 62 privates (including buglers) at the close of 1896-97.

(23) In the Body Guard, which consists of 20 of all ranks, there was at the close of the year one vacancy. The remainder of the sowars number 73 *plus* one Inspector, showing a decrease altogether of 3 sowars. Besides these are 5 camel sowars. There are also 143 Foot Police, together with 1 Superintendent, 4 Faujdars, 2 Head Constables, and three pagies. For the ordinary village protection, there are 495 Chokiyats. The sowars and Foot Police are well drilled and smart; the latter are required to attend at the gymnasium and their physique is thereby improved.

(24) The Arab levies have been disbanded. Twenty-six of those, who are fit for work as watchmen and for whom other employment was not available, have been placed under the orders of the Police Superintendent, and the Jemadars have been given suitable allowances for maintenance.

(25) The total cost of the Paltan and Body Guard during the year under report amounted to Rs. 17,934-3-10, and that of the Police to Rs. 50,962-10-8. During the previous year the pay of the Body Guard was included in that of Police which amounted to Rs. 45,849-9-0, and that of the Military, excluding the Body Guard, to Rs. 9,760-3-0. In consequence of the dearness of grain, it was found necessary to give grain compensation throughout the year not only to the men of the Police and Paltan, but also to peons and other lowly paid servants.

(26) In the report I submitted as Administrator last year, a full description of the constitution of the courts of justice was given and no change has been made except that it was found practicable to decrease the number of Magistrates for the Rádhanpur town by one. The percentage of persons convicted out of the total charge was 40·8, which still leaves much room for improvement, being only slightly better than the previous year's percentage which was 39·72.

(27) Out of a total of 1,199 offenders, 628 were brought up by the police, and of this number 375 were convicted. The fact that of 16 persons tried by the Sessions Court only 4 were convicted goes to show that the Committing Magistrates have not a very clear appreciation of the value of evidence, and cannot be said to be satisfactory, nor is it satisfactory to find that out of 48 appeals involving 74 persons, in only 10 cases involving 11 persons were the sentences confirmed; while in 23 cases involving 41 persons the sentences were modified, and in 15 cases involving 22 persons the sentences were reversed. The value of the property stolen was only Rs. 3,743-13-4 during the year under report as against Rs. 6,211-1-8 during the previous year, and the percentage of recoveries to property reported stolen was 64·7 as against 62·27 in the last year.

(28) The total amount spent on public works during the year was Rs. 91,652-3-3. Of this sum, the principal expenditure was on account of the new kutcheri, on which a sum of Rs. 44,976-9-0 was expended during the year. Much difficulty was experienced in the making of the foundation of this building in consequence of the quantity of water found a few feet below the surface. This difficulty overcome, however, the work progressed rapidly, and at the commencement of June 1898 the tiling of the roof had been commenced. Of the remaining works, three new schools have been erected at the villages Waghel, Gotarka and Balodhan, a distillery has been erected and the tile factory completed.

(29) From this tile factory excellent tiles of the shape generally known as Mangalore tiles are being turned out, and with them are roofed the distillery and the tile factory itself, and the roofing of the kutcheri with the same is in progress. The use of these tiles very much improves the appearance of buildings and by degrees will replace the old-fashioned country tiles.

(30) During my tour in the districts last cold weather considerable sums were sanctioned for the improvement of tanks and other works in the districts, and now that the most necessary buildings required at head-quarters have been completed, at least Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 should be annually expended for improvements to village tanks, wells, &c.

(31) There has been a considerable increase in the expense incurred in the Municipal Department, it having risen from Rs. 5,977-2-6 last year to Rs. 9,212 during the year under report. This increase is partly explained by the fact that previous to the arrival of the present municipal officer the appointment was an honorary one held by an Inámdar of the State and by the fact that during the year municipal arrangements were introduced into the town of Sami. The leaders of this town voluntarily came forward and asked that Municipal arrangements might be made, and having called a meeting it was decided that an increase of one per cent. on the value of imports into the Sami town should be levied, and that this sum should go towards the expenses. I finally decided however to charge one-half per cent. for the present, the same to be increased if found necessary or when the people had commenced to acknowledge the benefits they should receive. This arrangement having been completed a contract for making a kanker road in place of the kacher road which ran through the town was given, and orders passed for the construction of a raft upon which will be worked a Bull's dredger, and the tank which is a large one and never becomes empty will be cleaned. Sweepers also have been employed, a municipal karkun appointed, and the lighting of the town commenced. The people of Mujhpur are also anxious for the introduction of a municipal system, but the imports being of little value some different sort of arrangement will have to be made to meet a portion at least of the expense.

(32) Last year I reported that the night-soil and sweepings from the town of Rádhanpur were being carted away and thrown into trenches; but it was necessary to introduce some better means of getting rid of this refuse, for it was evident that much ground would be required if the system of trenching was to be continued and the ground which was being utilized was not such as could be cultivated.

(33) There were two things to be considered. First, that the water is very near the surface and that therefore, unless many shallow pits were made, the ordinary method of making poudrette could not be followed, and secondly, that as the nature of the soil demands that all fertilizers should be made use of, it was necessary that the night-soil should not be wasted. I at length hit upon a plan which is working very satisfactorily and which I venture to recommend to the notice of Government. The plan adopted is simply as follows:—

The night-soil is carted out to the place chosen and emptied into receptacles, sufficient dry earth being thrown in to absorb superfluous moisture. This mixture is then mixed in a mixing machine, and as it passes out is carried off a short distance and made into bricks in ordinary moulds such as are used for making small sun-dried bricks. These bricks dry rapidly and become inoffensive. They are then powdered up and the powder is used to mix with fresh night-soil instead of dry earth and this is repeated two or three times. The bricks are then ready for carting away either whole or after being powdered for application to the fields as manure, where I am hopeful the results which will be obtained will soon make the use of this fertilizer popular with the cultivators. If this process were introduced for dealing with the refuse of large towns steam would be employed, the substance being mixed and passed through a brick-making machine in one operation, the only work remaining to be done by hand being the removal of the bricks to the drying ground. Considering the fact that at present in Bombay and other places thousands of tons of this

valuable fertilizer are yearly being wasted, I have ventured to report rather fully on this method, for which I have taken out a patent.

(34) I have also introduced a very useful sort of urinal, particularly adapted for towns with narrow streets and which has the advantage of costing rather less than six rupees each and of not being unsightly.

(35) In his remarks on the reports of the year 1896-97, the Commissioner, N. D., drew attention to the fact that no mention had been made of the important item of roads. The fact is that no attempt has been made to improve the roads, with the exception of inexpensive temporary improvements to the approaches to rivers. The reason being that two routes have been surveyed for a railway and until it has been decided which route is to be adopted it is in my opinion better not to undertake the making of expensive roads; besides which, although there is a certain quantity of kanker available, the cost of cartage would in most cases be expensive, and stone is very scarce. Stone if used will therefore have to be brought from a distance, and this can be most conveniently done when the railway is completed.

(36) The two routes which have been surveyed are one from Rádhanpur *via* Sami and Harij to Patan in Baroda Territory; and the other from Rádhanpur *via* Sami Panchasar and Mandal to Viramgam. The advantages of this latter route now appear to be patent to all local authorities, and it is to be hoped that Government will sanction that line.

(37) I had at first proposed that the State should pay for the portion of the line running from Rádhanpur to the boundary of the State beyond Panchasar, and that a company should be formed to finance the remainder of the undertaking, but on further consideration I am inclined to think that it would be better if a company were formed for the whole line, the State taking 12 or 14 lakhs worth of shares. The only objection to this scheme is that it will be more easy for the young Náwab, when he commences to rule his State, to turn the shares into money than to sell the interest of the State in the portion of the line made with State money, and if it is possible it should be placed beyond his power to alienate the rail road or the shares from the State.

(38) The very important question regarding the future currency of this State is receiving the attention of the Government of India, and it is to be hoped that the proposals which have been made may be sanctioned, otherwise the State will have to suffer a heavy loss if it is to be got rid of the Jorawarsai currency and adopt that of British India; and without adopting that coinage the State will remain in the unsatisfactory position of having a full treasury, but no means of investing its capital. It is true that when the railway is put in hand labour within the State may be paid for with Jorawarsai rupees, but no sooner does it become apparent to the money-changers that the State desires to transfer money to Bombay than the exchange will rise by leaps and bounds.

(39) An entirely new scheme to replace that submitted by me in 1896-97 for dealing with the alienations in the State was submitted by me in January 1898, but as Colonel Jackson wished to talk with me on the subject, it was not forwarded to the Commissioner; N. D., until after I took over charge at Pálanpur. The Commissioner, N. D., has returned the papers to me for further information, and they have since been re-submitted and are probably by this time in the hands of Government.

(40) The total sum collected on account of customs during the financial year under report was Rs. 1,09,352-11-2 as against Rs. 1,04,085-12-10 during the previous year. While in the districts, I spoke to many of the Patels and others regarding the advisability of doing away with customs export duties and increasing the Vighoti, and I had reason to believe they were not altogether averse to the scheme. I afterwards held a general meeting of the Patels, who expressed themselves willing to agree to any terms I might propose, but as it was evident they were uncertain

as to whether the change would be really to their advantage, I postponed dealing with the matter until the classification of the soil having been completed, the time for fixing the new assessment arrives.

(41) An improvement in the total value of both imports and exports during the year is shown; the figures given however are for the revenue year and are exports valued at Rs. 14,08,369-4-0 and imports of the value of Rs. 7,38,833 as against Rs. 10,64,570 and Rs. 6,94,140 respectively during the previous revenue year.

(42) The income derived from ábkári has always been very trifling. I therefore had a distillery built with a warehouse attached and had no difficulty in finding a Pársi contractor to come forward and agree to my terms, which were that he should pay rent for the use of the distillery and a fixed duty on all liquor he removes from the warehouse, the duty being at the rate of Rs. 2-5-0 per imperial gallon not above 50° U. P. and Rs. 3-7-6 for spirit not above 25° U. P. The selling price has also been fixed.

(43) A new dispensary has been opened at Rafu village which, added to the ones in existence last year, gives a total of 1 hospital and 3 dispensaries. A small female hospital is also being built at Rádhanpur by voluntary subscriptions in memory of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee; it promises to be a very nice little building, and, roofed as it will be with Rádhanpur tiles, will improve the appearance of the suburbs.

(44) The total expenditure on account of establishments and medicine was Rs. 5,880 as against Rs. 4,335 for 1896-97. The increase is due to the fact that a very large quantity of medicines had been ordered just before the administration commenced, and that therefore little was spent on drugs in 1896-97. The total number of patients treated in the whole State was 11,877 as against 13,024 during the previous year. New bedsteads with wire mattresses were supplied to the Rádhanpur Hospital during the year. Waste paper is cut into strips and used to fill pillows with the same, being burnt when a patient leaves, and as beds not in use are kept made up with clean sheets and counterpanes, the ward has a neat appearance.

(45) The printing press belongs to a private individual, who is paid a fixed sum per mensem for printing the bi-monthly *Gazette* which contains all orders and notifications and for printing all forms and other matter required to be printed by the State. There is another printing press in the Rádhanpur town which, however, finds very little work to do. The proprietor, who is a very young man, was anxious to start a newspaper, but this enterprise did not meet with encouragement from me as apart from other considerations it must have turned out a financial failure.

(46) Cultivators are beginning to awake to a knowledge that the Dárbár will not claim a share of increased produce which may result from a more careful system of cultivation, but so long as the population is sparse and the cultivable land abundant, great progress is not to be looked for. Many cultivators, however, have promised to try green manuring by growing sunn hemp in portions of the land they set apart for the cold season crop, and then ploughing it in, and many have evinced a certain amount of interest in the experiments I have made in a small experimental farm in growing Egyptian cotton and sugar beet.

(47) An acre of land sown with Egyptian cotton seed in October 1896 and watered seventeen times gave good results; the outturn of cleaned cotton being 185½ lbs. and of seed 322 lbs., although it is believed that some of the uncleared cotton in husk was lost in transit from Rádhanpur to Sami, where the ginning factory is situated, as there was a difference in the weights recorded in Rádhanpur and Sami of 121 lbs., which would mean a loss of about 30 lbs. of cleaned cotton. When we consider, however, that the average yield in the Bombay Presidency of cleaned cotton per acre is 76·2 lbs. even an outturn of 185½ lbs. is very satisfactory.

After the picking had been made in May 1897, the plants were cut down and no more water has been given, and when I saw them on the 1st of June this year they were all growing.

(48) The picking of the crop above referred to commenced on the 1st May 1897, the seed having been sown on the 9th October 1896, and following days, and on the 13th December the picking of the second crop was commenced and this second crop yielded $139\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. cleaned cotton and $272\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of seed which, although a good crop, was not so heavy as the first. It will be seen also that the proportion of seed to cotton was greater in the second crop. The stalks have still been left in the ground and had withstood the hot weather without water, and it will be interesting to note the result of the third crop.

(49) Of the second crop I sent a sample to Mr. Tata of Bombay and he reported upon it in the following terms:—"The sample, though not equal to the ordinary Egyptians, compares favourably with our best Indian varieties. The quality is fairly good and the staple longer and stronger than Broach. In value I believe it would fetch Rs. 15 more per candy than good Broach."

One advantage of this cotton is that it leaves the seed clean, which is not the case with the indigenous varieties grown in Rádhanpur.

(50) My experiments with sugar beet-root show that the soil and climate of Rádhanpur are well adapted to its growth. It grows freely and the specific gravity of the juice is 13° at a temperature of 95° which shows that the quantity of saccharine matter is large. I have not yet been able to discover an easy and cheap method of extracting the juice nor has Mr. Pandit, my Police Superintendent, who made many experiments. It is however a useful article of food and may be used as a valuable fodder for cattle, and I consider that every new free-growing description of food or fodder which can be introduced is a distinct gain as it adds one to the resources of the people. In my recent tour through the Province in April, I came to the conclusion that most of the soil is suitable for its cultivation, and next cold weather small quantities will be raised in many of the small States and talukas besides Rádhanpur and Pálanpur.

(51) On taking over charge of the State, I found that bones were being carted away and exported. This I at once put a stop to, and having purchased a bone crusher had it attached to the ginning factory at Sami, and in this way the bones are ground into meal at little expense, whenever the ginning factory is at work. The quantity of bone meal turned out per diem is about 36 Bengal maunds and the quantity now available as manure is 966 Bengal maunds. The quantity would have been greater but that the ginning factory was at work but little during the year under report. I believe that this will prove to be of great value to the cultivators.

(52) Crop experiments have been commenced, and by this means I am hopeful that it may be brought home to the cultivators that attention to farming operations will repay them.

(53) Some capitalists have undertaken to erect a ginning factory at Mujhpur to be followed most probably by a full press and it is intended to establish a cotton market near this town.

(54) A very large number of seedlings have been raised and I was especially pleased to find that the hot weather had not killed off about 150 teak seedlings which are doing well. Casuarina should do well, but it was not until last cold weather I discovered that, instead of sowing the seed in the rains, it must be sown in the cold weather. The seeds freely germinate in the cold weather, and although they do not appear to grow very fast those sown last cold weather are healthy.

(55) The size of the date plantation which has been made on waste land was considerably increased and several thousand date seedlings were transplanted into it and several thou-

sand are ready to follow them this year. A new well has been dug for the supply of water to this plantation and a chain pump put up which works admirably.

(56) In conclusion, I have to report that there was an increase of Rs. 1,03,877-6-2½ in the revenue of the State over and above the receipt of 1896-97, and that the closing balance amounted to Rs. 6,57,885-10-2½.

Conclusion.

With regard to this it is necessary to remark that in Section 35 of Captain Wodehouse's report the closing balance is shown as only Rs. 5,95,244-3-2 and this represents the actual sum which was in the Head-quarter Treasury on the 31st March 1898. As this and also the total of receipts did not tally with what I had expected and shown in my Budget Estimate, I enquired whether the collections for March which were lying with the Mahalkaries bankers who represent the Sub-Treasuries had been included. They had not been included, and I therefore directed that they should be shown in Appendix No. 1 of the Rádhanpur report, for it is evident that as the collections for March 1897 were shown in the receipts of 1896-97 if those for March 1898 were excluded from the receipts of 1897-98, the receipts shown would only be for 11 months instead of 12.

Appendix R, which is printed below, shows the sources from which the revenue is derived and the items of expenditure.

APPENDIX R.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Rádhanpur State for the year 1897-98.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue	4,41,815 9 1	Administration and Finance	32,213 6 3
Forest	15 033 6 9	Land Revenue	48,303 9 4
Customs	1,09,352 11 2	Forest	3,970 4 1
Abkari, Opium, &c.	20,763 2 2	Customs	5,349 9 8
Stamps	8,499 14 10	Opium and Drugs	8,206 6 10
Registration	987 12 0	Registration	267 4 2
Law and Justice (Courts)	9,155 3 0	Law and Justice (Courts)	18,263 9 6
Law and Justice (Jail)	624 0 10	Law and Justice (Jail)... ..	3,619 13 5
Tile Factory	844 4 2	Police	50,962 10 8
Guaranteed and other receipts	23,658 0 7	Education	12,196 2 5
Miscellaneous	15,612 11 8	Medical	6,639 10 5
Debts (recovered from Bháyats)	8,517 11 0	Military	17,934 3 10
Garden and Date Plantation	575 15 6	Stables	4,793 12 3
Difference between receipts and dis- bursements of deposits and advances .	15,799 13 4½	Commissariat	11,205 15 7
		Public Works	9,652 3 3
		Palace Expenses	6,301 15 10
		Tile Factory	7,132 10 11
		Boundaries	1,591 7 2
		Improvement to Agriculture	2,987 8 8
		Gardens and Date Plantation... ..	5,329 0 3
		Minor Departments	11,404 3 4
		Library	577 0 10
		Refunds	261 8 4
		Charitable Expenses	7,233 6 3
		Retired and Compassionate allowances.	5,347 15 11
		Miscellaneous	28,544 12 9
		Payment of old debts	42,473 15 10
Total ...	6,71,240 4 1½	Total ...	4,92,757 3 9
Opening Balance ...	4,79,402 9 10	Closing Balance ...	6,57,885 10 2½
Grand Total ...	11,50,642 13 11½	Grand Total ...	11,50,642 13 11½

15. THARA'D.

- (1) A Third Class State.
- (2) Area, 940 Square Miles.
- (3) Population, 24,772.
- (4) Revenue, Rs. 69,906-15-11.
- (5) Expenditure, Rs. 63,190-3-5.

(6) I visited the State towards the end of April. I found that the Girls School had been completed and was fairly well attended, although the State does not possess a school-mistress. The building in which the boys receive their education is a suitable building.

(7) The relations of the Thákor with all the members of his family, with the exception of Waghella Wakhatsing of Bhordu, remained cordial.

(8) In his last report the Principal of the Ráj Kumár College, Rájkot, remarks as follows regarding the Kunver :—"Owing to his absence from the College for a great part of the term, his progress has been retarded, but he is intelligent and works well. I should like to see him more ready to join his fellow Kumars in their sports. In other respects his conduct is satisfactory."

The Kunver happened to arrive at Tharád during the time my camp was there, and I was therefore able to make his acquaintance. He is quiet and well mannered. His younger brother, Raesingji, who is being educated at the village school, should in my opinion be sent off to school elsewhere as he is in danger of being spoilt.

(9) Against the decision of the Political Superintendent with regard to the villages of Lunál and Puwana, Waghella Wakhatsing of Bhordu has submitted an appeal to Government, which has been returned for taking a reply. The effect of this decision is not likely to increase the friendly relations between the Thákor and this Bhayat, as it is quite impossible to convince such people that their views regarding a question of this kind are not correct.

(10) The Thákor is still anxious to get jurisdiction over the Jamaya villages, the owners of which at present pay him jáma, and jurisdiction over which is at present exercised by the Thánádár of Tharád, whose nomination is made by the Thákor. With regard to this arrangement there is one exception that of the villages under the jurisdiction of the Zemindár of Bhorole, who exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate.

The Thákor contends that if ever the Jamaya villages are placed under his jurisdiction, the villages of the Zemindár will be among them, but considering that the Bhorole Zemindár is not a Bhayat of the State, it appears to me difficult to understand why, if he were not viewed as separate from Tharád, he should have been given jurisdiction.

(11) No attempt has yet been made to survey the villages of this State and introduce the Vighoti system, though it is reported that efforts are being made to induce cultivators to take lands on a lease of 5 or 10 years, in order to pave the way for the introduction of this system. That the system of valuing the outstanding crops is the system most suitable for the native cultivator where the number of villages is so small as to make proper supervision by a qualified official possible, I believe, but there is little doubt but that the introduction of the system of cash payments would increase the revenue of the State.

(12) The total income of the State from all sources was Rs. 69,906-15-11 as against Rs. 58,266-15-3 in the previous year. The Finance. total expenditure was Rs. 57,901-3-5, not counting old debts liquidated, which amounted to Rs. 5,289. In accordance with an arrangement made by Colonel Jackson, the budget estimate is presented for the approval of the Political Superintendent, but when it is noted that although Rs. 5,289 were paid off on account of old debts, a fresh debt on account of the marriage of Kumár Dolatsingji, amounting to about Rs. 11,645, was incurred during the year under report without the consent of the Political Superintendent. The advantage gained by getting the approval of that officer to the budget estimate is rather discounted.

The Appendix A attached to the report of the Tharád State cannot be depended upon, and the correct figures as far as can be ascertained have been entered in the Appendix T below.

(13) In his 48 khálsa villages the Thákor has his own police arrangements, and in the 110 Jamaya villages the Imperial Police do duty, the Magistrate's duty in the latter being performed by the Thánádár serving under the Political Superintendent, but nominated and paid by the Thákor. The numbers of the State Police are, Mounted 8 and Foot 26 as against 10 and 45 respectively last year. With regard to this very considerable decrease in the number of Foot Police, the Kár-bhári of Tharád, on being questioned, explained that last year's figures were incorrect, as some men of the Village Police were included and the cost of this force amounted to Rs. 3,542. Pay of police always mounts up to a considerable figure, and it is not apparent how, if the Jamaya villages were handed over to the Thákor, he would raise funds for the payment of police to replace the Imperial Police, who at present watch these villages.

(14) The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 97 against 94 in the previous year. The number of persons arrested was 111 against 92 and sent to trial 95 against 90. Of the 95 persons sent for trial 63 were convicted and the rest were discharged. The percentage of those convicted out of accused persons was 56 against 63 in the previous year.

(15) Percentage of stolen property recovered was 35·8 against 32 in the former year.

(16) The number of offences reported during the year was 130 against 120 the previous year, or an increase of 10. The number of persons dealt with was 141 against 126 the last year. Of the number of persons brought up 53 were discharged without trial, 7 acquitted, 77 convicted, and 1 committed to the High Court.

(17) Twenty-one suits were remaining on the file at the close of last year, and 345 suits were filed during the year, against 211 the previous year, making a total of 366, of which 335 were disposed of against 206 the last year, leaving a balance of 31 at the close of the year.

(18) The total number of out-door patients treated in the dispensary during the year was 1,014, and the number of in-door patients was 12 as against 1,147 and 15 last year respectively.

The cost of maintaining the dispensary was Rs. 650 against Rs. 645-11-5, the previous year.

(19) During the year Rs. 3,344-10-9 were spent on public works, of which sum Rs. 172-12-6 were spent on the Darbár buildings.

(20) The number of prisoners remaining in the jail on the 31st March 1897 was 10, and 61 were admitted during the year. The number remaining at the close of the year was 5.

The rate of the diet charges per head per diem was Re. 0-1-3. The total cost on account of diet charges amounted to Rs. 465-9-5.

The State also paid during the year Rs. 91-4-0 and Rs. 200 on account of the maintenance charges of a lunatic of the State kept in the Ahmedabad Asylum and of two prisoners at the Andaman Settlements.

(21) The total number of pupils on the rolls in the Tharád school was 156 against 155 last year, or an increase of 1, and the average daily attendance was 93 against 100, the previous year.

(22) The total rainfall during the year under report was 30 inches and 8 cents against 24 inches and 31 cents., the last year.

(23) The total receipts on account of customs dues during the year amounted to Rs. 13,756-5-5 against Rs. 10,318-12-6, which shows an increase of Rs. 3,437-8-11. Great trouble is experienced regarding the levy of what used to be called "ráh-dhári" or transit dues on the produce exported from Jamaya villages to which, when he agreed to abolish transit dues, the Thákor still reserved his right. With regard to this question there have been three decisions, each differing somewhat from the other.

(24) Thárad supports a portion of the "Northern Preventive Line" consisting of 26 foot and 5 mounted men. The cost of this establishment was, during the year under report, Rs. 2,504-7-3, the average cost being about the same.

(25) On the Thákor demanding payment of a sum of money on account of confiscated opium due to him as the share of the proceeds of smuggled opium in a capture which was made in 1896, I found that it had been wrongly credited to the General Fund by order of Ráo Bhádur Harilal Thákor, who was at the time District Deputy Assistant, and on calling for the case I found that he had ordered half the proceeds of the sale of the opium, camels and furniture to be handed over to the Inspector for distribution between himself, his men and a puggee. Further inquiry brings to light the fact that the sum thus handed over to the Inspector amounted to Rs. 846-10-2. It appears to me that, taking into consideration that the capture was made without any blows being exchanged and was chiefly due to the skill of the puggee, the amount of reward was excessive, and that in a case of this sort it will be well, if it were allowable, to credit a certain portion of the sum which the Magistrate has the power to award to the capturers, to a deposit fund, from which in such cases as particularly smart work is done in connection with the arrest of offenders, a sum might, if the value of opium and carriage was insignificant, be awarded to the parties concerned.

(26) Mr. Keshavlal Zumchand has performed the duties of Kárbhári during the year, assisted in the revenue work by an old kámdár. Mr. Keshavlal is a young man and perhaps has not yet acquired sufficient command to enable him to carry out his duties as firmly as necessary, but I see no reason why he should not improve yearly, and he seems to take an interest in his work, and to be well informed regarding matters connected with the State.

(27) The sources of revenue and the chief items of expenditure are given below in Appendix T.

APPENDIX T.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Revenue of the Thirud State from the 1st of April 1897 to the 31st March 1898.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue (including Vaj, Nerwa and Jama)	35,519 7 3	1	Private expenses of the Thakor	
				Sahib	7,910 8 5
			2	Do. Zama	2,640 0 0
			3	Do. Kunvar Dolat-singji ...	4,268 9 11
			4	Do. do. Raysingji ...	500 0 0
	Customs duties	13,756 5 5	5	Guest expenses	350 9 9
			6	Charity, &c.	2,558 13 4
			7	Pension	156 11 9
			8	Frontier preventive establishment.	2,504 7 3
3	Fine and Court-fees	2,550 1 1	9	Expenses on account of Schools	
				Dispensary, &c.	1,984 6 11
			10	Diet charges of prisoners, &c. ...	753 5 5
4	Opium duty	9,155 0 0	11	Pay of Jamaya Thanadars and	
				Karkuns	2,180 0 0
			12	State litigation including Agent's	
				pay	1,060 4 9
			13	Pay of State Officials	6,501 0 7
5	Income derived from Nazarana,		14	Contingencies	1,150 11 4
	Ijara, &c.	5,709 6 0	15	Police Department	3,232 10 1
			16	Pay of Opium Licensed Vendors,	
				&c.	1,400 7 1
			17	Customs Department	2,710 0 7
6	Police cess.	3,216 12 2	18	Public Works	3,344 10 9
			19	Survey expenses	61 4 6
			20	Miscellaneous and unforeseen ex-	
				penses, including expenses on	
				account of the Diamond Jubilee...	3,323 4 3
			21	Agricultural expenses	4 13 6
			22	Funeral expenses of the late Thá-	
				kor Khengarsingji	17 2 9
			23	Nimnock of younger Basahab ...	376 7 0
			24	Expenses incurred in providing for	
				the relatives of the Thákor Sahab.	734 15 6
			25	Remissions, &c.	1,454 10 0
			26	Village Police	1,463 6 8
			27	Expenses of Revenue Havildars ...	506 6 7
			28	Marriage expenses of Kunvar Dol-	
				atsingji	5,354 6 9
			29	Old Debts	5,289 0 0
	Total	69,906 15 11		Total	63,190 3 5
7	Patta and Maintenance	15,000 0 0		Patta and Maintenance	15,000 0 0
				Balance with Village	
				Bankers	1,754 5 6
				Balance in cash	622 5 8
				Value of grain in Store. 4,340 1 4	6,716 12 6
	Total	84,906 15 11		Total	84,906 15 11

16. VÁV.

- (1) A Fourth Class State.
- (2) Area 380 Square Miles.
- (3) Population, 13,399 according to the last Census.
- (4) Revenue, Rs. 29,543-15-4.
- (5) Expenditure, Rs. 31,551-6-10.

(6) The Political Superintendent was unable to visit Váv during the year under report owing to the plague in Pálanpur. I remained a couple of days in Váv, however, in April 1898, and saw all there was to be seen. Relations between the Rana and his elder son Gambhirsing are strained, and the latter appears to forget what is due to the Rana as his father, though the former does not appear to exercise much tact in dealing with his son; and so long as the Rana adheres to his intention of claiming that the younger son by another mother should be his heir, it is not likely that matters will adjust themselves. While at Váv I inspected the site on which the new building for Gambhirsing is being erected; it is cramped and appears to me to have been badly selected. However, the foundations have been built and it cannot well be altered now, unless the building is utilized for some other purpose, and Gambhirsing will consent to live outside the town.

(7) One of the wives for whom a convenient little house is being built claimed to have a door made in a wall, so as to admit her to the Dárbár buildings at all hours. As she does not hit it off with the Rana, I decided that it would be better if the door were not made. Another lady, Bai Sádhibai, complained of the quarters in which she has to live, and from the exterior they certainly do not prepossess one.

(8) The debt due to the Potdár was reduced during the year under report by Rs. 3,000. The Potdár claims that now the two villages of the late Maji Rajba, the grandmother of the Rana, have lapsed to the State a larger sum should be annually paid off. I believe that some arrangement was agreed to that after a certain number of years the payment should be increased to Rs. 4,000 per annum. I am inclined to think that a fixed sum of Rs. 3,000 is quite sufficient, though the Rana should make an effort to live more within his income and voluntarily pay of a larger sum when possible.

(9) The revenue is very poor, amounting during the Samvat year 1954, ending on the 31st July 1897, to only Rs. 29,543-15-4, and the expenditure to Rs. 31,551-6-10, which sum includes Rs. 5,025-9-3 paid in liquidation of old debts. On the other hand, however, a sum of Rs. 2,000 was borrowed which, however, is not shown in the total of revenue shown above.

(10) The balance due to the Rana on account of salt compensation, and which amounted to Rs. 2,583, has been paid to him, and there will in future be no difficulty regarding this payment.

(11) The new dispensary building is very gradually approaching completion, and at present the dispensary is in the same building as before, and since it is reached by a long flight of steep stairs it is rather inconvenient.

(12) Mr. Dharamchand Chelji still occupies the post of Kárbhári and appears to have a somewhat difficult duty to perform, for the income of the estate is so small as to leave little money for improvements.

(13) It will be the duty of the Political Superintendent to make a somewhat searching inquiry into the resources of the State during the next touring season, and see if it is not possible to put the Rana in the way of improving his income. There is much uncultivated land, and I do not believe that a system of home farming would be impossible. Baniyas and others manage to farm land at a profit in this way, and I see no reason why, with an energetic man to look after the interests of the State, land might not so be farmed by the State. Bullocks, seed and implements would be provided by the State, and persons who at present are unable to cultivate on their own account would for a suit of clothes a year, and a certain quantity of grain monthly, cultivate the land. This system might be introduced on a very small scale and develop by degrees.

(14) There is ample accommodation in the school building which, however
 Education. is rather dark and irregular in shape. It is, however, quite good enough for the purpose and needs no alteration.

Harising, the younger son of the Rana, at present receives education at this school, but the Rana is anxious to send him to the Rájkumár College, and he will probably go there before the end of this year.

(15) The strength of the Mounted Police has remained the same as last
 Police. year, viz., 12, but the Foot Police has been increased from 29 to 36.

The cost of maintaining this department amounted to Rs. 3,300, as against Rs. 2,960, the previous year. The number of offences reported during the year was 33 against 43 last year, and the number of persons arrested was 46 against 54, the previous year. Of these, 46 were sent up for trial against 49 last year, of whom 34 were convicted and 12 were acquitted or discharged.

- (16) The percentage of convictions and of arrested and sent for trial respectively was 74 and 74 against 76 and 83·6 last year.
- (17) The number of offences reported during the year was 71 against 96 last year, being a decrease of 25. The number of Criminal Justice. persons dealt with was 102 against 131 last year.
- Of the number of persons brought up for trial 44 were convicted, 33 were discharged without trial and 19 were acquitted.
- (18) The number of civil suits remaining at the end of last year was 25. Ninety-seven suits were filed during the year, out of which 101 were disposed of against 87 last year and 21 remained in arrears.
- (19) The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements during the Sámvat year 1954.

APPENDIX W.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Fáv State from Ashúd Shud 2nd Samvat 1953 to Ashúd Shud 2nd Samvat 1954 (corresponding with 11th July 1896 to 1st July 1897).

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	Customs dues	3,727 8 0	1	Expenses of Ránaji... ..	5,027 13 1
2	Opium duty	3,414 0 0	2	Betrothal expenses of Kunwar-Shri Harisingji	1,133 8 6
3	Fines, Commission fee, &c. ...	1,027 9 5	3	Jiwai expenses	3,527 8 0
4	A'bká'ri, &c.	49 0 0	4	Grass cutting	307 4 0
5	Vaje	14 630 3 3	5	Repairs to buildings	150 6 3
6	Police cess... ..	245 0 0	6	Charity, &c.	1,486 13 0
7	School fees	39 4 5	7	Boarding expenses to villagers who come to pay Narwa	76 12 9
8	Jama	51 10 9	8	Dhal expenses	46 6 6
9	Nazaráná	118 4 0	9	Dispensary expenses	1,161 7 4
10	Santh (fee for transferring right of cultivation)	581 0 0	10	School expenses	571 11 7
11	Marriage tax	24 0 0	11	Diet charges of prisoners	268 15 0
12	Grazing fees	295 11 0	12	Contingent charges	254 7 0
13	Narwa	4,717 12 0	13	Survey and boundary expenses ...	96 4 9
14	Dispensary	149 13 0	14	Thána and Vaccination Vará'l ...	606 6 6
15	Miscellaneous	423 3 6	15	Expenses on account of horses of Police Savárs	402 15 5
	Total ...	20,543 15 4	16	Municipal expenses... ..	17 11 6
16	Borrowed from Melita Magan Nihal of Váy	2,000 0 0	17	Unforeseen expenses	495 6 9
	Total ...	31,543 15 4	18	Peons on Mowasari Frontier	332 2 9
			19	Pay of establishment	6,130 5 3
			20	Pension	36 8 0
			21	Paid in part-payment of the old debt... ..	5,025 9 3
			22	Amount advanced	100 0 0
			23	Expenses in connection with Giras... ..	665 7 5
			24	Funeral, &c., expenses of Maji Saheb	2,954 8 3
				Total ...	31,551 6 10
17	Opening Balance ...	38 13 6		Balance ...	31 6 0
	Grand Total ...	31,582 12 10		Grand Total ...	31,582 12 10

THA'NA CIRCLES.

(17) The following are the Thána Circles in this Superintendency :—

No.	Names of Thanas.	Area.	Popu-lation.	How constituted.	Popula-tion according to Census	Revenue of		Tribute, if any, to Baroda.	REMARKS.
						1896-97.	1897-98.		
						Rs. a. p.	Bs. a. p.		
1	Várahí ...	300	...	The magisterial and civil powers are exercised by Political Officers. The Thánadár exercises the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in criminal work, and in civil work his powers extend to Rs. 400. Out of 49 villages under this Thándárate, 10 villages belong to Malek Jorawarkhanji Umar-khanji and are under the management of the Political Superintendent. In these, the Japtidár exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and tries civil suits up to Rs. 250.	20,950	4,957 15 1	4,579 15 1	Nil.	The area is approxi-mate as no survey has been made.
						The fixed amount of Thána Varad, &c., for this Thána is Rs. 3,077-15-1. The decrease is due to mis-cellaneous receipts being less this year than in the past.			
2	Deodar ...	361½	...	The magisterial and civil powers in the Thándárate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thánadár has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work, and in civil work his powers extend to hearing suits up to Rs. 400. There are two Thákors in Deodar who exercise the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and also try civil suits up to Rs. 250 in their respective villages.	48,454	5,242 5 7	5,278 8 4	Nil.	
						The fixed amount of Thána Varad, &c., is Rs. 3,129-14-7. The increase is due to miscellaneous receipts received during the year.			
3	Tharád ...	320½	...	The magisterial and civil powers in the Thándárate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thánadár has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work, and with regard to civil his powers extend to hearing suits to the extent of Rs. 400. The Thákor of Bhorele exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate in criminal matters and hears civil suits up to the value of Rs. 250.	47,587	4,623 0 8	6,757 3 8	Nil.	
						The fixed amount of Thána Varad, &c., is Rs. 2,688-0-8. The increase is due to the miscellaneous receipts received during the year.			
4	Váv ...	377	...	The magisterial and civil powers in the Thándárate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thánadár has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work and with regard to civil, his powers extend to hearing suits to the extent of Rs. 400.	32,869	4,816 1 7	6,870 13 3	Nil.	
						The fixed amount of Thána Varad, &c., is Rs. 2,261-1-7, but the reason for the increase is the same as shown above.			
5	Santalpur	303	...	Do. do. do.	19,999	5,625 4 2	5,691 15 8	Nil.	
						The fixed amount of Thána Varad, &c., is Rs. 1,942-0-7. The reason for the increase is the same as shown above.			
6	Kánkrej...	810	...	Do. do. do. About 13 villages are under the jurisdiction of Thára Táluk-dars. They exercise in their respective villages civil juris-diction to the extent of Rs. 250 and also exercise the powers of a Third Class Magistrate.	52,579	6,150 13 7	6,496 10 7	Nil.	
						The fixed amount of Thána Varad, &c., is Rs. 3,107-10-7. The reason for the increase is the same as shown above.			

(18) It was not possible for the Political Superintendent to leave headquarters during the year on account of the careful watch it was necessary to keep on the progress of the plague and the carrying out of measures to prevent its spread. Colonel Jackson did not therefore make a tour in the districts.

(19) When, however, I took over charge of the Superintendency on the 23rd March 1898, the plague had so far abated that I considered I could safely leave

for the districts, especially as Surgeon-Lieutenant Rainier was in charge of the Pálanpur State plague arrangements. I therefore left Pálanpur on the 2nd April, returning on the 27th of the same month. As even in April the climate is trying on the borders of the Runn, my tour had necessarily to be a hurried one, but during this time I visited the six Thánas and also the Thárad and Váv States and saw many of the minor Chiefs and Tálukdárs, among whom were the shareholders of Suigam and the jurisdictional Tálukdárs of Bhorole and Decdar and Thara. I also spent one day at Rádhanpur.

(20) At the Thánas I examined the cash balances and records, as also a percentage of civil and criminal cases, and am able to pronounce the result satisfactory.

I also examined the cash balances, the accounts and revenue books, &c., of the two Varahi Japtis, the Rozu Japti, the Lunal and Puwana Japtis. I found that their records were on the whole well kept and omissions were noted. It appeared to me that the forms of account and revenue might be somewhat simplified, especially the former, without detracting from their value.

(21) It appeared to me also that the work of the Thánadárs was not heavy and that what is required is not so much that better men should be employed as Thánadárs as that the Seconds-in-Command, that is the Aval Kárkuus should be men to whom any work ordinarily carried out by the Thánadárs could be safely entrusted. These Thánadárs require to be more energetic. For the most part the villages are not very far from the Thána head-quarters, and yet I find that when matters are referred to them which could be much better and more quickly replied to, if they would undertake a ride of 16 or 20 miles. They prefer to send out for persons and make long enquiries from witnesses whose statements they record and which, while swelling the correspondence, are of no particular value.

(22) On the 27th of May 1898, I again visited Rádhanpur, travelling *cid* Kamboi and Thara, where matters had to be attended to. I remained in Rádhanpur from the morning of the 31st May until the night of the 2nd June, when leaving that place I returned by rail from Patan, arriving in Pálanpur on the 3rd June. Although by no means impossible to live in tents during this season of the year it was somewhat trying.

(23) With regard to the scheme proposed in paragraph 23 of last year's report, I addressed Government after my tour in the districts, requesting that the matter might be allowed to remain over for a year. I trust my report was not too late, as I am of opinion that the only result of the proposed scheme will be an increase of expense.

(24) As remarked in last year's report, the class of men at present engaged as runners whose duty it is to serve processes and execute decrees requires to be improved. An increase in the pay of some of them was proposed in the scheme above referred to, but when it was found that the sum available would possibly not be sufficient to enable the Political Superintendent to carry out the scheme in its entirety, this item was struck out. Mention was also made in last year's report of a suggestion that some at least of these men should be mounted. It costs little in most parts of this Superintendency to feed camels, and I found no difficulty while I was in charge of Rádhanpur in getting camel sowars at Rs. 12 per mensem, the sowar providing and feeding his own camel.

(25) The scheme for appointing paid Police Patels and Chokiyáts has been continued, and during the year under report 80 more such Patels have been appointed. This work was entrusted to the District Deputy Assistant subject to the sanction of the Political Superintendent. Immediately after my arrival several such schemes were submitted to me for sanction, and it appeared to me that the advantages to be gained were very questionable. I therefore declined to sanction any more proposals until I had given the matter proper consideration, as I found that these proposals were made without reference to as to whether the work had hitherto been satisfactorily carried out in the villages in question or not? A sample of a petition from the owner of the Korda village in the Varahi Táluka will emphasise my meaning. This Thákór wrote complaining that arrangements were being made to appoint a Police Patel and paid Chokiyáts in his village Korda and adjoining two villages. He pointed out what appears to be true, that no

serious complaints have been made or crimes committed in these villages, and he ends up by saying "my family and my daughters live in the village Korda, do you think I should not make satisfactory arrangements for their protection."

(26) It appears to me that these paid Patels should only be appointed by the Political Superintendent in cases in which it is clearly shown that arrangements for the prevention of crime and detection of criminals are not properly made, and for the present at any rate sanction for their appointment will only be given in such cases; and as the Talukdars and owners of villages dislike the introduction of paid Patels appointed by the Superintendency, this will be an incentive to them to look after and improve their own arrangements.

(27) Whether the Chokiyats should not get a portion of their remuneration in cash is another question. Some years ago in Káthiáwád an order was passed directing that at least half the remuneration of such persons should be in cash. It is also a question whether the Political Superintendent should not support such Talukdars as may wish to collect police varads and improve their police arrangements in the same way as up to this time in introducing the Village Police scheme to Rs. 1-8-0 per house reduced in some cases has been collected from the residents of such villages as the scheme has been introduced into.

(28) It was believed that when the Police Patels were paid in land or hakks the local Thákors had too much influence, and to remedy this state of things strangers were put in, in many cases on very small pay, some of whom could not even read and write. I contend that such men can be brought over by the Thákors and worse still by the Baniyas and others of the village who are better off than the Thákors. These men will not continue content with their small pay; they will as a matter of certainty engage in trade or do khatpat for remuneration. A case in point has very lately been brought to my notice by my District Deputy Assistant, who was very keen upon this Village Police scheme. He reports that the Police Patel of Bhalgam under Kankrej has acquired by gift from Talukdars about 12 acres of land on which he pays no rájbliág and that he is keeping about 13 cattle—horses and sheep—his pay being Rs. 5 per mensem. He ends up by expressing his opinion that similar cases will by and by come to notice.

Taking into consideration this state of affairs, I am of opinion that more can be done by less interference with time-honoured customs and methods of carrying on work and by keeping one's hand on the pulse of the people, so to speak, than by attempting to take over a control which we cannot properly exercise.

(29) A joint surveyor has been appointed to mark the position of the pillars on the boundaries of the Rádhanpur State and the adjoining Thána villages and to make maps and field books, and a contractor to repair existing pillars and put up new ones where they do not exist has been appointed by the Rádhanpur State and another on behalf of the Talukdars by the Superintendency. The work is now progressing satisfactorily.

(30) As pointed out in last year's annual report, it will be necessary that some such arrangement should be made with regard to the boundaries between the petty States and talukas; and although the Thákors will find the expense rather burdensome, it is probable that this work will be taken up when the Rádhanpur boundary has been completed.

(31) Besides the joint surveyor, whose appointment is only temporary, there are two Superintendency Surveyors, whose time is fully occupied in attending to the carrying out of decrees regarding boundaries and making maps of disputed land.

(32) With regard to the Naro Beyt, a small island in the Rann of Cutch, which was claimed by the Thákors of Suigam, Government has ruled in Resolution No. 7815, dated 20th December 1897, that it belongs to the Suigam Thákors.

(33) The action of the Kankrej Thánadár in trying to get the signature of each of the petty shareholders with regard to the arrangement made as a settlement of the dispute between the Thákor of Thára and the Thákardás of Khária and referred to as settled in paragraph 30 of last year's report, resulted in one of

the Matadárs or headmen of the Khária Thákardás attempting to back out of the agreement supported by two petty shareholders who had refused to sign. As there was no doubt that the Matadár in question had signed the agreement, I ruled that a minority of petty shareholders could not be allowed to stand in the way of the carrying out of arrangements which are for the benefit of all.

(34) The petty jurisdictional talukas are those of Deodar, Bhorole, Thára and Varahi, having Third Class Magistrate's powers and hearing civil suits up to Rs. 250.

Between Bhorole and Thárad there is considerable ill-feeling, Bhorole contending that his estate is in no way a portion of the Thárad State and that he is a separate jurisdictional Talukdar, whereas Thárad contends that were the Jamaya villages placed under his jurisdiction the Bhorole villages would be among them.

(35) There is at present a somewhat serious dispute between the Thákardás of Ránakpur and a Thákor of Thára regarding the village Sodosan, which is complicated by certain Patels also claiming to have the right to collect vero. The estimate of the crops has therefore both last cold weather and now been made by the Thánadár.

(36) The numerous petty shareholders of Kamboi have also been giving some trouble as they declare that the Matadárs, of whom there are four, do not keep proper accounts and improperly expend the common funds.

They have been directed to sue for the production of the books, and if after inspection of the same they are able to show specific cases in which the Matadárs have failed to credit receipts or have made improper expenditure they should again come to the Political Superintendent.

(37) The present system with regard to Matadárs is unsatisfactory as the accounts are kept by traders who are reluctant to leave their business and produce the books for the inspection of shareholders, and the question as to the keeping of a duplicate account in a separate book, which would always be available when called for by official of the Superintendency, is under consideration.

(38) The new building for the Sántalpur dispensary has been completed up to the top of the plinth and the work at the close of the year was at a standstill for want of material.

(39) The Extra Hospital Assistant, referred to in paragraph 33 of last year's report as necessary, in order to relieve the local Hospital Assistants when they proceed on leave, has not yet been appointed; but it is probable now that the supervision of the vaccination work in the Thánas has been handed over to the Assistant Surgeon, that provision for the pay of one will be able to be made from the savings in the collections on account of that department.

Police.

(40) The following table shows the work done by the police :—

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of offences in which convictions were obtained.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
1	Thárad ..	139	143	61	58	19	120	98	102	39	45	16	10.5	51	47.5	77	51	
2	Viv ..	89	74	41	24	122	77	113	77	49	34	46	22.43	60	50	64	50	
3	Deodar ..	162	86	77	38	186	163	186	163	52	34	47	44.2	72	60	72	66	
4	Sántalpur ..	98	95	53	24	177	146	177	146	136	97	31	25.2	28	31	23	34	
5	Varahi ..	75	58	32	22	130	86	106	84	45	53	43	37.9	40	26	57	30	
6	Kaukrj ..	148	121	68	43	274	163	274	111	155	51	45	35.5	49	36	40	53	
	Total ..	711	577	315	209	988	655	954	623	450	314	44	30	51	44	73	49	

(41) The number of offences reported to the police in the six Thánas was 577 against 711, the previous year, being a decrease of 134.

(42) The number of offences in which convictions were obtained was 209 against 315, the previous year. The number of accused persons arrested was 695 against 938 in the previous year.

(43) The number of accused sent for trial was 623 against 954 in the previous year.

(44) The number of accused acquitted was 314 against 450 in the previous year. Taking the Thánas together, the number of offences reported to the police during the year under report was less than that of last year.

(45) The following statement shows the value of property stolen and recovered.

No.	Name of Officer.	Value of property stolen.		Value of Property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Kankrej Chief Constable ...	3,802 11 0	4,384 5 6	2,572 14 0	1,759 7 6	67.6	40
2	Thárad do. ...	2,257 14 0	4,291 13 9	1,102 12 0	1,315 15 3	43.8	31
3	Sántalpur do. ...	2,941 15 3	1,747 2 0	1,794 4 9	426 15 0	60.3	24
4	Váv do. ...	3,366 12 11	1,261 7 0	935 2 5	759 5 6	27.7	60
5	Deodar do. ...	3,552 8 9	2,694 12 9	1,954 1 3	1,750 1 4	55.6	65
6	Varahi do. ...	4,670 14 9	1,178 7 0	3,720 12 3	380 9 0	79.6	32
	Total ...	20,592 12 8	15,558 0 0	12,079 14 9	6,392 5 7	58.6	41

(46) There has been a decrease in the total amount of property stolen, the figures being Rs. 15,558-0-0 against Rs. 20,592-12-8, the previous year. There has been a decrease also in the total amount of property recovered to the extent of Rs. 5,687-9-2, the figures being Rs. 6,392-5-7 against Rs. 12,079-14-9, the previous year, or a percentage of 41 against 58.6 last year.

(47) Taking the Thánas separately, Deodar and Váv show the best result.

Criminal Justice.

(48) The Appendix A shows the work done by the Criminal Courts in the Thána Circles.

(49) The total number of offences taken cognizance of by the Courts during the year was 629 against 825 last year, or a decrease of 196.

(50) The number of persons dealt with was 986 against 1,245. Of these, 586 were arrested by the police, 43 upon warrants, 304 by summons, 12 gave themselves up voluntarily, and 33 were received by transfer. There was, besides, a balance of 8 remaining at the close of the last year. Of the total number of persons dealt with, 354 were discharged without trial, 239 acquitted and 390 convicted. The number of persons remaining to be tried at the end of the year in all the Thánas amounted to 3, and the number of cases 2 against 8 and 3 respectively last year.

(51) The total number of Sessions cases tried during the year was 8 against 15 last year. The number of murder cases was *nil* against 2 in the preceding year.

Civil Justice.

(52) The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Name of Officer.	Tribuna's.	Number of cases on file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number of cases disposed of during the year.				Amount.	Referred.
					1-9-97.	1897-8.	1896-97.	1897-8.	1896-97.	1897-8.		
1	Mangalji Sobhagchand.	Civil Courts ...	17	220	207	237	190	225	17	12		
2	Naranad Keshavlal, Sántalpur Thánadár ...		27	138	146	165	119	145	27	20		
3	Udaslankar Gavrishankar, Varáhi Thánadár ...	Do. ...	14	112	123	156	109	114	14	42		
4	Monsukhlal Bapuji, Kankrej Thánadár ...	Do. ...	7	143	155	156	173	156	7	...		
5	Purshottamrai Bhawanisankar, Váv Thánadár ...	Do. ...	5	216	156	221	171	219	5	2		
6	Keshavlal Brijlal, Deodar Thánadár ...	Do. ...	21	135	94	156	73	156	21	...		
Total ...			91	1,000	911	1,091	820	1,015	91	76		

(53) There were 237 suits on the file of the Tharád Thánadár against 207 last year. Of these, 225 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 12 at the end of the year.

(54) The Sántalpur Thánadár has disposed of 145 suits out of 165 on his file during the year, and has a balance of 20 at the close of the year.

(55) The Varáhi Thánadár has disposed of 114 suits out of 156 on his file during the year, and has a balance of 42 at the close of the year.

(56) The Kankrej Thánadár has disposed of 156 suits out of 156 on the file during the year, and has a balance of *nil* remaining at the end of the year.

(57) The Váv Thánadár has disposed of 219 suits out of 221 on his file during the year, and has a balance of 2 remaining at the end of the year.

(58) The Deodar Thánadár has disposed of 156 suits out of 156 on his file during the year, and has a balance of *nil* remaining at the end of the year.

(59) Taking all the Thánas together, the number of suits disposed of during the year under report was 1,015 against 820, the previous year, or an increase of 195 suits, the balance remaining being 76. Many of the suits filed in the Courts of the Thánadárs being for small amounts, are settled out of Court.

(60) The number of suits filed during the year under review was 1,090 against 820, the previous year, or an increase of 150.

Weather and Season in the Thána Circles.

(61) The rainfall was 24.64 inches as against 26.65, the preceding year. As usual the rain did not fall exactly when required, still in Tharád, Váv and Deodar talukas it was sufficient and the harvest in these Thána Circles may be reckoned a good one. In Váv and Tharád Circles the crops of makh and gowar were especially abundant.

(62) In the Thána Circles of Sántalpur, Varáhi and Kankrej neither the kharif or rabi crops were satisfactory; but there was nothing approaching a famine. Locusts did but little damage this year.

(63) The plague did not touch the villages in the Thána Circles, and the general health was good.

(64) There are no forests within the Thána Circles.

Education.

(65) The following table shows the number of schools in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Names of Villages.	Class of Schools.	1897-98.		NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.				Average daily attendance.
			Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	1896-97.		1897-98.		
					Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1	Sambo	Boys	6 3 6	175 6 9	1	31	1	29	24
2	Umri	Do.	5 7 0	311 8 2	1	26	1	27	20
3	Sihori	Do. ... ..	.....	85 8 0	1	21	1	23	17
4	Vada	Do.	4 10 0	229 2 0	1	30	1	30	17
5	Thara	Do.	29 11 0	461 1 1	1	85	1	86	68
6	Un	Do.	15 10 0	221 2 0	1	52	1	62	43
7	Towada	Do.	11 8 0	169 1 3	1	37	1	40	31
8	Deodar	Do.	13 5 6	155 2 1	1	42	1	47	30
9	Bhalbar	Do.	4 6 0	181 7 1	1	44	1	22	15
10	Dura	Do.	7 0 0	134 10 0	1	50	1	18	17
11	Thar d	Do.	42 7 6	739 9 5	1	155	1	153	93
12	Buorle	Do.	5 10 0	178 10 0	1	16	1	16	12
13	Madka	Do.	14 9 0	324 14 0	...	...	1	41	31
14	Dhima	Do.	24 1 0	250 2 9	1	38	1	38	29
15	Vav	Do.	37 0 6	613 11 0	1	106	1	105	84
16	Asura	Do.	9 8 6	135 3 0	1	25	1	31	22
17	Suizum	Do.	18 7 6	322 0 3	1	50	1	52	35
18	Uchosan	Do.	5 9 0	196 11 3	1	17	1	15	11
19	Morwada	Do.	11 3 6	283 5 3	1	44	1	50	24
20	Son alpur	Do.	15 12 0	208 4 6	1	46	1	48	36
21	Adana	Do.	4 4 6	150 11 8	1	17	1	17	12
22	Varahi	Do.	37 7 0	533 6 5	1	129	1	123	81
Total			323 13 0	5,898 9 11	21	1,041	22	1,046	752

(66) The number of schools opened during the year under report was one, viz., at the village of Madka.

(67) In consequence of a dispute regarding the new school building at Dhima between the contractor and the Thakardas, I rode out from my camp at Vav and inspected the building. I found that the Thakardas had some cause for complaint as the shutters and wood work generally was very unsatisfactory, green wood having been used which had badly cracked, especially in the case of one of the trusses.

(68) The number of pupils attending the schools in the Thanas during the year under report was 1,046 against 1,041 last year. The average daily attendance was 752 against 739 last year, and the cost of all the schools in the Thanas amounted to Rs. 5,898-9-11 against Rs. 7,196-15-10 last year.

(69) The receipts shown in the table are derived from fees and the expenditure is met by contribution from the Talukdars.

(70) I examined most of the schools during my tour in the districts; the accommodation appeared in all cases sufficient and the progress being made by pupils average. Gymnastic training is much neglected, the masters appointed being for the most part men averse to the exertion required to enable them to become sufficiently efficient to train the small boys which they could easily do with a little practice. They appear to think it is derogatory to their dignity, of which they have a great opinion. If the Thana-dars and the District Deputy Assistant would, when visiting schools, set the example, it would soon be followed by the masters. I have not yet ascertained whether the Deputy Educational Inspector does anything towards promoting such training.

Frontier Affairs.

(71) There is nothing of importance under this head.

Border Courts.

(72) No Border Courts were held during the year :—

Name of States.	Number of cases on File.	Number disposed of.	Number postponed.	Amount of cash awards.	Value of award in Live-stock.
		Nil.			

CHAPTER II, ATTACHMENTS—ATTACHED ESTATES.

(73) The Appendix B shows the attached estates under this Superintendency.

(74) At the end of the previous year there were eight attachments. There are now 6, two having been released under the following circumstances:

(1) *The Thára Japti*.—Waghella Prathiraj Akheraj, the one-fourth shareholder of Thára, died of cholera on the 14th May 1896, leaving behind him no male issue, but a brother named Sardarsing and three widows, one of whom stated that she expected to become a mother. The estate was accordingly taken under attachment on 17th May 1896. The expectant widow gave birth to a male child (Mulraj) who was recognised by Government as the heir of Prathiraj, in Resolution No. 919 of the 5th February 1897. On the 20th April 1897 Mulraj died and Sardarsing claimed the estate, and in Government Resolution No. 7402, dated 4th December 1897, Government has been pleased to rule that the estate should go to him. Against this order two of the widows have framed an appeal to the Government of India. On receipt of the Government Resolution above quoted, the Japti was removed and the share in the estate handed over to Sardarsing.

(2) *The Dhema Japti*.—The Japti was removed on 3rd September 1897, the elder of the two brothers to whom the giras belongs being old enough to watch his own interests with the assistance of a Kámdár who works for the present under the general supervision of the Political Superintendent. The revenue derived from the share of these two brothers is small and not able to bear the expense of sending the younger boy to the Girasia School; but a young man has been employed who, while assisting the Kámdár as a Káikun, attends to the education of the boys, this being his first duty.

(75) The following were in attachment before the year under report:—

(1) *The Estate of Malek Jorawarkhan of Váráhi*.—This is the most important estate in attachment. Malek Jorawarkhan is a minor of 17 years of age and is at the College at Rájkot. The estate is in a prosperous condition, having been in attachment ever since the birth of Malek Jorawarkhan. At the close of the year under report, *viz.*, on 31st March 1898, Rs. 18,000 were in Government Securities, and Rs. 11,548-11-5 was the balance in cash, of which the greater portion was in deposit in the Superintendency Treasury, making a total of Rs. 29,548-11-5 as against Rs. 29,274-4-1 at the close of last year.

The total receipts during the revenue year of Samvat 1953 amounted to Rs. 22,986-14-1 and the total expenditure to Rs. 23,255-14-9, of which sum Rs. 8,513-11-11 were expended on public works.

In the management of this estate, the Japtidár is assisted by four Talatis, two Kárkuns, and one Daní.

The estate consists of 10 villages and a share in 11 others, of which 13 were reported surveyed in the last annual report. Since then 6 more villages have been measured, thus leaving only two for completion. The cash payment or Vighoti system has been introduced into the 10 Swanr villages, over which the Japtidár exercises the jurisdiction of a Third Class Magistrate and has powers in civil matters up to Rs. 250.

(2) *The Rawaji Japti*, another attachment in Váráhi, is that of the estate of the late Malek Rawaji Muridkhan.

There are two sons, the elder named Gajukhan (grown up), and the younger, a boy of 10, named Muridkhan. The former was allowed to manage the estate for a time, but as he failed to conduct it properly and he said to have contracted considerable debt during the short time he was in charge, the attachment was placed in the interest of the minor and of the estate generally.

When my camp was at Váráhi, Gajukhan came to me with his Vakil and complained that the estate is not properly managed and that notwith-

standing the fact that the revenue should amount to over Rs. 15,000 the present revenue is only about Rs. 10,000. I informed him that if he would enter into an agreement that he would pay Rs. 7,500 as the share of the minor per annum, I would hand over the estate to him, upon which he and his Vakil abandoned their position.

The receipts during the revenue year ending 31st July 1897 amounted to Rs. 10,719-1-10, and the expenditure to Rs. 8,020, out of which Rs. 300 were expended on public works. The balance on the 31st March 1898 was Rs. 2,699-0-11.* There are some claims against

* (This balance is exclusive of Rs. 5,443-8-4 of the previous year's balance).

this estate, and therefore orders were given to prepare a statement of claims, and when this is ready the question as to what, if any, debts should

be recognised will be taken into consideration. The estate has been under management since 1892.

(3) *The Dooa Japti*.—This Japti is being continued pending the division of the disputed portion of the Jāghír being made. The receipts for the revenue year Samvat 1953 amounted to Rs. 3,583-15-9 and the expenditure, not including cash handed over to the shareholders in consequence of whose dispute the attachment was placed, amounted to Rs. 956-11-11 and the sum of Rs. 5,000 was, prior to 31st March 1898, handed over to them, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 9,627-1-7.

(4) *The Lunal Japti*.—This Japti was placed, in consequence of a dispute between the Thákór of Tharád and a relation named Vakhatsing of Bhordu. The former claims that the village was formerly given not to Vakhatsing but to a widow, who being now dead the village should revert to the Tharád State. Vakhatsing maintains that the village formed part of a giras of six villages formerly given to his ancestors. A decision against Waghella Vakhatsing has been given and he has appealed.

(5) *The Vasarda Japti*.—This attachment was made for the purpose of making a division of the estate. For the revenue year ending 31st July 1897, the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,287-5-10 and the expenditure to Rs. 512-7-4, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 8,355-3-10.

(6) *The Roza Japti*.—This Japti was placed, owing to a dispute between the Jádejás of Babra and the Thákors of Adesar, and the final orders of Government are awaited as to the possession of the village.

(76) The Japtis are under the immediate supervision of the District Deputy Assistant, Ráo Bahádúr Ganesh Gangadhar, whose duty it is to thoroughly overhaul the books and accounts of the Japtidárs and bring to notice anything which may affect the welfare of the estates. Mr. Ganesh appears to have performed this work satisfactorily and to have noted all mistakes.

(77) The following table shows the names of the Japtidárs and the estates under their management :—

Names.	Japti to which attached.	Remarks.
A'ram Vasudeo Govind Moghay ...	Varáhi Umarkhanji Japti .	
Knubchand Lowji ...	Varáhi Rawaji Japti ...	
Anopchand Jivraj ...	Dooa Japti ...	
Ishwar Motichand ...	Lunal do. ...	
Tulsidas Ranchod ...	Vasarda do. ...	
Harjivan Devji ...	Roza do. ...	

(78) With regard to the qualifications of these Japtidárs, I can only say, generally from my inspection of their books and accounts and from my interviews with them while in the districts, that, taking into consideration their pay, they appear to have been carefully chosen, to be mostly intelligent and there was no great fault to be found with their work.

(79) The following statement gives the particulars regarding minors who are estate-holders :—

No.	Name.	Age.	Whether receiving an education.	Health.	Mental capacity.
1	Joravarkhanji Umar-khanji of Váráhi.	17	At Ráj Kumár College, Rájkot.	Good ..	Good.
2	Muridkhan Ravaji of Váráhi.	10	At Váráhi School ...	Do. ...	Fair
3	Sarupsingji Hathi-singji.	17	} They have left the Scott College at Sádra (private study).	{	Delicate. Do.
4	Chatarsingji Himat-singji.	15			
				{	Good. Do.

Kunvar Joravarkhan, of Váráhi, was reported on in the following words by the Principal of the Ráj Kumár College, Rájkot, in his last report : — “ Has worked well and steadily and has made good progress. His general conduct is excellent, and in the play-ground he sets an excellent example.” I have not yet seen him as he was at Rájkot when I visited Váráhi, but Colonel Jackson in his last report referred to him as a smart youth.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

(80) Appendix III shows the strength and cost of the Stipendiary Police in the whole of the Superintendency.

(81) The total strength of the Pálanpur Imperial Police during the year under report remains the same as last year, *i.e.*, 317, consisting of 92 Mounted and 225 Foot. The total cost amounted to Rs. 63,036-4-1 against Rs. 62,273-8-9 last year, or an increase of Rs. 762-11-4.

(82) In the Pálanpur State the strength of the Regular Police shows a decrease of one sowar and one Foot Police Constable. The total cost was Rs. 82,353-0-4 against Rs. 84,785-5-5½, the previous year.

(83) In the Rádhanpur State the Police consist of 97 Mounted, including 19 Body Guard Sowars and 5 Camel Sowars, 224 Foot (including Paltan), to which are attached 26 men of the now disbanded Arab levies for duties of watchmen. There are also 495 Village Police.

(84) The total strength of the Tharád State Police during the year under report was 34, consisting of 8 Mounted and 26 Foot against 10 Mounted and 45 Foot, the previous year, when the Kárbhári, through oversight, included some of the Village Chokiyáts under the head “Police.” The total cost was Rs. 3,542 as against Rs. 4,800, the previous year.

(85) In Váv the total strength is 12 Mounted and 36 Foot, some of the latter being mere boys whose duties are confined to police duty by day.

(86) During the year under report no men of the Pálanpur Imperial Police were judicially punished by a Magistrate against 3 last year; 60 men against 43, the previous year, were departmentally fined. Thirty-one men against 26 last year left the force. Two were dismissed and 8 were discharged against 8 and 12, respectively, the previous year. There was one desertion. No men retired on pension. Magistrates’ Courts issued 23 good service tickets against 12, the previous year.

(87) The percentage of the total force in the hospital during the year under report was 51·6 against 37·4 last year.

(88) The percentage of mortality during the year under report was 1·2 against 0·6, the previous year.

(89) Lieutenant N. S. Coghill was in charge of the Police from the commencement of the year under report until the 30th June 1897, when on his transfer to Aden as Assistant to the Political Resident, he delivered over charge to Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangadhar, who held the appointment until relieved by Lieutenant E. O’Brien on the 18th September 1897, and that officer remained in charge for the remainder of the year.

(90) With regard to the educational qualifications of the members of the Force, it is reported that 27 officers and 91 men can read and write Gujarati. They are given instruction in the codes once a week. Three prisoners escaped from police custody, of whom all were recaptured.

(91) The Chief Constables were put through a course of revolver practice by the Superintendent of Police, he taking ammunition into the districts for the purpose; and they are improving in the use of the revolver, although still somewhat casual regarding the direction in which they point the same.

The men at head-quarters fired 30 rounds and those in the Thánas 20 rounds. Prize-money was distributed, the best man getting a prize of Rs. 5 with 33 points out of a possible 40 points.

(92) The pensioned haváldár referred to in last year's report is still in the force, but with a view to improve the appearance of the police, I am thinking of suggesting that arrangements be made to make a payment monthly during the drill season to the havildár of the party of sepoys who are attached to this Superintendency as a guard for the Political Superintendent, in order that they may be better drilled by him as at present they are not smart.

(93) The sowars have a smarter appearance than the Foot Police and are still drilled by Duffedar Sheikh Abas, formerly a Non-Commissioned Officer in the 2nd Bombay Lancers.

(94) The general conduct of the police has been good and discipline has been fairly well maintained, though the Foot Police get somewhat slack when detached from head-quarters. As reported last year, the work of the Foot Police is heavy. It was also reported then that the number of camel sowars had been decreased in order to get more Foot Police, and reference was made to the fact that some of the Thánas are a distance of upwards of 80 miles from the head-quarters and consequently the work of escorting prisoners to the courts and jail is tedious. The pay of a camel sowar, whose camel is supplied from the Fund, is Rs. 22 per mensem. In Rádhampur, however, I was able to secure them at Rs. 12 per mensem, the sowar providing and feeding his own camel. It appears to me therefore worth considering whether if camel sowars can be obtained at a cheaper rate it would not be well to entertain more and to leave the escorting of prisoners when few in number to them. The work would be done quicker a tramp on foot of 160 miles, would not be added to the inconvenience attending on arrest for crimes of which persons are in some cases found "not guilty", and there would be some little saving on account of transport of police kit and provisioning of prisoners.

(95) The remarks contained in last year's report regarding the difficulty of getting good recruits for the Foot Police require no alteration. It is possible that when the matter is thoroughly gone into, it may be found possible to decrease the number of Foot Police, and then unless it is found that the saving effected would be swallowed up in paying for an increased number of Mounted Police and Sowars, the pay to be offered to new recruits might be increased. It appears to me that better work can be got from men who would look upon loss of employment in the police as a calamity than from those who do not greatly care whether they are set adrift or not.

(96) The horses are good and the balance in the fund was at the close of the year Rs. 17,329-1-6. The horses of the native officers are not paid from the fund, and the consequence is that as a rule they do not come up to the standard of the horses of the sowars.

The fund is kept up by a monthly payment of Rs. 2-8-0 by each sowar.

(97) The new lines for the Mounted branches (Horse and Camel) of the Pálanpur Imperial Police were completed during the year and are of a very excellent pattern.

(98) The total number of offences reported to the police during the year was 1,657 against 1,948, or a decrease of 281 as compared with the figures of the last year. The total number of persons arrested was 2,211 against 2,668 and the number sent for trial was 1,848 against 2,395, the previous year. Of these, 1,066 were convicted against 1,411 last year, 761 were acquitted or discharged.

against 970 last year, giving a percentage of 57·6 convictions to accused sent for trial against 58·8 last year. The figures given above are for the whole Superintendency including the States. With regard to the Superintendency jurisdiction proper, the number of offences reported to the police was 603 against 759 last year. The number of persons arrested was 746 against 1,075. Of these, 674 were sent for trial against 1,041, the previous year; of these, 330 were convicted against 552 last year, and 341 were acquitted or discharged against 485. The percentage of convictions (1) to persons arrested and (2) to those sent for trial being respectively 44 and 49 against 51 and 53 last year.

(99) The number of offences reported in the jurisdictional States during the year under report was 1,054 against 1,179 last year, and the number of persons arrested was 1,465 against 1,593 last year. Of these, 1,174 were sent for trial against 1,354 last year, of whom 736 were convicted against 859 and 423 acquitted or discharged against 485 last year. The percentage of convictions to accused arrested and sent for trial being respectively 50 and 62 against 54 and 63 last year.

Crimes of Violence.

(100) These are given in Appendix marked C.

(101) During the year under report the total number of murders was 11 against 10 last year. Of these, one was in the Superintendency Thána limits, 7 in the Pálanpur State and 3 in the Rádhanpur State.

(102) There was no case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder committed in the Thána Circles as against 4 cases in the previous year.

There were none committed in the Pálanpur State last year, and this year also no case was reported. In Rádhanpur State last year there were no cases and during the year under report also none. Last year the number of cases of robbery committed was 24, whereas this year there have been 6. Of these, 2 were committed in Thána Circles, 1 in the Pálanpur State, 3 in the Rádhanpur State, and none in the Tharád State against 7, 3, 12 and 2 respectively in the previous year. In addition to those shown above, there was one case of attempt to commit murder in Thána limits.

(103) The number of dacoities was 10 against 7 last year. Of these, 2 were in Thána Circles, 3 in the Pálanpur State, and 5 in the Rádhanpur State.

(104) There were no robberies and dacoities with murder or robberies and dacoities with grievous hurt during the year, nor were there in the previous year.

(105) Theft, as usual, has been the most prevalent form of crime. During the year under report in Deodar Thána the number of theft cases was 69 as against 97 last year, in Váráhi Thána 39 against 53, in Kankrej 63 against 117, in Tharád Thána 64 against 80, in Váv Thána 48 against 80, and in Sántalpur Thána 51 against 51. This shows a decrease all round except in Sántalpur.

(106) The statement below shows the casualties which occurred in the Thána limits during the year under report :—

Class.			Year under report, 1897-98.	Previous year, 1896-97.
Suicide	...	...	4	4
Snake-bite	...	...	15	13
Drowning	...	...	7	8
Falls from trees	...	...	...	...
Killed by wild animals	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	3	7
Total			29	34

(107) The following is a comparative statement of property lost and recovered :—

States.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Pálanpur	18,250 14 4	39,008 11 5	11,095 14 7	22,989 12 1	60·7	58·9
Rádhanpur	6,211 1 8	3,743 13 4	3, 68 1 5	2,423 5 2	62·27	64·7
Tharád	3,346 6 6	2,965 14 0	1,065 7 6	1,063 15 0	32	35·8
Váv	959 14 0	174 12 0	733 0 6	99 6 0	76	57

General Remarks.

(108) In Pálanpur the amount of property stolen was greater than the last year; and the percentage of the property recovered was 58·9 against 60·7, the previous year, which shows a decrease.

(109) In Rádhanpur the amount of stolen property during the year under report was Rs. 3,743-13-4 against 6,211-1-8, the previous year; the percentage of property recovered was 64·7 against 62·27 last year, which may be considered satisfactory.

(110) Tharád and Váv show respectively a percentage of 35·8 and 57 of property recovered which when compared with 32 and 76, the figures for last year, show a slight improvement in Tharád and a falling off in Váv.

(111) The following table furnishes the information regarding the jails in the Superintendency :—

Jails.	Num-ber of Pri-sons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS				DAILY AVERAGE IN JAIL.		Re-main-ing at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and Prisoners.
		Remain-ing at the end of the year.	Admit-ted during the year.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.		
									Rs. a. p.
Pálanpur Superintendency Jail.	1	110	147	441	287	141	99	69	3,229 3 2
Pálanpur State Jail	1	198	535	678	733	167	168	158	6,442 15 10
Rádhanpur do.	1	52	649	575	701	63·6	43·2	52	2,118 4 9
Tharád do.	1	10	61	66	71	10	7	5	465 9 5
Váv do.	1	1	35	46	36	Not given.		1	53 4 3

Sperintendency Jail.

(112) The post of Superintendent of the Jail was held from the commence-ment of the year under report up to the 2nd February by Assistant Surgeon J. P. Wadia, on which latter date he was relieved by Assistant Surgeon P. P. Mullan, who continued to hold the appointment to the close of the year. Pensioned Subadár-Major Jowahirsing, late of the 14th Bombay Infantry, still holds the post of Jailor, which post he fills with credit. He superintends repairs to the buildings, turns out very good carpets and basket-work, and is a very use-ful man all round and well fitted for the post.

The average cost per head for food amounted to Rs. 0-1-4 per diem against Rs. 0-1-5, the previous year, when on account of dearness of food the average cost had risen above the normal.

(113) The total cost of the jail during the year amounted to Rs. 3,229-3-2 against Rs. 4,909-12-1, the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 1,680-8-11.

(114) Although plague cases were occurring in the town of Pálanpur and neighbouring villages during several months no case occurred in the jail.

(115) Several prisoners were released or the term of imprisonment shortened in consequence of the Diamond Jubilee.

(116) The value of raw materials on hand at the close of the year 1896-97 was Rs. 403-10-2, and Rs. 1,595-14-9 were expended during the year for the purchase of such materials, including yarn, grey, and coloured dyes, cane, wool, bamboos, &c., for articles manufactured for sale. The value of raw materials at the close of the year being Rs. 520-3-1.

(117) The total value of the manufactured articles was Rs. 2,227-12-8, excluding the value of similar articles on hand at the end of the current year, which was Rs. 366-3-0. Deducting the cost of raw materials which amounted to Rs. 1,479-5-10, the net earnings of the jail factory during the year was Rs. 748-6-10 against Rs. 904-9-7 in the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 156-2-9. The factory profit of Rs. 748-6-10, calculated on the value of raw materials used during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 1,479-5-10, comes to 50·5 per cent. of invested capital, but in the expenses the cost of labour is not included.

(118) The earnings of prisoners employed during the year in the jail garden and on extra-mural labour amounted to Rs. 43-9-0 and Rs. 51-6-9 respectively as against Rs. 23-1-4 and Rs. 44-5-3 last year.

(119) During the year there were no escapes from the jail and two prisoners who had escaped in previous years were re-arrested.

(120) The Political Superintendent and his Assistant and Deputy Assistants visit the jail at intervals and the Jail Committee has attended to the business connected with the jail.

Pálanpur State.

(121) The cost of diet charges of the prisoners was 1 anna 9 pies per prisoner per diem. There were 198 prisoners remaining at the close of the last year and 535 were admitted during the year, making a total of 733 against 678 last year. Carpets and tapes are manufactured in the factory of the jail and the general management is good. The jail is situated in a healthy position outside the town. The total cost of the jail was Rs. 6,442-15-10 against Rs. 6,317-14-0 last year.

Rádhanpur State.

(122) The average cost of diet charges of the prisoners was 2 annas per diem as against 2 annas last year. A jail garden was being prepared when I left Rádhanpur, and as soon as this is in working order the cost of rations should slightly decrease. Carpets of good quality are now made in the jail as also tape and country cloth. The Jailor was for some time employed in a weaving factory and is able to superintend the making of table-cloths, napkins, towels, sheets, &c., and the making of such articles will be introduced as soon as the necessary plan has been secured. There were 52 prisoners remaining at the end of the last year, and 649 were admitted during the year, making a total of 701 against 575 in the previous year. The total cost of the jail was Rs. 2,118-4-9 against Rs. 2,482-10-0 in the last year.

Tharúd State.

(123) There were 10 prisoners remaining at the end of the last year and 61 were admitted during the year, making a total of 71 against 66, the previous year. The diet charges per diem amounted to Rs. 0-1-3 as against Rs. 0-1-6 last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 465-9-5 against Rs. 343-11-9.

Váv State.

(124) There was 1 prisoner remaining at the end of the last year and 35 were admitted during the year, making a total of 36 against 46 in the previous year.

(125) The diet charges of prisoners amounted to Rs. 0-1-3 per diem per head against Rs. 0-1-3 last year. The prisoners' quarters are dark and uncomfortable, but are suitable as there would be little inducement to return

Infanticide.

(126) There was no case of infanticide during the year nor was there during the previous year.

(127) The total expense of the establishment on this account amounted to Rs. 376 against Rs. 380 last year. Out of this, Rs. 52 were paid to nurses who looked after pregnant Jadeja women, as against Rs. 68 last year.

(128) As a precaution against infanticide, the pregnancy of every Jadeja woman has to be reported to the proper authority. A nurse attends at the time of accouchement and in the case of an abortion or the death of a female child a Panchkyas is held.

Criminal Justice.

(129) The work done by the several Criminal Courts is shown in Appendices V and V-A. Appendix V shows the work done in the Superintendency Courts.

The total number of offences reported was 756 against 980 last year, or a decrease of 224. There is a decrease in the number of offences reported in all the Thánas. The number of persons dealt with was 1,208 against 1,634 last year. Of these, 754 were arrested by the police, 65 upon warrants, 305 on summons, 12 surrendered themselves voluntarily, and 60 were received by transfer, and there was also a balance of 12 remaining at the end of the previous year.

(130) Of the number of persons brought up 420 were discharged without trial, 301 acquitted, 463 convicted, 12 committed to the Sessions Court and 1 was transferred.

(131) Eleven accused remained to be tried at the end of the year in 8 cases against 12 in seven cases last year.

(132) Eight cases were committed to the Court of the Political Superintendent involving 14 persons, of whom 6 were acquitted and 8 convicted. The number of cases committed during the previous year was 15 involving 35 persons.

(133) The serious offences have been given in paragraph 100.

(134) Appendix V-A shows the criminal work of the States and Jurisdictional Tálukdárs' Courts.

(135) The total number of offences was 2,140 against 2,647 last year, or a decrease of 507.

(136) The number of persons dealt with was 2,992, including 33 remaining to be tried at the close of the last year; of those arrested, &c., during the year 1,497 were arrested by police, 305 upon warrants, 1,088 on summonses, 61 surrendered voluntarily, and 8 were received by transfer.

(137) Of the persons dealt with 1,116 were discharged without trial, 513 acquitted, 1,316 convicted, 8 died or escaped, one committed, and 38 persons remained to be tried at the end of the year in 25 cases.

(138) The sentences awarded by the several Courts are shown in Appendix VI. No persons were sentenced to either transportation for life or death during the year under report.

Appeals.

(139) The number of appeals disposed of by the Political Superintendent is shown in Appendix VII.

(140) The total number of criminal appeals disposed of during the year under report was 39 against 39 last year. In 15 cases the sentence of the lower Court was confirmed, in 14 reversed, and in 10 altered, against 18, 16 and 5 last year.

Civil Justice.

(141) Appendices VIII and IX furnish information as regards the civil work performed by the Superintendency Courts during the year. The work was much retarded owing to persons being very unwilling to come to Pálanpur in consequence of the plague.

(142) The number of Courts exercising civil jurisdiction in the Superintendency is 19.

(143) The total number of suits filed during the year under report in the Superintendency Courts amounted to 1,018 and 112 cases remained on the file at the end of the previous year, making a grand total of 1,130 cases; of these, 1,027 were disposed of against 854 last year, and 103 remained in arrears against 112 last year. It should be stated that a very large number of the suits which are filed in the Courts of the Thánadárs are for small amounts and are amicably settled.

(144) The total number of suits filed during the year under report in the States and Jurisdictional Tálukdárs' Courts amounted to 2,063 and the arrears from the previous year were 2,062, making a total of 4,125 on the file. Of these, 2,394 were disposed of against 4,720 last year, leaving a balance of 1,731 at the end of the year against 2,062 last year. Of this balance, the largest number remaining undisposed of was in the Courts of the Pálanpur State and amount to 1,538 suits.

(145) Taking the Agency and the State Courts together, the total number of cases on the file including arrears from the last year amounted to 5,255. Of these, 3,421 were disposed of against 5,574, the previous year, leaving a balance of 1,834 cases on the file at the end of the year against 2,174, the previous year.

(146) The value of the suits disposed of in the Superintendency Courts amounted to Rs. 91,815-9-3, the average value being Rs. 89-6-5 per suit.

(147) The average time spent in disposal of each suit was 1·88 days.

(148) The number of appeals remaining on the Political Superintendent's file at the end of the last year was 46, and of these 28 were primary and 18 special.

Eighteen primary and 4 special were filed during the year under report, making a total of 68 appeals to be decided. The number disposed of was 24, made up of 14 primary and 10 special against 37 last year, leaving 44 appeals in arrears against 46 last year. In consequence of the plague, cases had often to be put off owing to the dislike people had to coming to Pálanpur.

(149) The arrears at the end of last year on the Assistant Political Superintendent's file amounted to 21, and 42 appeals were filed during the year, making a total of 63; of these 20 were disposed of against 37 last year, leaving a balance of 43 on the file against 21 last year.

(150) During the year under report the receipts on account of the registration of documents in the Thánas amounted to Rs. 27-8-0 against Rs. 6 last year.

Civil-Political Work.

(151) The following table shows the work done under this head by the Superintendency Courts. :—

Num-ber.	Courts.	Ar-rears on 31st March 1897.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of		Arrears on 31st March.	
				1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.	21	1	32	22	11	3	21	19
2	The Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	15	5	23	20	8	...	15	20
3	The District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur ...	17	3	25	20	8	...	17	20
4	The Huzar Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

There were 21 cases in arrears at the end of the last year on the Political Superintendent's file and 1 case was filed during the year, making a total of 22 cases. Of these 3 were disposed of during the year against 11, the previous year, leaving a balance of 19 at the end of the year against 21 last year.

(152) In the Assistant Political Superintendent's Court the number of cases in arrears on the file at the end of the last year was 15. Five were filed during the year, making a total of 20 against 23 last year; of these none were disposed of against 8 last year, leaving a balance of 20 against 15 last year.

(153) In the Court of the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent there were 17 cases in arrears at the end of the last year; 3 were filed during the year, making a total of 20 against 25 last year. No political cases including boundary were disposed of by the District Deputy Assistant during the year, whilst last year 8 were disposed of. A balance of 20 against 17, the previous year, thus remains.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

(154) The rainfall was rather below the average.

(155) In the Pálanpur State the total rainfall during the year under report was 33 inches 60 cents against 29 inches 24 cents in the previous year, which was rather below the average which for the past 5 years has been 36 inches and 15 cents. The rain was well distributed throughout the season, the consequence being that the outturn was good.

(156) No difficulty was felt for water either for irrigation or drinking.

(157) In Rádhanpur the rainfall was below the average, being only 18 inches 62 cents in the Rádhanpur Mahal, 18 inches 83 cents in Sami, 16 inches 10 cents in Mujpur, and 19 inches 11 cents in Balodhan.

Although late, the rain was at first favourable but in place of the millions of grasshoppers which did damage last year. Caterpillars in very large numbers made their appearance and in some cases did much damage to the young crops. After these had disappeared things appeared to be going well, when unfortunately just as bájri was ripening for cutting rain came and did considerable damage. Little harm was done by locusts during the year. A much larger area of wheat, viz., 24,949 acres as against 13,321 in the preceding year was sown, but the late rains being scanty the moisture in the ground proved in many cases insufficient to ensure a good outturn.

(158) In the Tharád and Váv States the outturn of the crops is reported to have been 14 and 15 annas in the rupee respectively.

(159) The following table shows the rainfall registered in the undermentioned places :—

Rain Gauge Stations.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	December.	Total.	Rainfall in the previous year.
Pálanpur...	...	0.37	10.53	13.47	8.45	0.20	...	...	33.2	29.10
Rádhanpur	...	0.10	5.35	7.93	4.81	0.35	...	...	18.54	25.10
Tharád ...	...	0.7	11.4	5.23	13.74	...	...	...	30.8	24.31
Váv ...	...	0.18	11.93	4.75	7.6	0.47	...	...	24.39	25.26
Káukrej ...	...	1.45	9.5	6.69	8.22	0.22	...	...	25.63	37.45
Varáhi ...	...	...	8.46	7.80	4.68	0.37	...	...	21.31	23.14
Deodar ...	...	0.60	10.36	10.90	4.18	0.15	...	...	26.19	25.27
Sántalpur ...	...	...	5.74	9.85	4.42	0.22	...	...	20.23	21.47
Total ...	...	2.77	72.46	66.62	55.56	1.98	...	...	199.39	214.10

(160) It will be seen that the heaviest rainfall was in the month of July.

(161) The prices of food-grains as compared with those of the preceding years are shown in the statement marked Appendix D, from which it will be seen that generally the prices of all food-grains were higher, the only exception being in the case of bájri in the Váv Táluka.

(162) In Pálanpur, with the exception that plague appeared, the general health was good.

Public Health.

There were 732 cases of plague treated in the Pálanpur hospital, of which 273 are reported cured and 459 died. The number of cases of plague which

were reported altogether during the year were 1,030 in Pálanpur town and 637 in the villages.

As usual the most prevalent disease was malarious fever, for which 2,119 patients were treated in the Pálanpur State hospital.

(163) The Rádhanpur State again escaped the bubonic plague this year. Only seven cases of cholera are reported and three cases of small-pox. As the former are all returned as cured, it is doubtful whether they were cases of cholera. The general health was good.

(164) The Tharád State was free from any visitation of plague, cholera or small-pox. Fever was the principal form of disease, and there were several cases of guinea-worm.

(165) The Thánas were also free from epidemics, while in the preceding year there were 1,049 cases of cholera and 576 deaths from this cause.

(166) With the exception of the Pálanpur State, including Deesa Cantonments, there were no cases of bubonic plague in this Superintendency.

Cattle-disease.

(167) Out of 1,741 cattle which were attacked by cattle-disease in the Pálanpur Superintendency 544 died during the year under report as against 1,838 attacks and 578 deaths in 1896-97.

(168) Except in the Pálanpur State limits there are no proper forests in this Superintendency.

Forests.

There was formerly however much jungle in the Rádhanpur State and efforts are being made to protect such trees as there are and establish forests. Teak seed was sown last year, and as it has withstood both the cold and hot weather it is to be hoped that the experiment will prove a success and be of future benefit to the State. Besides these seedlings several thousand young bábuls, khijdas and kakra (*Butea Frondosa*) have been reared besides a couple of hundred casurina which will probably turn out to be well suited to the soil, and being quick growers should soon give a return for the expenses incurred. Bamboo seed was also sown shortly before the rains and during the rains, and where it germinated the plants are flourishing. There are at present no bamboos in the State, and since they will grow they should not be overlooked, for when once established they produce a large return upon outlay.

(169) From the report of the Pálanpur State it would appear that the future welfare of the State, so far as forests are concerned, is being somewhat overlooked. If yearly more attention were paid to the sowing of seed and the raising of seedlings much more wood than is at present cut might be removed, with the result that the income derived from forests, which was last year only Rs. 10,387, would be very much increased.

At present nothing but dead wood is allowed to be cut, which means that instead of cutting trees when they are at their prime and most valuable they are allowed to die. The cost of this department in Pálanpur, which was only Rs. 2,645-14-7, might very well be doubled and the money would be well expended.

Miscellaneous.

(170) No new combined Post and Telegraph offices have been opened during the year under report; but a Post Office has been established at Asára, a village in the Váv Thána Circle.

Post Offices and Telegraph Offices.

(171) In the Pálanpur State the income derived from customs dues amounted to Rs. 84,127-5-8 against Rs. 72,876-2-4 in the preceding year, which shows a considerable improvement.

Trade

(172) In Rádhanpur the custom duties collected amounted to Rs. 1,09,352 as against Rs. 1,04,085-12-10 in the preceding year. As the Bayats are not charged

duty and as the cultivators are allowed to import many things free of duty the collections are not as great as they might be. A proper record of exports and imports is now being kept in this State.

(173) The custom duties collected by the Tharād States shows an increase, the figure this year being Rs. 13,756-5-5 as against Rs. 10,318-12-6 last year.

Fairs. (174) Fairs were generally stopped during the year owing to the plague.

Railway. (175) The net earnings for the first half of the year 1897 amounted to Rs. 6,323-10-5 against Rs. 5,935-10-0 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The income for the second half of 1897 was Rs. 4,558-13-4 against Rs. 4,939-1-6. The total income for 1897 amounted to Rs. 10,882-7-9 against Rs. 10,774-11-6 in the previous year.

(176) For the Rádhanpur Railway two routes, *viz.*, one from Pátan *viá* Sami to Rádhanpur and one from Rádhanpur *viá* Sami to Viramgám have been surveyed and the estimates, I am informed, will soon be submitted to Government. It is to be hoped that the Viramgám-Sami-Rádhanpur route may be sanctioned.

Opium. (177) On the 1st April 1897, the stock of opium in the Government depôt at this Superintendency was 1 chest, 44 lbs. and 13 tolas, and 60 chests were imported during the year under report, thus making a total of 61 chests, 44 lbs. and 13 tolas.

(178) The quantity of opium issued for retail sale by opium vendors during the 12 months under report was 5,202 lbs. against 4,484 lbs. last year, leaving a balance of 22 chests, 113 lbs. and 25 tolas. The money realized by sales exclusive of pass fee amounted to Rs. 32,462 against Rs. 27,504, the previous year.

The cause of the increase is chiefly due to the State of Váv having purchased from the depôt 250 lbs. of opium more than last year (on payment of duty thereon) over and above the quantity allowed it free of duty, as well as to the farmers of the tálukas in this Superintendency having sold 468 lbs. more than last year.

(179) Complaints regarding the inferior quality of the opium supplied from Bombay have continued. It is probable however that the opium is good but new, and as the Collector of A'bkári, Salt and Opium has undertaken that none but old opium shall in future be issued for use in this Superintendency, the cause of complaint will be removed.

(180) On the 1st April 1897 there were 67 lbs. 165 grains of confiscated opium in the depôt; during the year 36 lbs. 15 tolas and 135 grains were received and the quantity remaining at the close of the year was 34 lbs. 35 tolas, and 45 grains.

(181) The number of license vendors in the six Thánas is 56 against 61, the previous year.

(182) The larger States under this Superintendency which obtained their opium from Málwa and Meywar, imported during the year as under :—

Pálanpur	...	...	...	...	27	chests.
Rádhanpur	...	.	...	..	17½	"
Tharad	...	...	..	...	9½	"
Váv	..	..	..	.	5	"
					—	
					59	chests.
					—	

The quantity of opium imported by these States in 1896-97 was 55½ chests.

(183) Thirty pounds of smuggled opium was seized by the Rádhanpur Police. In one case, I received an anonymous letter stating that in a certain place, near village Moti-Pipli, a quantity of opium had been buried. As my Police Superintendent had a short time before made a report which I connected with

this letter, I ordered search to be made with the result that a considerable quantity of opium was unearthed. In the other case the opium was found in the possession of some mendicants. It is believed that a large quantity of opium is smuggled by Charans, Bhats and Ghadvies living in villages of Cutch and Káthiáwár and sharp look-out is being kept for these men during the smuggling season, which is after sowing has been completed.

(184) No arrangements, with which the Superintendency is connected, have yet been made with regard to A'bkári, though the question as to whether licenses should not be given by Thánadárs as is the case in Káthiáwár is under consideration.

In Rádhanpur a distillery has been built to which a warehouse is attached, and no liquor is allowed to be prepared elsewhere.

(185) The tile factory, referred to in last year's report as having been started in Rádhanpur, has been completed and is in full working order. The tiles turned out are similar to Mangalore tiles and harder. The Executive Engineer, Abu Division, of the B. B. & C. I. and R.-M. Railway, has signified his intention to purchase tiles from the State for railway buildings. The other local industries remain the same in this Superintendency as reported last year, except that in Rádhanpur the right to cut a species of grass which grows plentifully and yields oil known as roisara (*Androgon Schumannthus*) which is valued for its scent and efficacy in rheumatic complaints was given to a trader who has succeeded in extracting the oil, thus giving a value to the grass which was not formerly recognised. Only a small quantity of oil was extracted as the Bhora who was making the experiment fell sick, and the grass was allowed to dry, but it was found that 1 lb. of oil could be extracted from about 280 lbs. of grass. This oil is also said to be a cure for baldness.

(186) Good leather work is done at Suigám, a village near the Rann.

(187) The Pársi contractor who was referred to as having taken a contract from the Pálanpur State to quarry marble has declared that the stone is not hard enough to find purchasers. It is probable the stone would be found to harden deeper down.

(188) There is a ginning factory at Samiín Rádhanpur State and some capitalists have undertaken to put up another at Mujpur, which is nearer to the best cotton-growing land in the State. These gentlemen also contemplate erecting a full press if the ginning factory proves a paying concern.

CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(189) The usual statement showing the receipts and expenditure in the several States is given in Appendix X.

(190) In Pálanpur the receipts show an increase of Rs. 19,721-13-4, the amount of gross revenue during the Samvat year 1953 being Rs. 6,59,527-14-7; this sum however contains two sums which are shown both on the credit and debit side of the accounts, viz., Rs. 46,680, being the estimated revenue which would be derived from the land enjoyed by Village Police and Rs. 31,657-3-1 under the head Vajedárs which would be received from the land of certain persons if it had not been alienated. There is no reason perhaps why the former should not be entered as a true receipt, but I question whether the latter should be shown as such. The receipts of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 6,39,806-1-3. The amount of expenditure for Samvat 1953 is Rs. 6,49,594-14-4 against Rs. 6,02,921-13-3, the previous year, which shows an increase of Rs. 46,673-1-1.

(191) In order that the improvement in the financial condition of the Rádhanpur State may be properly understood, it is necessary to invite attention to the fact that in the sum of Rs. 7,39,576-14-9 shown as the receipts of 1896-97, a sum of Rs. 1,72,214-0-10 on account of hidden treasure is included. This brings the total amount of receipts from other sources down to Rs. 5,67,362-13-11. The receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,71,240-4-1½ which,

leaving the hidden treasure out of consideration, shows an increase of Rs. 1,03,877-6-2½, and the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 6,57,885-10-2½ as against Rs. 4,79,402-9-10 at the close of the preceding year.

(192) The expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,92,757-3-9, including a sum of Rs. 42,473-15-10 expended in payment of old debts as against an expenditure of Rs. 4,40,803-3-8 in the previous year, out of which a sum of Rs. 83,386-4-8 was expended in payment of old debts.

(193) The expenses of the year under report include the maintenance allowance of Her Highness the Dowager Ráni.

(194) In the Tharad State the receipts during the year under report were Rs. 69,906-15-11 against Rs. 58,266-15-3 last year, which shows an increase of Rs. 11,640-0-8, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 63,190-3-5 against Rs. 58,266-15-3, the previous year. In the expenditure of the year under report is included a sum of Rs. 5,289 on account of payment of old debts.

(195) In the Váv State the receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 29,543-15-4 against Rs. 21,121-15-7½ in the previous year and the expenses amounted to Rs. 31,551-7-4 against Rs. 25,583-2-1½, the previous year, out of which Rs. 5,025-9-3 on account of old debts were paid. The income of this State for the year 1952 Samvat, which only amounted as shown above to Rs. 21,121-15-7½, was much below the average.

(196) The only tribute which is paid by the States and Tálukdárs of this Superintendency is to the Gáekwár. Pálanpur pays Rs. 50,000 and the Kankrej Tálukdárs pay Rs. 5,127-6-4 as Ghasdana every year.

Local Funds.

(197) The financial statement of the several funds at the disposal of the Political Superintendent is shown in Appendix XI.

(198) The Superintendency General Fund had a balance on the 1st April 1897 of Rs. 35,719-15-6.

(199) The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 36,334-15-10 against Rs. 35,682-12-7 last year, or an increase of Rs. 652-3-3, which was owing to a larger amount being received in the shape of fees under the head Judicial Receipts.

(200) The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 34,657-8-9 against Rs. 39,124-5-4, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,466-12-7. The decrease is noticed under the heads "Maintenance of Prisoners, Public Works and Miscellaneous," the amounts of decrease being Rs. 1,335-10-10, Rs. 1,128-0-7 and Rs. 2,003-1-2 respectively. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 37,597-6-7, inclusive of Rs. 20,000 invested in Government paper in the custody of the Accountant-General, Bombay.

(201) In the Educational Fund there was a balance of Rs. 28,296-11-3 on the 1st April 1897. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,058-7-3 against Rs. 2,887-12-11 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 170-10-9, which was owing to a larger sum on account of arrears having been recovered during the year than during the previous year.

(202) The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,033-10-6 against Rs. 2,039-14-2, or a decrease of Rs. 6-3-3. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 29,321-8-5, inclusive of Rs. 24,500 in Government paper in custody with the Accountant-General, Bombay. Proposals have been made and are before Government regarding the utilization of the interest derived from this balance, which is formed chiefly of the sum received for the sale of the Girassia School in the year 1891.

(203) Under the Vaccination Fund the amount of the opening balance on 1st April 1897 was Rs. 2,630-10-11. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 4,334-10-9 against Rs. 4,454-7-10 last year, or a decrease of Rs. 119-13-1.

(204) The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,313-1-7 against Rs. 4,252-0-11, showing a slight increase of Rs. 61-0-8, and the balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 2,652-4-1.

(205) The balance at the end of the last year under the Petty Fund was Rs. 13,897-2-3 and the receipts during the year under report were Rs. 6,791-8-11 against Rs. 6,125-7-3 last year, or an increase of Rs. 666-1-8, which was owing to collections made for the building of a dispensary at Sántalpur.

(206) The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 5,712-13-11 against Rs. 4,215-3-2, or an increase of Rs. 1,497-10-9, and the balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 14,975-3-3, inclusive of Rs. 5,400 in Government paper in custody with the Accountant-General, Bombay.

(207) The accounts of the several funds for the year 1896-97 were audited during the year by Ráo Sáheb Gopalji Gulabbhai, deputed by the Commissioner, N. D.

(208) There were 115 daftars of Gujaráti and Urdu papers to be destroyed after scrutinizing the index. Of these 15 have been destroyed, leaving a balance of 100.

(209) The indexing of the old English records up to the end of the year 1893 was completed by the end of 31st March 1898.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

(210) The statement marked Appendix E shows the dispensaries in the States and Thánas under this Superintendency and the patients treated therein.

(211) The number of patients treated in the Superintendency Hospital during the year under report was 2,871 against 5,178, the previous year, or a decrease of 2,307.

The decrease is said to have been occasioned by the removal of the hospital from the Travellers' Bungalow near the Railway Station to the present new buildings near the Superintendency Jail.

(212) Of the above number, 2,710 were out-door and 161 in-door patients. The daily average attendance for the year is 66·2 against 91·6.

(213) The total cost for the year of the hospital was Rs. 5,078-11-2, of which Rs. 4,659 were for establishment charges and Rs. 284-3-10 for bazar medicines, diet and miscellaneous charges.

The cost per patient during the year was Rs. 0-2-9 each per diem.

(214) The Scott Hospital has been completed and was taken into use in January 1898.

(215) The Pálanpur State Travelling Hospital Assistant did not travel during the year, his services being required in connection with the plague in Pálanpur.

(216) The total cost of maintenance of all the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 25,267-7-3 against Rs. 29,799-3-6. The total number of patients treated during the year under report was 34,525 against 42,204, the last year.

(217) The number of dispensaries in the Thánas is 4 and a new dispensary building is being slowly erected at Sántalpur to take the place of the temporary dispensary now in use. The total number of patients treated at the Thána dispensaries was 7,809 against 7,015 last year.

(218) The daily average attendance at the Thána dispensaries was as shown below :—

				1897-98.	1896-97.
Deodar	...	...	...	16·6	20·2
Sihori	...	...	...	46·9	50·1
Varáhi	...	...	...	35·08	28·16
Sántalpur	...	...	...	17·9	29·12

(219) The total cost of maintenance of all the Thána dispensaries came to Rs. 3,429-10-3 during the year against Rs. 2,443-0-9, the previous year; the increase of Rs. 986-9-6 was on account of the Sántalpur dispensary.

Vaccination.

(220) Appendix XII furnishes information regarding vaccination in this Superintendency. •

(221) The number of primary operations during the year under report was 18,926 against 22,495, or a decrease of 3,569, and the number of re-vaccinations 47 as against 120 last year.

(222) It has been proposed that the Vaccination Department of the Pálanpur State be placed under State control as has already been done in the case of Rádhanpur, where the vaccinators are now under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer, to assist whom in his hospital duties and allow him to make tours of inspection without the work of the hospital suffering, a new Hospital Assistant well qualified has been engaged.

Sanitation.

(223) With regard to Rádhanpur, reference has been made on the chapter on that State, and with regard to Pálanpur it is sufficient to state that in consequence of the plague the town has been kept much cleaner than formerly, and it is to be hoped it will continue to be kept so. The little care which is taken in most villages to prevent the defilement of water is remarkable in the Superintendency as elsewhere; the very men who make such a fuss as to the caste of the person who draws their water from a well not turning away with disgust from water defiled by buffaloes, by men bathing, and by the filthy clothing which is washed in the same. It is wonderful that there is not more sickness.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

(224) The subjoined table shows the average attendance of scholars at the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur State schools :—

Number of Schools.	Name of State.	BOYS' SCHOOLS.				GIRLS' SCHOOLS.			
		Number.	Average attendance, 1896-97.	Number.	Average attendance, 1897-98.	Number.	Average attendance, 1896-97.	Number.	Average attendance, 1897-98.
22	Pálanpur ...	1,705	1,234.75	163	977	83	36	...	15
23	Rádhanpur ...	1,194	899	1,125	866	89	52	88	50
	Total ...	2,899	2,133.75	1,748	1,843	172	88	88	65

(225) The total number of boys attending the Pálanpur State schools was 623 against 1,705, showing a decrease of 1,082, and the average daily attendance was 977 against 1,234.75.

(226) The total number of boys attending the Rádhanpur State schools was 1,125 against 1,194 last year, but these figures do not include the number of boys who are taught by masters engaged in several villages at the expense of the inhabitants, some of which are assisted by the State. The daily average attendance was 866 as against 899.

(227) The total number of girls was 88 against 172, the previous year, and the daily average attendance was 65 against 88. Besides the girls' schools at Rádhanpur town, there is also one managed by a mistress in Sami, and in Rádhanpur, in place of an assistant master, an assistant mistress has been entertained which should have the result of making the school more popular. There

will however probably be a falling-off in attendance because I understand that a Máhajan has left a sum of money to be utilized in keeping a private school for the education of girls of his caste.

(228) During the year under report, besides indigenous schools, two new schools have been opened, *viz.*, at Tákarwáda under Pálanpur and Balodhan under Rádhanpur State.

(229) A new pucca school-house was also built at Gótarka and one at Baspa in the Rádhanpur State.

The Thána schools have been shown under paragraph 65 and the schools of Tharád and Váv have been mentioned in the pages devoted to those States. A new school was opened during the year at Madka in the Tharád Thána Circle.

(230) The number of primary schools for boys was 63 in the year under report against 60 last year, showing an increase of three schools.

(231) The total number of candidates who passed the 3rd Grade Public Service Certificate Examination from this Superintendency was 12 as against 4 last year.

(232) A proposal has been made that the Rádhanpur schools should be handed over to State management, and this proposal is approved by Mr. Giles, the Director of Education. Correspondence is still going on. It is the intention of the Administrator that persons who can afford to educate their boys and who would if left to themselves undoubtedly educate them shall in future pay for their education in order that the State may be able to afford to open more village schools and thus place primary education within the reach of all.

Printing Press.

(233) The printing presses of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur have been referred to in the pages devoted to those States.

234. In the Pálanpur State 63 houses were destroyed by fire during the year under report, the value of the property destroyed being Rs. 14,778-8-0. It is reported that these fires were all accidental.

Loss by fire.

(235) In the Rádhanpur State 66 houses were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of Rs. 7,507-13-6 against 21 houses, causing a loss of property worth Rs. 1,390-13-0 in the previous year. Grass stacks were also burnt at Padla, where there is bad feeling between the Musalmán and Hindu population. One of the villages enjoyed by Mr. Chandulal, an Inámdár, suffered severely from fire, and he did much to alleviate the sufferings of the people.

(236) In the Tharád State the value of property lost by fire came to Rs. 499-8-0 against Rs. 55, the previous year.

(237) In the Váv State 7 houses were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of Rs. 125-8-0.

(238) In the Thána Circles the value of the property destroyed by fire was reported to be Rs. 1,010-11-0 as against Rs. 2,657 last year.

Horse-breeding.

(239) There are two Government stallions stationed at the Cantonment of Deesa called "Elzevier" and "Melton." The former covered 14 mares during the year under report and the latter 10 only as against 17 and 28, the previous year.

(240) There are five stallions kept by the Pálanpur Darbár which have covered 33 mares during the year under review against 44, the previous year.

(241) Rádhanpur has also two stallions which during the year covered 31 mares as against 20 during the previous year. A record showing the names and addresses of the persons who bring their mares is kept, in order that the foals may be called up for inspection when required. The mares brought to Rádhanpur to be covered do not all belong to subjects of the State; a fee of Rs. 2 is charged. There were no mares branded during the year.

Conclusion.

(242) Before closing this report, I wish to offer the following remarks for the consideration of Government. In the 1st Class States of Rádhanpur and Pálanpur the subjects have to be contented with the decisions of the Courts of those States in criminal and civil cases. When such a State is taken under British administration, as is the case at present with Rádhanpur, full jurisdictional powers are given to the Administrator, who is probably a junior man to the Political Superintendent. When, then, the subjects of a 1st Class State must put up with such justice and law as can be dispensed by their rulers, I submit that the subjects of petty States and Tálukas cannot rightly expect the right of appeal to an increased number of Courts. It appears to me that, putting Pálanpur and Rádhanpur on one side, the whole of the remainder of the Superintendency should be treated, as far as possible, as a State under the rule of the Political Superintendent in which, so far as revenue matters are concerned, the Tálukdárs do the work which would be performed by the Revenue Department if the whole machinery was in the hands of the Political Superintendent.

(243) Further, all disputes—except those of a political nature—arising between shareholders and their subjects which would in a 1st Class State be dealt with finally in the Courts of that State, should be finally decided by the Political Superintendent and there should be no appeal, and similarly there should be no appeal against administrative orders.

(244) My Deputy Assistants, Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangadhar and Ráo Bahádur Tembe Anant Sadasiv, have worked well; and of my office establishment I would single out Mr. Shapurji, the 2nd Clerk, for special mention. Soon after I took over charge, my Head Clerk proceeded on 6 weeks' leave, and I found that Mr. Shapurji was quite capable of carrying on the duties. The six months' extension of service granted to him and referred to in last year's report has been extended up to 31st January 1899, and I hope to find employment for him in the Rádhanpur State, as he has much good work left in him though over 55 years of age. Taken as a body, the clerks and kárkúns work well. I have found my Shirastedár, Mr. Dwarkadas Bhogidas, a hard-working official, and my Head Clerk, Mr. Motilal Ratanji, was recommended by Colonel Jackson shortly before he left for promotion to the rank of Deputy Assistant.

(245) In conclusion, I may note that of the appeals, &c., remaining on the files of the Political Superintendent and those since received, I have between the 24th March and the date of this report disposed of 6 criminal appeals, 6 Sessions cases, 11 civil appeals, 8 political appeals, 1 political case, and 8 miscellaneous political enquiries involving the hearing of arguments.

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent,
Pálanpur.

APPENDIX A.
Statement showing the work done by the Criminal Courts in the Thána Circle.

No.	Names of the Courts.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES DURING		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.					Total.		PERSONS DISPOSED OF.				Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases with prisoners before the Court remaining for trial at the end of the year.		
		1896-97.	1897-98.	Remain- ing at the end of the year.	Brought to trial during 1897-98.				1896-97.	1897-98.	Dis- charged without trial.	Ac- quitted.	Con- victed.	Com- mitted or trans- ferred.			Died, escaped or trans- ferred.	
					Arrested by Police.	Up-on- War- rant.	On sum- mons.	Volun- tarily.										Received by transfer.
1	Thándár of Tharád, Jamaiya vil- lages	137	104	...	103	1	18	3	17	187	142	12	50	79	...	...	1	1
2	Thándár of Váv and Suigán ...	181	85	2	77	17	105	...	...	272	201	147	5	49	...	...	...	...
3	Thándár of Deodar, Terváda and Bhabhar	160	137	...	163	...	14	...	8	243	185	61	5	119	...	...	...	...
4	Thándár of Kánkrej	167	146	...	99	7	32	7	6	164	151	39	52	53	...	...	2	1
5	Thándár of Várahi	80	69	...	79	3	37	...	2	152	121	35	47	39	...	...	...	...
6	Thándár of Sántalpur, Chádehat and Morváda...	100	88	6	65	15	98	2	...	227	186	60	80	43	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	825	629	8	586	43	304	12	33	1,215	986	354	239	390	...	...	3	2

Pálanpur, 22nd July 1898.
M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX B.

Attached Estates.

No.	States or Talukas.	Square miles.	Population.	Gross annual revenue for the Samvat year 1933.	Previous year's balance.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.	Debt, if any.	Amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance of debt remaining.	Reasons for management.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
<i>In Vardhi Thundérate.</i>													
1	Joravarkhan's Jāghir ...	...	...	22,986 14 1	29,274 4 1	52,261 2 2	23,255 14 9	29,005 3 5	.....	...	.....	Minority of the present Thakore.	The expenditure is more than the income as a large sum was spent during the year on the construction of the building.
<i>In Tharad Thundérate.</i>													
2	Rawaji's Jāghir ...	...	...	10,719 1 10	5,443 8 4	16,162 10 2	8,020 0 0	8,142 10 2	Not ascertained as yet.	...	Not ascertained as yet.	Minority of one of the Bhagkars.	
3	Doga ...	...	...	3,583 15 9	11,999 13 9	15,583 13 6	5,956 11 11	9,627 1 7	.....	...	.....	Pending settlement of a dispute between the shareholders.	
4	Lunal...	...	...	1,626 6 10	8,173 3 6	9,799 10 4	416 13 1	9,382 13 3	.....	...	.....	Do.	
<i>In Deodar Thundérate.</i>													
6	Vasarda ...	...	...	2,287 5 10	6,580 5 4	8,867 11 2	512 7 4	8,355 3 10	.....	...	.....	Do.	
<i>In Satalpur Thundérate.</i>													
6	Rom ...	...	...	819 2 2	.....	819 2 2	283 11 7	535 6 7	.....	...	.....	Do.	

Pálanpur, 22nd July 1893.

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX C.

Crimes of Violence.

No.	Offences.	Agency.		Pálanpur.		Rádhhanpur.		Tharád.		Vav.	
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	Murder	2	1	5	7	3	3	.....	.....	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
3	Robberies	7	2	3	1	12	3	2	.....	...	...
4	Dacoity	2	2	1	3	4	5	.....	.....	...	...
5	Robberies and dacoities with murder ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
6	Robberies and dacoities causing grievous hurt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..?	...
7	Property stolen...	Rs. a. p. 20,952 12 8	Rs. a. p. 15,558 0 0	Rs. a. p. 18,250 14 4	Rs. a. p. 39,008 11 5	Rs. a. p. 6,211 1 8	Rs. a. p. 3,743 13 4	Rs. a. p. 3,346 6 6	Rs. a. p. 2,965 14 0	Rs. a. p. 959 14 0	Rs. a. p. 174 12 0

Pálanpur, 22nd July 1898.

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the price of Food-grains for the year 1897-98, and the preceding five years.

Name of State and Taluka.	1892-93.						1893-94.						1894-95.						1895-96.						1896-97.						1897-98.					
	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.
Palanpur...	58	23	33	28	23	12	30	27	45	37	33	11½	31½	28½	45½	46½	36	13½	23	27	31	27	23	11	30	24	30	26	20	15½	20	19	20	19½	16	12½
Rádhampur ...	25	20	22½	20½	24½	14½	28	37	50	43	40	16	29	33	53	45	40	14	27	25½	35½	24½	22½	14½	20½	20½	30	18½	21½	13½	14	18	18½	18½	16½	11½
Tharál ...	33	21	52	18	33	14	40	33	60	30	50	12	45	30	60	33	45	14	36	21	36	30	29	14	30	18	36	18	24	12	22	15	20	16	21	10
Vav ...	33	20	56	17	45	12	42	33	62	30	50	12	36	32	60	30	45	13	29	23	33	19	25	13	28½	22	33½	19	27	13	25½	17	26	19	14	11
Varáldi ...	17	18	31	16	21	13	32	34	50	45	48	14	35	35	45	47½	42½	15	27	26	32	30	28	13	30	25	27	25	25	16	21	21	22	22	20	13
De-dar ...	32	21½	40	20	32	12½	40	32	50	30	40	15	36	26	42	40	32	14	32	21	32	28	24	13	32	20	30	23	24	15	18½	16½	19½	17	16½	19½
Kánkrej ...	32	24	38	35	32	15	34	32	50	40	40	15	36	32	46	36	36	16	32	27	40	32	27	16	32	29	35	27	28	16	22½	20½	22	24	21½	14
Sántalpur ...	30	24	36	28	32	14	32	32	44	32	42	13	28	25	40	36	36	13	24	22	21	20	20	12	26	20	28	19	22	11	18	18	18	14	14	9

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Palanpur, 22nd July 1895.

APPENDIX E.
The following Statement shows the Dispensaries in the States and the Patients treated in them.

Names.	Patients treated.		Average daily Attendance.		Cost of Maintenance.		Remarks.		
	1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.			1897-98.	
					Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Pálanpur Superintendency	5,178	2,871	91.6	66.2.	4,803	8 5	5,078	11 2	
Do. Darbár	15,898	11,343	253.26	113.824	16,979	1 7	8,428	11 6	
Ráadhanpur	8,267	6,812	146.98	137.42	4,835	0 0	5,880	0 0	
Tharád	1,662	1,026	24	22.5	645	11 5	650	0 0	
Deodár	2,276	1,794	20.2	16.6	618	0 7	648	3 5	
Váráhi	2,076	2,614	28.16	35.08	687	9 2	442	7 10	
Sántalpur	285	839	29.12	17.9	285	6 1	1,694	9 2	
Sihori—Kánkrej	2,378	2,562	50.1	46.9	852	0 11	644	5 10	
Váv	1,086	1,862	17.98	19.25	592	13 4	1,800	6 4	
Sámi under Ráadhanpur	3,598	2,802	30.21	31.17	.....	.	.....		
Total	42,204	34,525	...	...	29,799	3 6	25,267	7 3	
Travelling Dispensary at Pálanpur	1,222	...	...	...	.....		.....		
Do. do. at Ráadhanpur and temporary dispensaries at Muipjur and in the Suburbs of Ráadhanpur	1,159	2,092	18.72	24.85	.....		.....		
Rafu under Ráadhanpur	...	171	...	17.51	.....		.....		

Pálanpur, 23rd July 1898.
M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX A.—FORM I.

Native States.

Name of State.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	REMARKS.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Palaupur ...	Rs. a. p. 50,000 0 0	Gáekwár ...	Census taken in 1891. 274,864	22	623	7,271		Rs. 6,59,527	159 Horse 441 Foot.		Principal Crops. Wheat, rice and sarsav.
Ráadhanpur ...	.....	.....	98,017	23	1,213	3,544		6,71,240	98 Horse 258 Foot.		Cotton, wheat and gram.
Tharád and Morváda ...	.....	.....	72,359	5	261	1,361		69,906	8 Horse		Báiri and mug.
Váv ...	.....	.....	32,848	3	174	1,994		29,543	26 Foot.		Ditto
Varáhi ...	.....	.....	50,950	2	140	1,393		74,521	12 Horse 36 Foot.		Cotton and wheat.
Sántalpur and Chadchat.	.....	.....	19,999	2	63	There is one vaccinator for Váráhi, Sántalpur and Morváda.		24,670	Nil ...		Cotton.
Suigám ...	.....	.....	13,420	1	52	.....		12,000	Do.		Báiri.
Bhábhār ...	.....	.....	8,094	1	22	.....		3,000	Do.		Do.
Kánkrej...	5,127 6 4	Gáekwár ...	52,579	6	247	1,972		34,400	Do.		Wheat and báiri.
Deodar ...	.....	.....	30,251	1	47	1,446		22,553	Do.		Báiri and jowári.
Terváda ...	.....	.....	10,109	1	40	.....		12,040	Do.		Báiri, jowári and wheat.

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 22nd July 1896.

APPENDIX II.—FORM II.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families, Principal Members of their Court.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Pálanpur State.</i>										
His Highness Sir Sher Mahomedkhánji Lohani, K.G., C.I.E.	Pálanpur ...	Diván or Chief of Pálanpur.	Pathán Mahomedan.	46	Can read and write Gujaráti and Urdu. Educated in Pálanpur.	Ruler of Pálanpur.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has 2 sons—Tale Mahomedkhánji, aged 15 years, and Yaver Huseukhánji, aged 11 years. Has one son.	
Insein Mahomed-khánji. Dallabhji Vcd.	Do. ...	Chief's cousin and Jághirdár. Chief Minister.	Do. ...	52	Do. ...	Jághirdár ...	... ..	... ..	.....	
	Do. ...		Bhátia Halái ...	48	Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law Class. Has passed District Pleaders' Examination.	As Chief Minister of State.	... ..	... ..		
<i>Rádhanpur State.</i>										
Mahmad Sherkhán ...	Rádhanpur...	Young Naváb of Rádhanpur.	Pathán Mahomedan.	12	Receives education at the Rájkhunár College, Rájkot.	Receives education at the Rájkhunár College, Rájkot.	Yes ...	Yes ...	.....	The State is under a British Administrator.
Jaláudinkhán ...	Do. ...	Brother of the young Naváb of Rádhanpur	Do. ...	9	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	
Fatchjungkhán ...	Do. ...	The young Naváb's uncle and Jághirdár.	Do. ...	53	Can read and write Gujaráti.	Jághirdár.	... ..	... ..	Has a son.	
Mardavalikhánji ...	Do. ...	The young Naváb's cousin and Jághirdár.	Do. ...	29	Do. ...	Do. ...	... ..	... ..	Do.	

Joráwarkhánji	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	22	Knows Gujaráti and a little of English. Educated at Rajkumar College, Rájkot. Can read and write Gujaráti and Urdu.	Do.	...	...	...	...
Nadeallikhánji	...	Do.	...	The young Nadeval's uncle and Jágírdár.	Do.	...	...	36		Do.	...	...	...	...
<i>Tharál and Morvada.</i>														
Wághella Abhesingji.	...	Tharál	...	Tharál Thákor.	Rajput	...	...	39	Knows a little English and Gujaráti. Educated at Rájikumar College, Rájkot.	Looks after his Jágírdar.	...	Yes	...	Has two sons.
Keshavlál Zamechand	...	Pálanpur	...	Kárbhári	Jain Bania	...	...	34	Knows English and Gujaráti.	Kárbhári	...	...	...	...
<i>Váv State.</i>														
Rána Chandansingji Umedsingji.	...	Váv	...	Rána	Rajput	...	...	44	Not educated	Looks after his Jágírdar.	...	Yes	...	Has two sons.
Dharamchand Chelji	...	Pálanpur	...	Kárbhári	Jain Baniya	...	...	46	Well educated; knows English and Gujaráti.	Kárbhári	...	...	...	...
<i>Tharál Taluka.</i>														
Khetaji Dajuji	...	Bhorole	...	Thákor	Rajput Chohan.	...	...	57	Can read and write Gujaráti a little.	As Jágírdár	...	...	...	...
Gajsingji Dajuji	...	Do.	...	Bhárad of the Thákor.	Do.	...	...	52	Not educated	Do.	...	...	...	...
<i>Varáhi Taluka.</i>														
Joráwarkhán khán.	...	Varáhi	...	Chief of Varáhi.	Malek Mahomedan.	...	...	17	Studying at the Rájikumar College, Rájkot.	.....	...	...	...	...
Gajukhán Rávaji	...	Do.	...	Bhárad of Chief of Varáhi.	Do.	...	...	29	Knows a little Gujaráti.	.....	...	...	...	...
Muridkhán Rávaji	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	...	9	Learns Gujaráti	.....	...	...	...	...
<i>Terváda Taluka.</i>														
Nathukhán	...	Terváda	...	Thákor	Baloch Mahomedan.	...	...	68	Not educated	As Jágírdár	...	...	...	Has five sons.

APPENDIX II—continued.

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Deodar Ta'luka.</i>										
Waghella Anandsingji Chandaji.	Deodar	Thakor	Rajput	55	Not educated	As Jágírdár	...	...	Has a son.	
Waghella Sardársing Bhupatsing.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46	Do.	Do.	...	...	Has two sons.	
<i>Kankrej Ta'luka.</i>										
Waghella Sardársing...	Thára	Do.	Do.	46	Can read and write Gujarati; taught in Thára School.	Do.	...	...	Has a son.	
Waghella Godársing...	Do.	Shareholder	Do.	50	Do.	Do.	...	...	Do.	
<i>Suigám Ta'luka.</i>										
Narsingji Bhupatsingji.	Suigám	Thakor	Do.	42	Not educated	Do.	...	...	Do.	
Naráyanji Nathuji	Do.	Shareholder	Do.	27	Do.	Do.	...	...	.....	
<i>Sántalpur and Chádchat Ta'lukas.</i>										
Gagubha Lakháji	Adesar Cutch.	Thakor of Sántalpur.	Rajput (Jáde-ja).	21	Can read and write a little Gujarati.	Do.	...	Yes	.....	
Devising Náthaji	Sanwa Cutch.	Shareholder in Sántalpur.	Do.	61	Not educated...	Do.	...	Do.	Has two sons.	

Pálanpur, 22nd July 1898.

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength and cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1897-98.

No.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total strength.	Total Cost during 1897-98.	Remarks.
					Rs. a p.	
1	Pálanpur—					
	Imperial Police	92 *	225	317	63,036 4 1	* Includes camel sovárs.
2	Pálanpur State—					
	Regular	159	441	600	82,353 0 4	
	Irregular	...	2,334	2,334	46,680 0 0	
3	Rádhanpur State—					
	Regular, including Paltan.	20	226	246	74,619 14 6	
	Irregular	78	32	110		
	Village Police	...	495	495		
4	Tharád	8	26	34	3,542 0 0	
5	Váv	12	36	48	3,300 0 0	
	Total ...	369	3,815	4,184	2,73,531 2 11	

Pálanpur, 22nd July 1898.

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the result of the working of the Police in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency for the year 1897-98.

Number.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	Pálanpur...	560	484	802	742	659	495	451	304	198	191	55.7	40.9	68.4	61.4
2	Rádhapur...	482	440	638	566	556	538	309	335	247	188	48.4	59	55.5	62
3	Tharád ...	94	97	92	111	90	95	58	63	32	32	63	57	64.4	66
4	Váv ...	43	33	54	46	49	46	41	34	8	12	76	74	83.6	74
	Total ...	1,179	1,054	1,593	1,465	1,354	1,174	859	736	485	423	54	50	63	63
5	Thándár of Tharád Ja-maiya villages ...	139	143	99	120	98	102	56	57	39	45	56	47.5	57	56
6	Thándár of Váv and Suigám ...	89	74	122	77	113	77	73	43	40	34	60	56	64	56
7	Thándár of Deodar, Ter-váda and Bhabhar ...	162	86	186	103	186	103	134	68	52	34	72	66	72	66
8	Thándár of Sántalpur. Morvada and Chálchat.	98	95	177	146	177	146	41	49	136	97	23	34	23	34
9	Thándár of Váráhi ...	75	58	130	86	106	84	61	31	45	53	46	36	57	36
10	Do. Kánkrej ...	118	121	274	163	274	111	135	59	138	51	49	36	49	53
11	Miscellaneous, Salt, Opium, &c. ...	48	26	87	51	87	51	52	23	35	27	60	45	60	45
	Total ...	759	603	1,075	746	1,041	674	552	330	485	341	51	44	53	49
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,938	1,657	2,668	2,211	2,395	1,848	1,411	1,066	970	764	53	48	58.8	57.6

Pálanpur, 22nd July 1898.

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1897-98.

Number.	Name of State.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF										REMARKS		
		1896-97.	1897-98.	Brought to trial during 1897-98.			Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon War.	(In summary trials.)		Voluntarily.	1896-97.							1897-98.
1	Political Superintendent ...	15	8	...	...	...	11	35	14	...	6	8	...	...	...	...
2	District Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Assistant Political Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent ...	80	72	117	...	...	5	238	124	25	47	32	12	1	7	5
5	Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent ...	60	47	51	22	1	8	116	84	41	9	33	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	155	127	168	22	1	27	389	222	66	62	73	12	1	8	6
6	Thandár of Tharad Janaiya villages ...	137	104	103	1	18	17	187	142	12	50	79	...	...	1	1
7	Thandár of Váv and Sugam.	151	85	77	17	105	...	272	201	147	5	49	...	...	...	...
8	Thandár of Deolár, Tervada and Bhabhar.	160	137	163	...	14	8	243	185	61	5	119	...	...	...	...
9	Thandár of Káokrij...	167	146	99	7	32	6	164	151	39	52	58	...	...	2	1
10	Do. of Váráhi ...	80	69	79	3	37	2	152	121	35	47	39	...	...	...	...
11	Do. of Santalpur, Chalchat and Morvada...	100	83	65	15	98	...	227	186	60	80	46	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	825	629	586	43	304	33	1,245	986	354	239	390	...	...	3	2
	Grand Total ...	980	756	754	65	305	60	1,634	1,208	420	301	463	12	1	11	8

Pálanpur, 22nd July 1898.

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX VA.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1897-98.

Number.	Name of State.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF.												REMARKS.			
		1896-97.	1897-98.	Remaining during the last year.	Brought to trial during 1897-98.				Received by trans-fer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.		Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.
					Arrested by Police.	Upon War-rant.	On Sum-mons.	Voluntarily.		1896-97.	1897-98.								
1	Pálanpur ...	1,449	1,047	11	495	160	520	5	...	1,629	1,191	345	331	489	...	*3	.23	13	* Out of these, 2 died and 1 escaped.
2	Radhanpur ...	808	727	20	628	76	462	13	...	1,367	1,199	622	79	487	...	+1	10	8	+ Died.
3	Tharad ...	120	130	...	105	5	28	3	...	126	141	53	7	77	1	...	3	2	+ Transferred.
4	Váv ...	96	71	...	49	4	11	38	...	131	102	33	10	44	...	+4	2	2	
5	The Thákor of Bhq-rolé ...	38	20	...	8	4	11	...	...	52	23	2	3	18	...	...	...	...	
6	The Thákor of Deo-dar, Waghella An-andsingji. ...	47	48	...	72	2	23	...	...	71	97	...	21	76	...	...	...	...	
7	The Thákor of Deo-dar, Waghella Sar-darsingji. ...	34	13	1	4	16	10	1	1	45	33	28	...	5	...	...	...	...	
8	Várábi Japtidár ...	24	11	...	10	...	3	...	7	62	20	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	
9	The Táukdárs of Thára under Kan-krej ...	31	73	1	126	38	20	1	...	65	186	33	43	110	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2,647	2,140	33	1,407	305	1,088	61	8	3,548	2,902	1,116	513	1,316	1	8	38	25	

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Pálanpur, 22nd July 1898.

APPENDIX VI.

Criminal Justice—Sentences.

No.	State.	Whipped.	Fined.	Six months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Transportation for life.	Deaths.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	Pálanpur	...	178	277	16	15	1	...	2	...	489	
2	Rádbhanpur	...	175	286	20	1	1	...	...	...	487	
3	Tharád	...	13	61	3	...	...	...	...	...	77	
4	Váv	...	9	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	
	Total	4	375.	659	59	16	2	...	2	...	1,097	
5	Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	8	
6	Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	District Deputy Assistant	...	...	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Muzur Deputy Assistant	...	21	10	1	4	...	...	...	...	32	
9	Thánadár of Tharád Jamsaiya villages	...	19	59	1	1	...	...	...	...	33	
10	Thánadár of Váv and Suigám...	...	8	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	
11	Thánadár of Deodar, Terváda and Bhábhbar	...	11	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	
12	Thánadár of Sántalpur, Chachat and Morváda	...	12	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	
13	Thánadár of Váráhi	...	9	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	
14	Thánadár of Káukrej	...	5	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	
15	Thákor of Bhorole...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	
16	Thára Tálukdars	...	78	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
17	Váráhi Japtidár	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	
18	Vághella Anandsingji of Deodar	...	21	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
19	Vághella Sardársingji of Deodar	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	
	Total	...	190	466	16	8	1	...	...	...	5	
	Grand Total	4	565	1,125	55	24	3	...	3	...	682	
											1,779	

Pálanpur, 22nd July 1898.

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX VII.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Courts of the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1897-98.

Name of Court.	Number of appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	REMARKS.
The Criminal Appellate Court of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.	15	14	10	39	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Pálanpur Superintendency during the year 1897-98.

No.	State.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on file at the end of the year 1896-97.	Number filed during the year 1897-98.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		REMARKS.
						1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
1	Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.	Civil Court ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
2	Assistant Political Superintendent.	Do. ...	17	7	24	9	2	17	22	
3	District Deputy Assistant.	Do. ...	4	11	15	18	10	4	5	
4	Huzár Deputy Assistant.	Do. ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
	Total ...	.....	21	18	39	34	12	21	27	
5	Thándár of Tharád Jamaiya villages.	Civil Court ...	17	220	237	190	125	17	12	
6	Thándár of Váo ...	Do. ...	5	216	221	151	219	5	2	
7	Do. of Deodar.	Do. ...	21	135	156	73	156	21	...	
8	Do. of Váráhi.	Do. ...	14	142	156	109	114	14	42	
9	Do. of Kankrej.	Do. ...	7	149	156	174	156	7	...	
10	Do. of Sántalpur.	Do. ...	27	138	165	119	145	27	20	
	Total ...	.....	91	1,000	1,091	820	1,015	91	76	
11	Pálanpur ...	Civil Court ...	1,783	532	2,315	2,949	807	1,733	1,538	
12	Ráulhanpur ...	Do. ...	226	918	1,144	1,312	1,066	226	138	
13	Tharád ...	Do. ...	21	315	336	206	335	21	31	
14	Váo ...	Do. ...	25	97	122	87	101	25	21	
15	Thákor of Deodar, Wághella Anand-singji.	Do. ...	2	38	40	22	40	2	...	
16	Thákor of Deodar, Wághella Sardar-singji.	Do. ...	...	17	17	15	16	...	1	
17	Thákor of Deodar, Bhorole.	Do. ...	2	9	11	26	10	2	1	
18	Váráhi Japtidár ...	Do. ...	...	26	26	39	26	...	...	
19	Talukdars of Thara and Kankrej.	Do. ...	3	51	54	74	53	3	1	
	Total ...	.....	2,062	2,063	4,125	4,720	2,394	2,062	1,731	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	2,171	3,081	5,252	5,671	3,411	2,174	1,834	

Pálanpur, 22nd July 1898.

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, and the Assistant Political Superintendent during the year 1897-98.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
1	The Civil Appellate Court of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.	46	22	68	37	24	46	44	
2	The Civil Appellate Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur	21	42	63	37	20	21	43	
	Total ...	67	64	131	74	44	67	87	

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Pálanpur Superintendency.

No.	State.	Gross Revenue.		Gross Expenditure.		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		For Samvat 1952.	Rs. a. p.	For Samvat 1953.	Rs. a. p.	For Samvat 1952.	Rs. a. p.	For Samvat 1953.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Pálanpur	6,39,806 1 3	6,59,527 14 7	6,02,921 13 3	6,49,594 14 4	19,721 13 4	Rs. a. p.	46,673 1 1	Rs. a. p.	
2	Rádhapur	7,39,576 14 9	6,71,240 4 1½	4,40,303 3 8	4,92,757 3 9	.....	.....	51,954 0 1	.....	
3	Thárad	58,266 15 3	69,906 15 11	58,266 15 3	63,190 3 5	11,640 0 8	.....	4,923 4 2	.....	
4	Váo	21,121 15 7½	29,543 15 4	25,583 2 1½	31,551 6 10	8,421 15 8½	.....	5,968 5 2½	.....	
	Total ...	14,58,771 14 10½	14,30,219 1 11½	11,27,575 2 3½	12,37,093 12 4	39,783 13 8½	68,336 10 7½	1,09,518 10 6½	.....	

Pálanpur, 22nd }
July 1898.

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Receipt and Expenditure of the Pálanpur Superintendency Local Funds for the year 1897-98.

No.	Names of Funds.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1897.	Receipt during the year 1897-98.	Expenditure during the year 1897-98.	BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1898.		
					In Cash.	Invested.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agency General Fund.	35,719 15 0	36,334 15 10	34,657 8 9	17,397 6 7	20,000 0 0	37,397 6 7
2	Education Fund ...	28,296 11 3	3,058 7 8	2,033 10 6	1,821 8 5	24,500 0 0	29,321 8 5
3	Vaccination Fund.	2,630 10 11	4,331 10 9	4,313 1 7	2,652 4 1	.....	2,652 4 1
4	Petty Fund ...	13,897 2 3	6,791 8 11	5,712 13 11	9,575 13 3	5,400 0 0	14,975 13 3
5	Account current of deposits.	85,877 15 11	53,990 10 2	29,625 2 5	90,543 7 8	19,700 0 0	1,10,243 7 8
6	Account current of advances.	-1,415 0 0	2,550 0 7	2,612 0 9	-1,477 0 2	.....	-1,477 0 2
	Total ...	1,65,007 7 10	1,07,060 5 11	78,954 5 11	1,23,513 7 10	69,600 0 0	1,93,113 7 10

APPENDIX XII.

Abstract of the Result of Vaccination in the year 1897-98, contrasted with the Returns of the four preceding years.

District.		YEARS:														
		1898-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1896-97.			1897-98.		
		Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.
Pálanpur dency.	Superinten-	11	16,302	30	11	19,919	53	11	22,885	59	11	22,495	120	11	18,926	47

APPENDIX XIII.

The Press.

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Pálanpur ...	The Rájbhakta Printing Press.	Mr. Ambálál Becharkál.	None	None.
Rádhanpur ...	Darbári Press ...	The Administrator, Rádhanpur.	Do.	The Rádhanpur State Darbári Gazette.

Pálanpur, 22nd July 1898

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PALANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

No. 721 of 1898.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:
Ahmedabad, 4th October 1898.

Submitted to Government.

2. Except for twelve days at the close of the year, the Superintendency was under the control of Colonel Jackson, who managed it with his usual ability. Major Lyde, who submits the Report has been in charge since March 23rd, 1897, having been up till then Administrator of Rádhanpur. Some changes took place in the *personnel* of Assistants, but the Huzur Deputy Assistant remained the same throughout the year.

3. As in other Agencies, the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was made the occasion of general rejoicing, especially in the principal States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, where substantial measures were taken by gifts to the people and otherwise to impress the event on their minds. Another important event was the promotion of His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, in recognition of his ability and care in ruling his State, and for his efforts in dealing with the outbreaks of plague.

4. The season appears to have been a fairly good one, though the rainfall was rather below the average. In Pálanpur, however, prices rose in spite of a good harvest, a result attributed to the prevalence of plague, and the consequent closing of markets. In Rádhanpur, where the outturn was not very good, prices fell considerably, and in the rest of the Superintendency they were about normal. There is an improvement in the revenue derived from customs, showing that in spite of plague trade was reviving. On the whole, the year appears to have been a fairly prosperous and progressive one, only marred by the severe outbreak of plague in the Pálanpur State.

5. *Pálanpur*.—This State, as usual, is very well managed and the Minister, Ráo Bahádur Dullabhji D. Ved, has submitted a full and interesting account of the year's work. The plague epidemic was severe while it lasted. In Pálanpur town itself there were 674 cases with 413 deaths, while in the villages there were 953 attacks and 656 deaths. The measures taken to suppress the epidemic were all that could be desired, and the Diván spared no efforts or money to combat the disease. Survey operations are progressing steadily and the Vighoti System has been introduced into 21 more villages. The establishment of a new village during the year is a satisfactory feature. The land revenue is steadily increasing and the financial condition of the State appears sound in spite of the large increase in expenditure during the year owing to plague. The working of the police is not so good as it might be, but possibly plague operations had a good deal to do with this. The value of property stolen was more than double that of the preceding year, which again showed a great increase over 1895-96. The number of Village Police seems unnecessarily large, giving an average of nearly five (5) to every village, big or little, and the cost to the State is considerable. This is a matter that might receive attention, as the total cost of the police is incommensurate with the protection afforded by them. The expenditure on public works was much the same as in the preceding year, but the greater part went on Darbári buildings. Education, owing to the plague, has been more or less at a standstill; but it is satisfactory to find the High School so successful at the Matriculation Examination. As remarked by the Political Superintendent, it is waste of money for the State to keep up so many useless stallions: better to get rid of them and purchase one or two better ones. It is

noted in paragraph 24 of the Minister's Report that cattle disease is seriously on the increase, but there appears to be no Veterinary Establishment yet entertained. A Travelling Veterinary Assistant would be useful.

6. *Riddhanpur*.—Captain Wodehouse, the Acting Administrator, submits the Report, but as he was in charge for only a few days at the close of the year, his report is more statistical than descriptive of the year's working of the State. Major Lyde, however, in his review makes up for this want, as he has written a long and interesting account of what took place during his year of management, but reference to controversial matters already decided had better have been avoided in a review. It is satisfactory to learn that the young Naváb is progressing well with his studies and has gained the approval of the Principal of the Ráj Kumar College. The disbanding of the Arab levies, as such during the year, was a move in the right direction, but it is doubtful if they will take kindly to police duties. The year was a fairly average one, and prices of food-grains and pulses show a considerable decline over those of the preceding year, when the scarcity in other parts of the presidency had naturally raised prices. There has been an increase of the culturable area of the State owing to some alienated villages having been made Khalsa, but cultivation itself appears to be steadily increasing, and the leasing of one of the unremunerative grass preserves has not only resulted in a considerable present gain to the State, but has brought in a body of intelligent cultivators who will no doubt in time begin to take up the ordinary culturable waste. It is unfortunate that the erection of boundary marks have not been insisted on, as the measurement of fields is of little use, if some trace be not left on the ground. The average rainfall of the State is not very great, and there is no reason why earthen mounds could not be erected and kept in repair every year, as is done in the black soil plains of the Deccan, where there are no stones for miles. The arrears of land revenue for past years is considerable, Rs. 3,23,615, and as most of this is reported to be irrecoverable, it is useless retaining it on the accounts. The system of Takávi is not making much progress, but this is hardly to be wondered at, as it is only comparatively speaking of recent years that in long settled British districts the system has become popular. For permanent improvements to their lands, the cultivators will soon see the advantage of taking loans from the State at a low rate of interest, but they have yet to be taught, it would seem, the advantage of such improvements. The experiments in Egyptian Cotton and Beet as well as the object-lessons in manuring should in time produce good results. The financial condition of the State is very sound; debts are being paid off, and a balance accumulated towards the cost of the Railway into the State, which is under contemplation. Reported crime decreased slightly during the year, but the work of the police still leaves much to be desired, though in regard to recovery of stolen property a slight improvement is manifested. As remarked by the Administrator, the number of cases compounded is very large, raising the suspicion that groundless complaints are made for purpose of blackmail. A judicious use of the provisions of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, should soon put a stop to this practice if it exists. The result of sessions trials and appeals is not very satisfactory, and the Magistracy evidently require to be more careful. The expenditure on public works has been fairly large, most being spent on the new kutcheri. Absence of metal is said to be a bar to road making, but it is presumed kunkar and gravel or moorum is obtainable, and all roads opening up the State need not necessarily converge direct on the railway line when constructed. The Tile Factory will in time prove a remunerative investment, and possibly the bone manure and poudrette bricks will gradually find favour with the cultivators. Education seems to be progressing fairly, and a large number of new schools were started during the year, though the average attendance at each renders it questionable if some of them are worth keeping up at the expense of the State. The Commissioner was unable to visit the State during the year, but from the report and exhaustive remarks by Major Lyde, it is evident that it has been progressing satisfactorily and in a few years should take a prominent place in the Superintendency.

7. *Tharad*.—This little State appears to have had a prosperous year and to have progressed satisfactorily. Land revenue shows a fair increase, and no doubt with the gradual change to cash payments, the State will reap a consider-

able benefit. As noted by the Political Superintendent, there is not much advantage in drawing up a budget if its figures are falsified by borrowings during the year. Financially, however, the position of the State seems sound. Crime slightly increased and the results of prosecutions were not so good, but in recoveries of stolen property the police were more successful, though the percentage is still very low. On the whole, the Thakor's report is a fairly satisfactory one.

8. *Váv*.—This State does not appear to be very flourishing and the expenditure of the year exceeded the revenue, chiefly owing to the paying off of old debts; but then a new debt would appear to have been incurred which is not satisfactory. The scheme propounded by the Political Superintendent for utilising the waste lands is hardly likely to be an economical one, but it might be tried on a small scale. Crime has decreased during the year to some extent, but the working of the police has not been as successful as before.

9. *Thána Circles*.—Owing to the plague in Pálanpur, the Political Superintendent was unable to visit any of the Thánas during the year, but since then Major Lyde has been able to make a hurried tour through them. He does not appear to be satisfied with the work of the Thándárs, and yet is apparently opposed to their position being improved, which is rather anomalous, as without some incentive there will be the slackness commented on by the Commissioner last year. Good Awal Kárkuns are no doubt desirable, but if the Thándár is lazy and indifferent, so in all probability will be his Awal Kárkun. There seems no adequate reason why paid Police Patels should be thrust on villages in which the present police arrangements are satisfactory.

10. There has been a satisfactory decrease during the year in the number of offences, but in Tharad and Kankrej the number is still high. The value of property stolen shows a decrease of some Rs. 5,000, but on the other hand the percentage of recoveries has fallen off from 58·6 to 41. Except Váv and Deodár, which are by no means good, the figures for the other Thánas are distinctly bad. The Political Superintendent, in paragraph 51, writes that there were no murder cases tried during the year, but in Appendix C he has entered one case. The number of civil suits increased by 195, but the number disposed of during the year kept pace with the increase.

11. There has been a slight increase in the number of pupils and the average daily attendance has improved. From the remark in paragraph 70 of the Report, it would seem that the School Masters are rather above their work, since the teaching of gymnastics is beneath them. It might be advisable to get a more sensible set of men.

12. Two estates were released during the year, leaving six now under management, which appears to be carried out in a satisfactory manner.

13. There has been a slight decrease in the number of reported offences as well as in that of persons arrested and sent for trial, but the percentage of convictions has fallen somewhat. Murders and dacoities show a slight increase, but there were no robberies. Thefts were numerous, but less than in the preceding year. Except in Pálanpur, there has been a decrease in the value of property stolen, and the percentage of property recovered is poor except in Rádhanpur.

14. Fewer suits were filed during the year of report, but except in the Courts of the Pálanpur State, good progress was made in disposing of them. In Pálanpur there are many arrears owing to the plague. The appellate work is somewhat in arrears, especially on the file of the Assistant Political Superintendent.

15. Except for plague in the Pálanpur State, the health of the rest of the Superintendentcy has been good. At the Superintendentcy Hospital there was a decrease of over 2,000

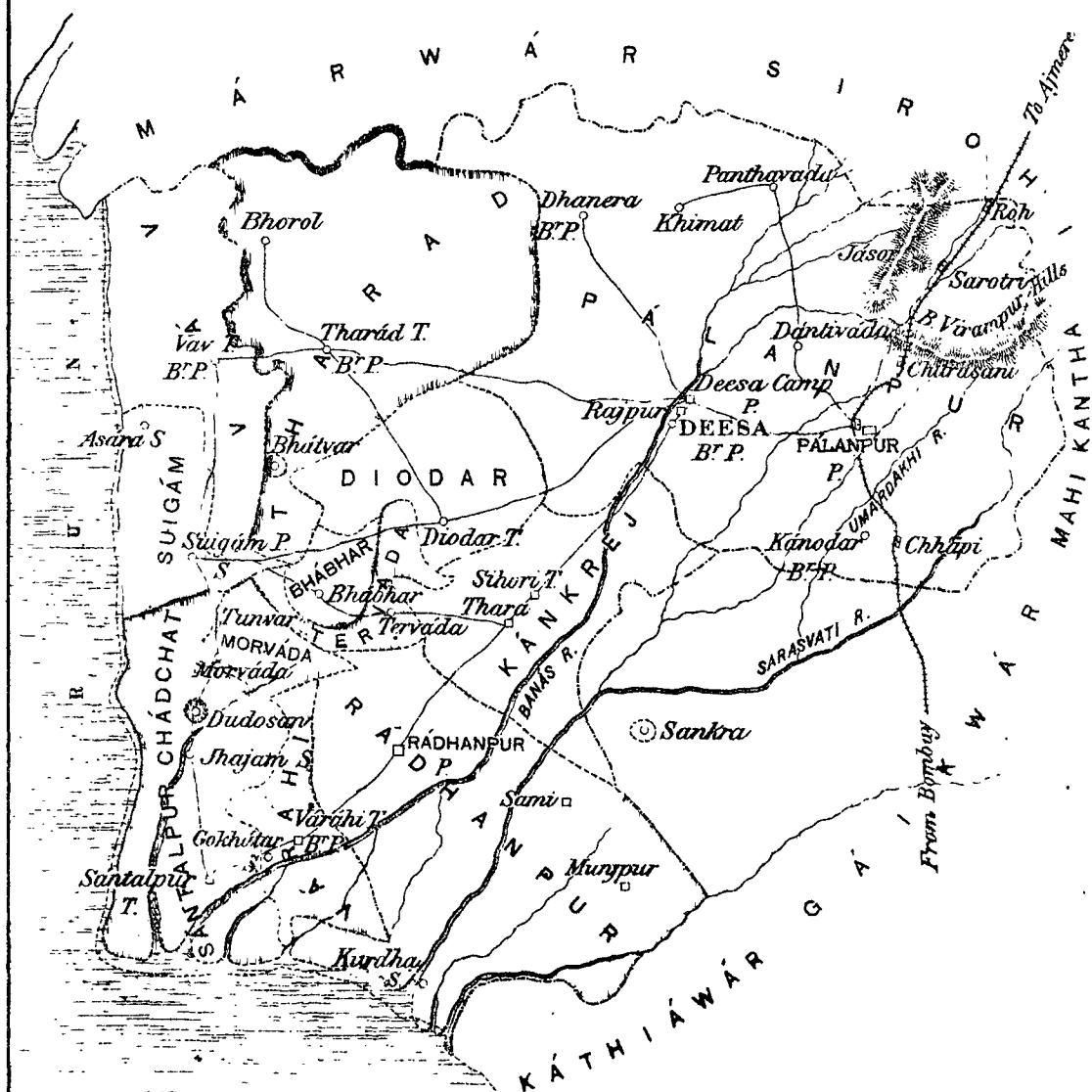
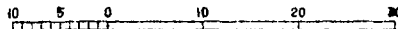
patients, possibly owing to the cause assigned, removal to a new place, but more probably owing to the plague. At the Thána Dispensaries there was a decreased attendance in all but Varahi, where there was a fair increase. The comparative healthiness of the year may be the cause of the decrease, but no doubt plague also had something to do with it.

6. Major Lyde's remarks in paragraphs 242 and 243 of his report are hardly likely to commend themselves. It would be a novel practice now in Civil or Criminal law to make the decision of one officer final and debar even an appeal to Government. As regards the petty States and Tálukas referred to, the Political Superintendent would appear to practically hold the position of a Collector and Magistrate in British territory, whose decisions are, by no means, final.

H. F. SILCOCK,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

DISTRICTS SUBORDINATE
TO THE
POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT
AT
PÁLANPUR

Scale, 20 Miles=1 Inch



— Reference —

- | | |
|--|------|
| Thāna Stations..... | T. |
| Post Offices..... | P. |
| Branch Do. Do..... | B.P. |
| Stations or Bungalows Salt Depart..... | S. |
| Railway & Railway Stations..... | |
| Roads or Country tracks..... | |

Govt Photodup. Office, Poona, 1901.

No 1889 of 1901.

From,

P. S. V. FITZGERALD ESQUIRE,

Political Superintendent

Palanpur.

To,

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Political Department, Bombay.

Palanpur, 11th March 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, with the usual returns, the Administration Report of the Palanpur Superintendency for the years 1898-1900. The separate reports submitted by the States of Palanpur and Tharad and the Administrator, Radhanpur are also attached.

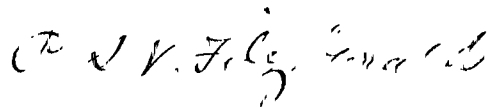
2. At the time when in the ordinary course the report for the year 1898-99 should have been submitted I was so overwhelmed with work that I had no time to write it and with the permission of Government a combined report for the whole period is now submitted.

3. The form has been slightly changed to avoid repetition and to comply as far as possible with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 4895 dated the 30th June 1900.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant.



Political Superintendent.

P A L A N P U R.

Through;

The Commissioner, Northern Division.

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PALANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR YEARS 1898-1900

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PALANPUR
SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEARS

1898-99 AND 1899-1900.



PART II,

CHAPTER I. POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

Major M. T. Lyde acted as Political Superintendent upto the 24th November 1898 on which date he handed over charge to me on my return from furlough and I remained in charge to the end of the period under report.

2. Captain F. W. Wodehouse officiated as sub-pro-tem Administrator of the Radhanpur State upto the 28th November 1898 on which date he was relieved by Major Lyde, the substantive incumbent who remained in charge to the end of the period under report with the exception of three months, July to October 1899 when he was on privilege leave and Captain H. G. Carnegie acted for him.

3. Lieutenant E. O'Brien was Assistant Political Superintendent upto the 25th April 1898 when he was transferred to Amreli and the appointment of Assistant Political Superintendent remained vacant from then to the 22nd March 1899 when Lieutenant A. G. M Hogg was appointed to and assumed charge of the office. He again was transferred to Aden and Lieutenant T. A. F. R. Oldfield relieved him on the 10th of May 1899 and remained in charge to the end of the period under Report.

4. Rao Bahadur Ganesh Gangadhar was District Deputy Assistant upto the 13th of November 1899 when he proceeded on six months sick leave and was relieved by Rao Bahadur Motilal Rattonji Kothari who remained in charge to the close of the period under report. Rao Bahadur Ganesh Gangadhar was also in charge of the current duties of the Assistant Political Superintendent from the 6th of June to the 16th of November 1898. He died while on leave on the 8th of March 1900.

5. Rao Bahadur Anant Sadashiv Tambe held charge of the office of Huzur Deputy Assistant throughout the period under report. In addition he held charge of the current duties of the Assistant Political Superintendent from the 25th April to the 6th of June 1898 and again from the 16th November 1898 to the 22nd of March 1899. Rao Bahadur Tambe also officiated as Superintendent of Police for the eleven months during which there was no European Assistant.

6. In addition to the above permanent staff, Government were pleased to place the services of the following officers on special duty at the disposal of the Superintendency in connection with the famine.

Major G B O'Donnell, Assistant Political Superintendent, joined on the 17th November 1899.

Mr. W. H. White, Superintending Engineer, joined on the 20th of November 1899.

Captain H. F. Jacob, Assistant Political Superintendent joined on the 5th December 1899.

Captain Edgell R. E., Executive Engineer, joined on the 26th December 1899.

Lieutenant Warneford, Assistant Political Superintendent joined on the 26th December 1899.

Lieutenant A. G. M. Hogg Assistant Political Superintendent joined on the 10th of February 1900.

Lieutenant Keogh, I. S. C. joined on the 14th March 1900.

Mr. Thakurdass Mathuradass Assistant Political Superintendent joined on the 7th of October 1899.

and these officers remained in charge of their respective duties till the close of the year.

Tours.

7. The Acting Political Superintendent Major Lyde made a complete tour of the Districts visiting the Head Quarters of every State and Thana circle and inspecting all offices and records in 1898 before I relieved him and after taking over charge from him in the end of November I was unable to go into districts till after the year closed. There was no European Assistant, but the District Deputy Assistant was in districts from the 17th of November 1898 to the 25th of May 1899 and visited every Thana and attached Estate.

8. In the hot weather of 1899 I visited some of the Palanpur State districts but after that owing to the famine and the difficulty of transport consequent on the great mortality among the cattle regular touring became impossible. Flying visits were paid wherever necessary and European officers were scattered throughout the districts inspecting and supervising the measures taken for the relief of the people.

Frontier Relations.

9. The peace of the Frontier remained undisturbed throughout the period under report notwithstanding the distress which prevailed among the Bheels both of our districts and the neighbouring districts of Mahi-Kantha, Sirohi, and Marwar after the rains of 1899 failed. There was of course an increase of crime on all the borders, as there was throughout the district but with the exception of a serious dacoity in Santalpur in which the village of Bakutra was struck by a gang of dacoits from Cutch there were no serious border affrays or forays.

10. The decision of the Commissioner, Northern Division, in the Chansole-Kodram boundary dispute was upheld by the Government of India in appeal and the decision of the boundary Commissioner Baroda in the Tokaria Mahadev

boundary dispute was confirmed by the Commissioner, Northern Division, and has not since been appealed against by either party.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

11. The principal events during the period under report were :—

- (1). The investiture of His Highness The Diwan of Palanpur with the Insignia of the G. C. I. E. by His Excellency the Governor on the 3rd of December 1898.
- (2). The bestowal on His Highness' Minister Mr. D. D. Ved of the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction in 1898.
- (3). The re-organization of the Thana Establishments which was sanctioned by Government Resolution in the Financial Department No. 3564 dated the 8th of August 1898.
- (4). The Famine resulting from the failure of the Monsoon of 1899.

The Famine.

12. The year 1898-99 was a very bad one, the rainfall of 1898 throughout the district was very scanty, and in many places untimely, the average-rainfall for the whole Superintendency was only 12 inches and 38 cents against about 25 inches in a normal year. The maximum fall was 17 inches at Warahi the minimum 6 inches 79 cents at Tharad and at four Stations only in the Superintendency did the rain gauged exceed half the normal fall. With the exception of the small state of Wao where the rain though scanty (11 inches 28 cents) was timely, the rain crops everywhere were very bad. The cold weather crops where they could be grown at all were fairly good but the average outturn of all cereals was poor and fodder was extremely scarce. Large herds of cattle were driven away to distant Jungles in consequence and even as early as January 1899 when Captain Hamilton the Superintendent of the Government Farm at Hissar in the Panjab came down to purchase bulls for Government from the famous Kankrej breed he found very great difficulty in getting the animals he wanted because nearly all the more valuable cattle had been driven away to distant pastures. In fact a fodder famine was already established and the mortality among the cattle even in the hot weather of 1899 was very considerable though fortunately largely confined to the more worthless class. A famine had been narrowly averted, the condition of the District more especially to the west and south-west of Deesa was critical and everything depended on the expected Monsoon.

13. It is the custom in the Western part of the Superintendency for large numbers of the poorer people to go away to Scinde every year after harvest for labour and to return in time for the Kharif sowings with earned money and after the scanty harvests of 1898 and the early months of 1899 an even larger number than usual went, but in other parts of the Superintendency this custom does not as a rule prevail, and as the hot weather of 1899 advanced, the poorer people were reduced to great straits. There were showers more or less general over nearly the whole district in May which being untimely did no good, and

were not generally regarded as a good omen, and by the middle of June all classes were looking anxiously for the regular rains. In the latter half of June rain, sufficient for the early Kharif crops to be sown, fell in parts of the Palanpur, Radhanpur and Wao States and the Kankrej Thana Circle but elsewhere the scattered showers were not sufficient even for the first sowing. In July which is usually the wettest month no rain, with the exception of a shower at Palanpur, fell. August passed in the same way and the rain crops, where sown, withered away and were lost. The one chance left to the District was a good fall of late rain which would permit of a Rabbi crop being raised, but September and October passed without rain and by the end of October 1899 the worst famine that the District has experienced since Samvat 1869 (A. D. 1812-13) was established.

14. By the middle of August it became necessary to open test relief works on the piece work system at Palanpur Warahi and Santalpur and at several places in the Radhanpur State and upto the middle of September the numbers employed on these works were approximately 6000 but after that they began to increase very rapidly especially at Palanpur, where the custom of an annual exodus to Scinde already referred to, does not prevail, and regular Relief works had to be opened.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES.

15. The usual statements of Political Relations with the Native States are appended A. and B.

PALANPUR.

A First class State	...	...Salute 11 gnns.
(1). Area	...	...3177 square miles.
(2). Population	...	...274864
(3) Revenue 1898-1899.	...	Rs. 640565
„ 1899-1900	...	Rs. 662397
(4). Expenditure 1898-99	...	Rs. 664488
„ 1899-1900	...	Rs. 654038

16. The Durbar Annual Reports for the two years are appended.

17. His Excellency the Governor Lord Sandhurst while returning from his Kathiawar tour visited Palanpur arriving on the evening of the 2nd of December 1898 and the following morning in a Grand Durbar held for the purpose in the Residency Grounds performed the ceremony of investing His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji Diwan of Palanpur with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent order of the Indian Empire. The Durbar was the first of its kind in this Superintendency and was attended by most of the Chiefs and Talukdars and by the European officers from the Deesa Cantonment. His Highness the Minor Navab of Radhanpur and Kumwar Yaver Hussein Khanji the younger son of His Highness The Dewan performed the honourable duty of pages to His Excellency the Governor and the ceremony passed off with much eclat.

18. In the course of the morning after the Durbar His Excellency received the visits of His Highness the Diwan of Palanpnr and the Thakore of Tharad individually, and of the Petty Chiefs of the Superintendency collectively, and after being entertained at a state luncheon by His Highness the Diwan he returned His Highness' visit and left for Bombay by the Mail train.

19. Brief as His Excellency's visit to Palanpur was it nevertheless gave very great pleasure to His Highness and to his people who could not fail to appreciate the very great honour done to their Chief.

20. On the occasion of Her Most Gracious Majesty's birthday His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to confer on Mr. Dullabhji D. Ved who has been Minister of the State since December 1891 the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction and the Sanad was handed to the Minister by Major Lyde, the Political Superintendent at a Durbar held for the purpose at the Residency on the 21st November 1898. Rao Bahadur Dullabhji continues to be Minister of the State and to enjoy the confidence of His Highness the Dewan.

21. His Highness' sons the Kumars Tale Mahomedkhanji and Yawar Hussein Khanji now aged 17 and 13 years respectively continue their studies at home under their respective Tutors. Both are nice gentlemanly lads of good abilities and their knowledge of English has greatly improved during the period under report. His Highness the Dewan is justly proud of them and the relations subsisting between father and sons are of a most pleasing character. They are their father's constant companions and both promise to be good horsemen while the elder boy has recently learnt to shoot and has already shot a panther. He shows too a good deal of character and promises well.

Survey.

22. The Revenue Survey was continued until it was put a stop to by the Famine. In the year 1898-99 the Survey of 29 villages was completed as compared with 18 in the previous year and 14 more were subsequently completed bringing the number of surveyed villages upto 274 out of a total of 508 villages belonging to the State; the Survey of eleven more villages was in progress but not completed when the work had to be stopped.

23. The boundaries of the following villages were settled during the period under report by the Agency of Panchayets.

1. Kurza and Khara.
2. Dabhela and Aval.
3. Vasan and Sherpura.
4. Bural and Virona.
5. Bhatib and Dugdol.
6. Dhandha, Kumpur and Bhatwadi.

Cash Assessment.

24. Before the famine twentyfive more villages were brought under the Vighoti system but the introduction of a Cash Assessment had then to be kept in abeyance. The total number of villages which pay Revenue in cash instead of in kind is now 175. The Durbar mention in their Report that in several of these villages a return to the old system of payment in kind was permitted on account of the famine which is I think to be regretted, it would have been better to have met the difficulty by a proportionate reduction in or suspension of the demand.

Revenue and Expenditure.

25. The State Financial year is the year known as the Maru Samvat and the accounts submitted in the Durbar reports are for the Samvat years 1954 and 1955 that is to say they cover the period from the 22nd of July 1897 to the 8th of July 1899 and so just fall short of the Famine. In Samvat 1954 the total income of the State from all sources is reported to have amounted to Rs. 640565-8-6., as compared with Rs. 659527-14-7 in the previous year. The total expenditure is stated to have amounted to Rs. 664488-3-10 as compared with 649594-14-4 in the previous year. The excess of expenditure over receipts was thus Rs. 23922-11-4 which is attributed by the Durbar to expenditure on account of plague, which is said to have exceeded a lakh of rupees, and the year closed with a small debt to the State Banker of Rs. 8299-15-4. In Samvat 1955 the total receipts of the State from all sources are reported to have amounted to Rs. 662397-2-4 and the total expenditure to Rs. 645738-15-7, the debt to the State Banker was paid off and at the close of the year, the State had a small surplus of Rs. 8358-3-5 to its credit with him with which to commence a year of famine. It is manifest that a system in which the revenue and expenditure so closely approximate that the accumulation of any reserve is impossible cannot be sound, and with the debt that the State has been obliged by the famine to incur, it will be necessary for the Durbar to remodel it and to so order its expenditure that the punctual repayment of the debt may be assured and a reserve for the future may gradually be built up.

Public Works.

26. In the Samvat year 1954 the Durbar reports that it spent a sum of Rs. 36718-3-10 on public works against Rs. 48679-7-2 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 14551-4-0 was spent on Durbar buildings and Rs. 22166-15-10 is stated to have been spent on Public buildings. The only noticeable work undertaken during the year however was the construction of the new Huzur office buildings and Record Office on which Rs. 15000 was spent. Private individuals are reported to have expended Rs. 20545 on Temples, Dharmshalas and wells as compared with Rs. 3340 in the previous year. In the Samvat year 1955 the amount spent under this head is reported to be Rs. 56791-13-0 of which Rs. 24447-5-11 is stated to have been spent on purely Public works and

Rs. 32344-7-1 is stated to have been spent on Durbari buildings and the upkeep of public gardens. The principal public work was the Hnzur Court buildings already referred to on which Rs. 14800 are said to have been spent but which was not completed and work on which has since had to be suspended on account of the famine. No new works were undertaken for want of funds. A sum of Rs. 31125 is said to have been expended or contributed by private individuals towards the construction and repair of buildings of general utility mostly of a charitable or religious nature.

27. It seems to me that in this Department of its Administration the State does not get the full value of its money. A trained professional man at the head of the Department is much needed and a regular programme of works should be framed with reference to the needs of the State, for gradual execution as funds are available.

Municipalities.

28. There are nominally four Municipalities at Palanpur, Deesa, Tekra, and Rajpur, the two latter being suburbs of Deesa cantonment under the Jurisdiction of the State, but they are not Municipalities in the sense in which the term is understood in British Districts. They are practically a department of the State to which is entrusted the conservancy and the lighting and watering of the streets and any work of a Sanitary character such as disinfection of plague stricken houses, quarantine camps and so forth. The cost is met by the octroi duty supplemented by contributions from the State revenues, and receipts and expenditure alike are brought to account in the state accounts. Plague and Famine kept the Municipal establishments fully employed everywhere and in the latter half of the period under report there was an increase of expenditure amounting to Rs. 1824 but beyond this there was nothing to note.

Plague.

29. Plague reappeared during the year 1898-99 in Palanpur and four other villages of the State viz: Dantiwada, Paswadul, Nandotri and Chitroda. The infection was in the first instance brought into the villages from Sidhpur and the neighbouring villages of the Baroda State. A case was then imported into Palanpur from the village of Paswadul by one of a gang of white washers and thereafter 9 cases of pneumonic plague and 9 deaths occurred in the City and the segregation camp. In all 79 cases and 57 deaths imported and indigenous occurred during the year, prompt evacuation, segregation, and disinfection and whitewashing of the houses before reoccupation soon eradicated the disease, and with the exception of one imported case of a man from Bombay who alighted sick from the train at the Chapi Railway Station and died of plague while being brought to Palanpur there have since been no further cases.

30. In this connection Government were pleased to grant a certificate of merit to Mr. Hathi Manka (who was mentioned in para 6 of the Annual

Report for 1897-98) for his services in Palanpur in connection with the operations against plague at the time of the first epidemic.

The Famine.

31. The rainfall of 1899 at Palanpur was only 3 inches 49 cents of which 2-24 fell in June and the Kharif crops were sown but with the absence of rain afterwards they withered away and were lost. Fodder was extremely scarce, the mortality among the cattle was enormous and owing to the fact that the poorer classes had not emigrated to any great extent and that the rains of 1898 had been so deficient and the crops so poor famine very speedily declared itself. As early as the middle of August it became necessary to open a test work at Palanpur and on the 1st of September a second. From then the numbers claiming relief went on steadily increasing and by the end of September the rush of people was very great. On the 24th of that month the number on relief works in the State was 7300 and by the 30th it had risen to 16119 and many of these people having clung to their villages hoping against hope as long as they could with insufficient food, when they came for relief were in a very reduced condition. It was extremely difficult to provide for such large numbers and the Durbar and its officials were quite dazed and unprepared to meet such a crisis. The State had no Engineer not even a competent Overseer, no plans no reproductive works on which the people could be employed, and declared they had no money. An application was made to Government for a loan and in the meantime endeavours were made to meet the situation.

32. The difficulty was to find works on which to put the people and skilled men to supervise and direct their work and early in October the Durbar engaged Mr. T. E. Whiting to come to Palanpur and advise them as to what works they should undertake. Mr. Whiting made a reconnaissance of the hilly portion of the State and selected two sites for storage tanks at Hathidra and Hadmatya, he also suggested how to make the most of the works which the Durbar had undertaken at Palanpur. But unfortunately he could not remain and was obliged to leave on the 16th of November and the only professional assistance which the Durbar had in dealing with the ever increasing numbers was one Sub-Engineer who had been lent to the State by Government and joined on the 7th of October.

33. In the meantime the numbers on relief works went on increasing and by the end of October had increased to 23915 and additional works were opened by the Durbar. By the end of November the number had increased to 35466 and was daily increasing and then the Durbar arrangements completely broke down and at the request of His Highness the Diwan and with the sanction of Government the further management of the relief works was taken over by the Political Superintendent from the 8th of December.

34. On the 26th of December Captain Edgell R. E. whose services had been lent to the State by Government joined and at once proceeded under the general direction of Mr. W. H. White superintending Engineer to take up Mr.

Whiting's Schemes. In January the Honourable Mr. Monteath, Chief Secretary to Government visited Palanpur and inspected the relief works at Palanpur and Deesa and at his suggestion the work of circle inspection in the State which had hitherto been managed by the Durbar was placed under the supervision of Major O'Donnell, Assistant Political Superintendent.

35. In February the Hadmatya Storage lake was commenced and on the 10th of March sanction was received to the construction of the Earth-work of the Deesa, Tharad and Radhanpur Railway which had been surveyed by Mr. W. H. White C. E.

36. On the 17th of March His Excellency Lord Northcote Governor of Bombay visited Palanpur. Arriving in the early morning His Excellency inspected the relief works at Chitrasni and Gobri Tank and having at noon received and returned the visit of His Highness the Diwan left again for Bombay the same afternoon.

37. At the close of the year the number on relief of all kinds in the State was 42353 and the total cost after the 8th of December amounted to Rs. 291561, exclusive of what had been previously spent by the Durbar of which no figures have been furnished.

38. The mortality among the cattle which began in the hot weather of 1899 has been enormous. The Durbar estimate the loss at not less than 253000 head and many more have no doubt since succumbed, the loss was heaviest of course in the western Districts of the State, in the East where a good deal of irrigation is possible many of the cultivators succeeded in saving a pair of bullocks a-piece some saved more but the number saved forms a very small proportion of the whole and it must be many years before the State can recover its former prosperity.

39. A great stimulus was given to well sinking and the Durbar report that 1024 unbuilt wells and 51 built ones were added to those previously existing during the year. In the year 1898-99 seventeen built and 125 unbuilt wells were sunk and there is room for a very much larger extension of this simple form of irrigation which is so suitable to the habits of the people and which the famine has shown to be invaluable.

40. The Durbar report that during the year 1898-99 a sum of Rs. 3151 was advanced to cultivators as Tagavi as compared with Rs. 671 in the previous year. No mention is made of the amount of Tagavi in 1899-1900 but I fear that it was inconsiderable the Durbar asserting in reply to my repeated advice on the subject that they had no money, they intervened however to secure for their cultivators loans from the Bunias on a promise that such loans should take precedence of all other debt.

Forests.

41. The teak plantation at the Balaram Jungle has not proved to be a success. In 1898-99 the number of trees was reduced to 80 the rest

having perished through the ravages of white-ants, with the failure of the rains of 1899 there was further destruction and the plantation may be said to have practically ceased to exist, the fact is that the conditions at Balaram are not favourable to the growth of exotic teak but I do not think that this should dishearten the Durbar from trying elsewhere and the next experiment should be made in the valley of the Khapra and under the South side of the Jeyraj or Jasur hill. It is reported that some 25 large and 123 small Sandal-wood trees have been found in the pasture lands of the village of Sendhani and the Durbar took them under its protection but 9 have since died. The Babul trees referred to in last report did well till the rains of 1899 failed but then they suffered like everything else. There can be no doubt however that Babul will flourish in the hills and at the foot of the hills and is the wood which it will best pay the Durbar to plant, so far the plantations and experiments have been insignificant.

42. The large Jungles in the hilly part of the State have been unfortunately much neglected. The so called forest department exists only in name and there has hitherto been no real attempt made to preserve the Jungles. They are not valuable Jungles it is true, the wood being mostly of a very inferior description and there being very little large Timber, but it would undoubtedly pay the State to take more care of them and put a properly trained man in charge of them, the Jungles are very extensive and apart from the benefit that must come to the State from having the hills well covered with verdure resulting in an increased rainfall, there can be no doubt that a considerable revenue could be realized if these Jungles were worked on a regular system with cuttings at the proper time.

43. Early in 1899 as the result of advice given them by Major Lyde, and repeated by me after I had seen the Jungles, the Durbar appointed an extra hand and took measures to prevent the indiscriminate cutting that was going on, but with the failure of the rains it became impossible to maintain this and the Jungles have suffered greatly during the famine from the axes of the Bheels and others. It is to be hoped that this will now be stopped and that the Durbar will now give attention to the possibilities of developing its revenue from this source. The Bamboos alone should yield more than the Durbar shows in its reports as its total revenue from Forests.

44. In the course of my excursions into these Jungles I became impressed with the belief that there is Copper in the hills bordering on the Danta and Sirohi States and there are unmistakable signs of coal at Balaram, only a few miles from the Railway. I advised His Highness The Diwan to have the Country examined by a mining expert but with famine of course nothing could be done. It may be that there is nothing that it would pay to work but it would be well worth the expenditure which need not be very great to have the Country examined by an expert.

Horse breeding.

45. The Durbar maintains five Stallions two Arabs and three Country breds and these horses covered 22 mares in 1898-99 as compared with 27 in the previous year. In 1899-1900 13 mares only were covered so that this matter is going from bad to worse which is a very great pity because so much good might be done. The Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department visited Palanpur in December 1898 and I accompanied him to visit the stables. He pointed out that all the Stallions were practically useless and advised that they should all be got rid of and one good Stallion substituted, advice that I have since frequently reiterated, pointing out that it is simply waste of money to keep so many useless Stallions and that the results are injurious to the breed of horses, but the fact is that the subject is one in which the Durbar does not take the slightest interest and which it seems almost hopeless to get them to take up energetically. Lieutenant Baldrey suggested the establishment of a regular State stud and I think the proposal a good one and have said so more than once but I have very little hope that it will ever be acted upon. Last year owing to the famine the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department did not visit Palanpur and consequently no more mares have been branded.

Customs.

46. The aggregate income of the customs Department of the State for the Samvat year 1954 was Rs. 85230-8-3 as compared with Rs. 84127-7-8 in the previous year or an increase of Rs. 1103-0-7. In Samvat 1955 the total customs Revenue realized was Rs. 86686-11-3. The increase in both years being attributed to a revival of the import trade after the plague. The cost of the Department in Samvat 1954 was Rs. 9155-4-6 and in Samvat 1955 Rs. 10989-2-6. During the famine the Durbar made very liberal concessions to the import trade. All import duties on food stuff grain and grass being suspended for the time, the effect of this will be seen in the accounts for Samvat 1956 but on the other hand the export trade in Hides and bones was enormous and the duties on them considerable so that the loss of revenue will not probably be serious if indeed there is any loss at all.

Miscellaneous.

47. The stamp rules which as mentioned in para 28 of the report for 1897-98 were brought into force in the State from the 24th of March 1898 have resulted in a net income to the Durbar of Rs. 1451-4-0 in 1898-99 and Rs. 853-6-0 in 1899-1900 the falling off in the latter year being attributed to the famine. The Durbar report that a new Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure have been framed for the State and brought into force from the 5th of November 1899. A new Civil Procedure Code and a whipping Act are reported to be under preparation.

RADHANPUR.

A First Class State. Salute 11 guns.

- (1). Area.....1150 Square Miles.
- (2). Population.....98017.
- (3). Revenue 1898-99. Rs. 641,357.
 „ 1899-1900. Rs. 333820.
- (4). Expenditure 1898-99. Rs. 393492.
 „ 1899-1900. Rs. 929650.

48. His Highness the Nawab is a minor and the State is administered by a British Administrator whose reports for the two years under retrospect are appended.

49. From the 1st April to the 25th November the appointment of Administrator was held by Captain F. W. Wodehouse on the latter date Major (afterwards Lieutenant Colonel) Lyde who had been acting as Political Superintendent resumed charge and held it till the end of the period under report with the exception of three months when he was on privilege leave and Captain H. G. Carnegy acted for him.

50. His Highness Mōhomed Sher Khanji the Minor Nawab continues to attend the Rajkumar College and to make good progress with his studies. He is well reported on by the Principal and the Administrators and is a bright active boy who is liked by all who know him.

51. The Nawab's younger brother Kumar Jalaludin Khanji who is three years younger also attends the Rajkumar College and is reported to be "bright active and painstaking".

52. His Highness the Nawab has two sisters the younger of whom was married in April 1899 to the son and heir of His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh at Junagadh. A lakh of rupees was sanctioned for the expenses of the marriage but owing to the careful management of the Administrator Major Lyde the expenses, including the provision of some thirtyfive thousand rupees worth of ornaments from the State, was kept within Rs. 72000.

53. The Bhayat of the State are reported to be all more or less heavily in debt and the matter has been receiving the attention of the Administrator. The question raised in para 8 of Major Lyde's report is hardly one for an Annual Report but it is one of considerable importance and I am inclined to concur in the views expressed by Major Lyde. The specific case mentioned is being separately dealt with.

Currency.

54. The Currency of the State to which reference has been made by both Administrators has since the close of the period under report been converted. The local Currency called in and British Currency substituted.

Saltpetre.

55. In paras 31 and 32 of the report for 1898-99 Major Lyde has referred to the relations of the State with the Government Salt Depart-

ment and the Northern Preventive Line. The matter is one that I do not think should have been brought into an Annual Report and which has not been separately brought forward but if it were I have no doubt that the Salt Department would be able to give a good account of themselves and I see no reason why arrangements for the protection of the Imperial Salt Revenue which work well elsewhere should not work equally well in the Radhanpur State. Personally I am very decidedly of opinion that Government would be wise to institute regular control over the manufacture of Salt-petre in the Superintendency and that it would ultimately result to the benefit of the District.

The Tile Factory.

56. The Tile Factory though in many respects a success did not pay its working expenses and partly on this account, partly on account of the Famine it was closed. When Radhanpur has a Railway communication it may perhaps pay to reopen it because there can be no doubt that the material is excellent but the mere local demand will probably never be sufficient to support it.

Finance.

57. The Finances of the State have been completely upset by the Famine. The accounts submitted by the Administrators are for the official not the Samvat year and are therefore up to date with the period under report. The account for the year 1898-99 given on page 16 of the report for that year shows that the year opened with a balance of Rs. 595244-3-2, the receipts of the year exceeded those of the previous year by over Rs. 35000 and the expenditure was comparatively small, with the result that at the close of the year the State had a balance to its credit of nearly 8½ lakhs of rupees. The revenue had increased under the Administration by about Rs. 65000 and though in consequence of the short rainfall of 1898 the Administrator anticipated larger arrears of the land Revenue than usual, the financial position of the State was thoroughly sound and the Administrator could contemplate the investment of his balance in a Railway connection for the State. Radhanpur was in fact for its size the best off of all the States in North Guzerat. All this has been ruined by the Famine. The total receipts from all sources during the year 1899-1900 amounted to Rs. 333820 only against Rs. 641356 in the previous year and a loan of Rs. 80000 had to be taken from the British Government. The total expenses of the year amounted to Rs. 929650 and the closing balance was reduced to Rs. 327278. The expenditure on famine amounted to Rs. 457389 and as the year closed in famine this does not represent by any means the whole of the disaster which has overtaken the State. During the current year a further loan of Rs. 150000 has been taken from Government and in his budget for the current year the Administrator estimates to close the year with a balance of Rs. 28421 only while there will be a State debt of Rs. 230000 to Government apart from a lakh borrowed for Tagavi.

Administration of the land.

58. The Survey of the State has been completed but owing to the famine no further steps have been taken, and with the general ruin that has overtaken the Cultivating classes the introduction of a new settlement will have to be very cautiously proceeded with. In fact I am disposed to think that it may be best to adhere to the existing system for a few years longer in the immediate interest of the cultivators and the ultimate interest of the State.

59. The alienation rules have been submitted since the year closed and are now before the Commissioner and Government.

Public Works.

60. The total expenditure on this head in 1898-99 was Rs. 54,434. In 1899-1900 it was Rs. 38807 but this of course is exclusive of the cost of relief works. Much has been done by Major Lyde to improve the appearance of the town but I concur with him in the opinion he has expressed that during the Administration efforts should be made to carry out works in the Districts likely to be of permanent advantage to the State.

Forests.

61. This Subject has been treated at considerable length in Major Lyde's report, properly speaking the State has no forests but Major Lyde has given much thoughtful attention to the subject and his operations have not been without valuable result. But it may be doubted whether in such a Country there is any good to be gained by experimenting with teak or other woods to which the nature of the soil is uncongenial, manifestly it is by Babul that the State can best be rewooded and possibly Casuarina may prove successful.

Famine.

62. The Rainfall of 1899 at Radhanpur was 1 inch and 8 cents, in the Mahals of Munjpur and Sami it was a little better and the Kharif crops were sown, but after June there was practically no rain and the crops withered away everywhere. There was little or no fodder and as the saline nature of the soil renders the raising of irrigation crops impossible except in a few places near the Banas river or in the dry beds of tanks, and the State is far removed from the Railway, the loss of Cattle was even greater than in Palanpur. It is estimated that approximately 70 per cent of the Cattle had died by the close of the period under report. But in Radhanpur a number of the poorest class had gone away to Siude before the famine had declared itself, many had gone in the preceding hot weather and many of the Grazier class had gone towards the large Jungles East of Guzerat with their Cattle in search of fodder even earlier than that, others again even after test works were opened in September were tempted away to Idar where they thought they could do better so that the rush for

relief came latter than in Palanpur. Test works were opened by Captain Carnegie and in the early part of September there were approximately 3000 people employed. Regular relief works were opened by Major Lyde in October and for some time were very crowded but with the introduction of stricter rules regarding admission and a better system generally the number was considerably reduced and remained stationary up to the close of the period under report when the number on relief in the State was 11936 and the expenditure on account of famine amounted to Rs. 457390.

Lieutenant Colonel Lyde.

63. The State has suffered severely in every way from the famine and it has suffered a severe loss by the death of Lieutenant Colonel Lyde which though it did not take place till after the close of the period under report claims mention here. Lieutenant Colonel Lyde had been substantive Administrator of the State from the time when on the death of the late Nawab it first came under Administration, a man of great energy he had thrown himself into his work with the greatest zeal and was devoted to his charge and its interests. The improvement of agriculture, the reafforesting of the bare plains, and the development of the resources of the State in every possible way claimed his ardent attention and when the famine came he threw himself into the work of saving the people with all the strength of his naturally strong character. The exposure and anxiety told severely on his constitution so that when last July while combating the epidemic of Cholera, which had broken out at Radhanpur he was himself attacked with the disease he rapidly succumbed and died. By his death the State and people have lost a true friend and Government a most devoted officer.

THARAD.

A Third Class State. No Salute.

(1). Area 940 Square Miles.

(2). Population 24772.

(3). Revenue.....1898-99. Rs. 73388.

,, ...1899-1900 Rs. 30216.

(4). Expenditure 1898-99 Rs. 97582.

,, ...1899-1900 Rs. 83596

64. The Durbar submits a report annually and those for the two years under report are appended.

65. The State properly speaking comprises 157 villages of which however only 50 are under the direct administration of the Thakore the remaining 107 being Jameya villages which are under the charge of the Thanadar of Tharad who is nominated and paid by the Thakore but is otherwise directly under the control of the Political Superintendent. This arrangement though no doubt unavoidable at the time it was made and

not perhaps immediately capable of alteration is much to be regretted in as much as it splits up what otherwise would be a fine Taluka and is a never failing source of friction between the Thakore on the one side and the Jama paying Thakores of the villages subordinate to the Thanadar on the other. The latter having for a long period been under the direct Jurisdiction of the Superintendency have come to look upon themselves as in a measure independent of their real chief and seek on every possible occasion to make themselves more so. The Thakore of Tharad in addition to his right of Jama is entitled to a share of the customs duty to the extent of nine annas in the rupee and this levy is the cause of not infrequent disputes and has resulted in the past in much litigation costly to all the parties concerned and profitable only to the legal profession.

66. A dispute of this nature is referred to by the Thakore in his report for 1898-99. A fracas took place between the Thakores Customs officers and the Jamindars of Bhorole. The parties were wrongly as I think, (it was some nine months before I took charge) referred to the Criminal Courts and two protracted cross cases ensued, the only result of which was the expenditure of considerable sums of money though in this respect I think that the Thakore in order to give the matter as much importance as possible has been careful not to understate the charges to which he was put.

67. In his remarks on the Annual Report of this Superintendency for the year 1894-95. Mr. Reid then Commissioner of the Northern Division wrote as follows. "It is clear that this small State can never really flourish so long as it does not manage its own Jamya villages and the Commissioner hopes with the Political Superintendent that a steady improvement in the Darbar management will enable this jurisdiction to be restored." with the opinion then expressed I entirely agree but the improvement hoped for seems as far off as ever.

68. The Thakore is a most amiable well disposed Chief but he has been hampered by financial embarrassment and the want of competent advisers. The Karbhari referred to in para 26 of the last report has recently left him and the Thakore is in search of an efficient man to put in his place.

69. The Thakore's eldest son Kumar Dolatsinghji has been educated at the Rajkumar College and is a very nice well mannered young man who promises very well. He left the College at the end of 1899. The Principal who reported very well of him would have liked to have kept him at the College for some time longer, but there were domestic difficulties and the famine made the provision of the requisite funds impossible. A son was born to him on the 28th January 1900 and has been named Bhimsinghji.

70. The Thakore's only daughter Bai Balubha was betrothed to Ajit-singhji of Dhrangadhra (who has since succeeded to the Gadi of that State)

on the 6th of July 1899. The result will be of course to involve Tharad in a marriage expenditure it can ill afford, but the alliance is in every way a most satisfactory one to both families.

71. The relations of the Thakore with all the members of his family are cordial and most of the Jama paying Thakores while they oppose him, respect him, but with his Bhayat Waghella Wakhatsingh of Bhordu he is on indifferent terms owing to some land disputes between them.

72. Tharad was visited by a severe shock of Earthquake on the morning of the 15th of October 1899 which caused considerable damage, the loss being estimated at upwards of Rs. 10000. The Durbar was also so unfortunate as to lose some large and valuable stocks of hay just when the demand for fodder was beginning to be felt otherwise with the exception of the famine the period under report was uneventful.

Revenue and Finance.

73. The rainfall of 1898 was very scanty resulting in only a twelve anna crop. At the same time owing to a slack export trade prices ruled very low, there was consequently a falling off of over Rs. 6000 in the ordinary revenue of the year 1898-99. On the other hand the State expenditure was unusually heavy. In the following year on account of the famine the realizations from ordinary revenue fell to a little over Rs. 7000 only i. e. to about 1/7th of a normal good year and there was a corresponding falling off in all the other principal sources of revenue, while owing to the famine and the betrothal of the Thakore's daughter the expenditure was again very heavy. The result is that the financial condition of this small State has again become very unsatisfactory.

74. The Statements of account attached to the State reports will show that the total receipts and expenditure for the two years were as follow :—

Year.	Receipts	Expenditure.	Deficit.
1898-99.	Rs. 73388	Rs. 97582	Rs. 24194
1899-1900	Rs. 30216	Rs. 83596	Rs. 53380
Total...	Rs. 1,03604	Rs. 181178	Rs. 77574

From para 8 of the Durbar report for 1899-1900 it will be seen that on the 8th of July 1899 the Durbar made a settlement of its accounts with the Potdar resulting in a balance being struck of Rs. 83250 in favour of the latter to be paid in nine annual instalments but of this amount Rs. 14049 was prospective interest so that so long as the Durbar meets its instalments no further interest will accrue. And here I may remark that this arrangement was made without the intervention of, or reference to, the Superintendency and is probably capable of considerable modification. But this does not represent the whole indebtedness of the State any more than the 28th and 29th items in its last statement of account represent its total expenditure on account of famine because the State has taken a loan of Rs. 20000 from Government for do-

mestic and administrative purposes to which will have to be added its share of the cost of relief works undertaken by the Superintendency for the joint benefit of the Petty States and Thana circles.

75. It seems probable that Government will have to again intervene to clear the State from debt more especially as there will be a considerable debt to itself which will take precedence of all other claims. And possibly it is in this that a solution to the problem of the re-unification of the State, which is so desirable in its interests, may be found.

76. Apart from famine relief the Durbar spent nothing on Public works during the period under report beyond what was necessary for repairs to buildings and wells.

The Famine.

77. The rainfall of 1899 was one inch and sixty cents only and like all the rest of the Superintendency the State suffered from a severe famine, but owing to the fact that large numbers of the poorer classes had already emigrated in the previous hot weather, and that most of the villages have a substantial well to do class of cultivators who were able to hold out for a considerable time, it did not make itself felt so soon as in the Eastern portions of the Superintendency. Many of the cultivators had considerable stocks of fodder, 329 unbuilt wells were sunk, old wells were cleared out, green fodder raised, and every effort made to save the agricultural cattle, operations in which the Thakore and his officials took a praiseworthy interest. But the country generally is not favourable to irrigation and with all that was done, the mortality among the cattle was very great.

78. A relief work was opened by the Durbar in Tharad on the 16th of October and a Poor-house on the 13th of November to which people from the Jamya villages were also admitted, but the numbers at first were not large. The cost to the Durbar upto the 20th December was Rs. 2538. After that date the numbers steadily increased and the Durbar being without funds the further management of famine relief in the state was at the request of the Thakore taken over by the Superintendency Officers and amalgamated with the famine operations in the neighbouring Thana circles, so that separate figures of the numbers on relief and the cost of famine operations to the State upto the close of the year cannot be given.

WAV,

A Fourth Class State. No salute.

(1). Area 380 Square Miles.

(2), Population 13399.

(3). Revenue 1898-1899. Rs. 34902.

„ 1899-1900 Rs. 30689.

(4). Expenditure. 1898-99. Rs. 34730.

„ 1899-1900. Rs. 30881.

79. Apart from famine there is little to record of this small State during the period under report. The Rana is a fine specimen of the ancient clan from which he comes and there is much good in him, but he is practically illiterate and given to personal extravagance. He is on very bad terms with his eldest son Gambhirsinghji and the latter has

undoubtedly some grievances, but is so insubordinate and disrespectful to his father that it is very difficult to help him. The Rana's relations with all his wives except the reigning favourite are also very strained and troublesome. He is devoted to his younger son Harisingh and most anxious to send him to the Rajkumar College but the idea has had to be abandoned for the present for want of money and the boy continues to be educated at Wav. The separate house for the eldest son Gambhirsinghji referred to in previous reports has been finished but Gambhirsinghji is not willing to live in it.

Revenue and Finance.

80. The usual statements of account submitted by the Durbar are attached vide appendices E.1 and E.2. They are for the Samvat years 1954 and 1955 that is to say they cover the period from the 22nd of July 1897 to the 8th of July 1899 and so just fall short of the famine. The State is in debt, in February 1896 an arrangement was made with the State Potdar in the presence of Colonel Jackson by which the then existing debt was fixed at Rs. 55000 to include everything in the way of principal and interest and the Rana undertook to pay this off by annual instalments of Rs. 3000 for 5 years and Rs. 4000 for ten years. He has made payments fairly regularly since and the debt has been considerably reduced. The account furnished by the Rana for Samvat 1954 (Appendix E. 1) shows that the total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 34902 and the total expenditure to Rs. 34730 of which Rs. 7663 went towards the payment of the debt. In Samvat 1955 the total receipts are shown as Rs. 30689 but of this Rs. 1240 was borrowed and the total expenditure is stated to have been Rs. 30881 of which Rs. 2957 was towards the payment of the old debt. But it is believed that the Rana has at the same time been incurring fresh debt to meet his private extravagances, and the famine will of course add considerably to the burden of this small State. The Durbar has borrowed Rs. 15000 from Government for domestic and administrative purposes and to this will have to be added its share of the expenditure on account of famine relief. That will I think be less than was at one time anticipated but still it will be necessary to insist on economy on the Rana's part to ensure the punctual repayment of the loan.

81. Formerly the Rana submitted a budget to the Political Superintendent and this was some check on his personal extravagance and also some guarantee that he would pay his establishments punctually, a matter regarding which he is always particularly slack, but Government disapproved of the practice and it was discontinued so that there is now no check on him and some check will certainly have to be imposed or the State will have to be taken under management.

82. In the Samvat year 1954 a sum of Rs. 3671-8-0 is reported to have been spent on public works of which Rs. 1082 were spent on completing the new Dispensary building and the rest on Durbar buildings. In Samvat 1955 the expenditure on this account is said to have been Rs. 1109.

83. Mr. Dharamchand Ch-lji continued to hold the post of Karbhari. It is a difficult office to fill but he continued to merit the confidence of the Superintendency, and did good work in connection with the famine.

Famine. •

84. The Rainfall of 1899 was 2 inches 26 cents and the State suffered from famine to much the same extent as its neighbour Tharad but it had this advantage that the previous year was a fairly prosperous one. Famine Relief operations were combined with those in the neighbouring Thana circles and Petty States under the direct control of Government Officers and the first work was opened on the Polasuri Tank for people of the State and the Thana Circle on the 19th of September 1899.

THANA CIRCLES.

85. These are six in number. The tabular statement of information regarding them hitherto printed in the body of the report is attached, Appendix F.

86. The scheme for the reorganization of the Thana Establishments was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution in the Financial Department No, 3564 dated the 8th of August 1898 and the new arrangements were brought into force with effect from that date. The pay of the Thanadars is now more in accordance with their position and responsibilities, and the strength of their Establishments more in keeping with the work to be performed, but it is to be regretted that it was not possible to make the appointments both of Thanadars and Karkuns interchangeable, and the pay personal, as that was one of the principal objects Colonel Jackson had in view when he submitted his proposals. No doubt however in time this very desirable reform will come also.

87. With the above exception the year 1898-99 was a singularly uneventful one in the Thana Circles. The Political Superintendent and District Deputy Assistant visited all the Thanas and inspected the records and on the whole the result was satisfactory. There was a very short rainfall everywhere and particularly so in Tharad, Wao, Santalpur and the villages near the Runn, the crops were consequently poor and fodder scarce and as the whole country is dependant on agriculture and the raising of cattle the people were put to considerable straits and the temporary hot weather emigration which takes place from the Western villages was much greater than usual.

88. The Talukdars and estate holders are mostly Rajputs in Tharad, Wao, Santalpur and parts of Diodar, in Warahi and the Terwada Taluka of Diodar they are Mahomedans and in Kankrej and many parts of Diodar they are Koli Thakardas. With very few exceptions they are very poor and many of the estates are so subdivided that the shareholders are little better than cultivators, some of them far poorer than the cultivators who are tenants on their estates. The Koli Thakardas are as a class the most improvident but some of the Jadeja Rajputs in Santalpur and Jats in Warahi are in equally miserable circumstances. In such circumstances it is impossible to do much in the way of improvement for want of money.

Public Works.

89. The expenditure on Public works in 1898-99 in the Thana Circles amounted to Rs. 3260 and the building for the Santalpur Dispensary and a Dharamsala at Waq were completed. Talukdars and private individuals are reported to have spent Rs. 11857 on Temples, Dharamsalas and wells. In 1899-1900 the expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 8418 of which Rs. 1029 was expended from the General Fund on repairs to buildings, tanks and wells and Rs. 7389 were raised by public subscription or expended by the Talukdars on works of local utility. A Dharamsala was built at Korda by public subscription. The Jubilee Dharamsala at Warahi was completed and the rest of the money was expended on wells and tanks and repairs to buildings.

The Famine.

90. The Thana Circles are all situated to the West and South-West of Deesa and may be said roughly to lay between the Banas River and the Runn of Cutch. With a good rainfall the land is on the whole fertile and in years of good monsoon magnificent crops of grain are raised, but except in the vicinity of the Banas, there is little irrigation and when the rainfall is deficient the subsoil water becomes salt or brackish and this is particularly so in the villages nearest the Runn. The rainfall of 1899 after the 1st of June was insufficient for the Kharif sowings everywhere except in parts of the Kankrej and Wao circles where the Kharif crops were sown, but were entirely lost because after June there was not a drop of rain anywhere. Distress first showed itself in Warahi and a test work was opened there in August and subsequently at Santalpur. By September regular relief works became necessary, but as the poorer classes had already emigrated in large numbers there was not at first the rush of people for relief that there was in Palanpur and Radhanpur. The relief operations of the petty states of Wao and Tharad were combined with the work in the Thana Circles but at the end of October the total number on relief was only 3901. After that however the numbers on relief increased steadily month by month and at the end of March had risen to 31731.

91. The petty talukas and estates comprised in these Thana circles are absolutely without resources and when relief became necessary, the first difficulty that presented itself was want of money. Application was made to Government and loans for relief purposes were granted and upto the 31st March 1900 the total expenditure on account of famine amounted to Rs. 174509.

92. Another difficulty which presented itself was the want of works on which to employ the people. The country generally is flat and altogether unsuitable for irrigation projects, there are no roads and little or no stone anywhere to make them with, the Superintendency has no Engineering staff, and the only way in which the people could be employed was on the deepening and enlarging of village Tanks. From the time therefore when it first became evident that famine was inevitable, I urged upon Government an extension of the Palanpur Deesa Railway and towards the end of September I submitted to Government proposals for an extension to Tharad. In November the services of Mr. W. H. White, Superintending Engineer were placed at the disposal of the Superintendency and he at once proceeded to examine the project I had

suggested. In the meantime His Highness the Gaekwar having declined to take part in an extension of the Railway from Pattan to Radhanpur and the connection of Radhanpur with Viramgam being regarded as too costly, it was suggested that Radhanpur should be brought into the same project and Mr. White worked out a scheme for an extension of the Palanpur Deesa line to Tharad via Diodar with a branch line from Diodar to Radhanpur. The scheme was submitted to Government and on the 10th of March sanction to commence the earthwork of the line was received but it was not till after the close of the period under report that work could be commenced in the Thana Circles.

93. Yet another difficulty was fodder for the cattle. It has already been stated that a fodder famine had commenced even before the hot weather of 1899, that large herds of cattle had been driven away to distant pastures and that among those that remained, the mortality had been very great even in the hot weather of 1899. When the rains of 1899 failed therefore the situation in so far as the cattle were concerned became desperate. The long distances from the line of Railway and the difficulty of transport rendered the importation of fodder in any quantity impossible, the means of moving it was wanting and the cost prohibitive. The only chance of saving the more valuable cattle was by raising irrigated crop and in many parts of the Thana circles this was impossible by reason of the brackish nature of the subsoil water, but wherever sweet water could be found, the people sank cheap unbuilt wells and an arrangement was made by which those who could not do so in their own lands, should if they wished come to the villages on and near the Banas and be allowed to raise crops there on payment of a small share to the owners. In this way 3968 unbuilt wells were sunk in the Thana Circles besides 18 built ones. But notwithstanding all the efforts that were made the loss of cattle has been enormous. It is estimated that in these Thana circles 2901 head of cattle died in 1898-99 and no less than 107345 in 1899-1900. *Many have died since after a gallant fight to preserve them and an enormous number of those driven away to other countries have never returned.*

94. The blow which these petty estates in the Thana circles have received from the famine is crushing. A glance at Appendix F will show that the local collections for the General Fund from which the administrative charges are met, for the year 1899-1900 were little more than half what they were in 1897-98. And in the current year they will be very much less. Nobody has got any money, few can earn more than their subsistence, and thousands of the poorer classes are subsisting on grass grain. A debt approximating four lakhs of rupees has been incurred for relief measures apart from the private debt of the estate holders. There is ruin everywhere and it must take years and years for the country to recover any approach to its former prosperity. I indeed regard it as impossible that it can ever recover without the aid of the Railway, work on which has been discontinued, and if another bad season were to come before the Railway can be constructed the ruin would be complete and irremediable.

Surveys.

95. The joint Surveyor referred to in para 29 of the last report demarcated and prepared maps and field-books of 63 out of the total of 119 boundaries between the villages of the Radhanpur State and those of the Thana circles, he also prepared maps of 8 other disputed boundaries but the famine of course brought his work to a stand-still. The other two Agency Surveyors have been employed on famine work. The question of a field survey of the whole of the Thana circles is still under consideration and with the imposition of a local cess will become a necessity; the problem will be where to find the money.

Infanticide.

96. The special measures for the prevention of female infanticide among the Jad-ja Rajputs have been discontinued by Government Resolution No. 639 dated the 27th of January 1900. But the services of the Censor were continued to watch the condition of the many poor Jadeja purdah women, many of whom had to be assisted from Funds placed at my disposal by the Bombay Charitable Relief Fund.

97. There are four petty estates having small Jurisdictional powers included in the Thana circles. These are Diodar, Buarol, Thara, and Warahi. Each have the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and are permitted to hear Civil suits upto a value of Rs. 250 from their own villages. Nothing requiring special notice occurred in any of them during the period under report.

CHAPTER II. ATTACHED ESTATES.

98. Appendix G. gives particulars of the attached estates under the management of the Superintendency. There were six estates under attachment when the last report was submitted and three small estates (Nos. 3, 8 and 9 of the Statement) were taken under management during 1898-99 under the encumbered estates rules. Of the six former attachments two are on account of minority and four are political attachments pending the settlement of political disputes.

Malek Joravarkhan's Estate.

99. The most important of these estates is that of Malek Joravarkhan of Warahi which has been under management since 1881. The revenue of the year Samvat 1955 was Rs. 12808 as compared with Rs. 24113. The falling off was due to damage caused to the cotton crops by excessive cold and to the cash revenue of four villages not being recovered during the year. The expenditure was however less and the balance to the credit of the estate at the end of Samvat 1955 remained about the same. Of this balance a sum of Rs. 18000 was invested in Government paper and the financial condition was good but the estate has since suffered much from the famine and the balance to its credit on the 31st of March 1900 had been reduced to Rs. 21490.

100. A field survey of the estate has been nearly completed and a survey of the town commenced but the work was brought to a stand still by the famine

and the Surveyors were employed on famine relief works. A Cash assessment has been introduced in the villages but it is not popular and the people of five villages have applied to revert to the old system. The famine will probably render some arrangement and remissions necessary.

101. Malek Jorawarkhanji has been educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote. The Principal writes of him as follows. "He has shown a very marked improvement and desire to fit himself thoroughly for the real business of life. He has greatly improved his power of writing and speaking English and has worked well at Law, Political Economy and other subjects. His conduct has been very satisfactory". Since the close of the period under report he has left the College and the question of placing him in charge of his estate will soon have to be considered. I should have liked to send him to travel a little first but I fear the famine will not leave sufficient funds for the purpose. He is a very sensible well mannered lad, a good horseman, active and good at all games, and should make a very good Talukdar.

Malek Rawaji's Estate.

102. The second estate on the list belongs to two brothers the sons of Malek Rawaji of whom the elder is grown up, and the younger a boy of 11 years of age in whose interests the attachment is maintained as the elder brother mismanaged things. The revenue of the Samvat year 1955 was Rs 10426 as compared with Rs. 10895 in the Samvat year 1954. The expenditure was Rs. 10926 and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 11743 as compared with Rs. 12242 at the end of Samvat 1954. The estate has of course since suffered from the famine and the balance on the 31st of March 1900 was reduced to Rs. 3449. The younger of the two share holders whose name is Muridkhan is being educated at the Warahi School.

103. Of the estates shown at numbers 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Return there is nothing special to record. In Dooa the decrease in the expenditure was due to nothing having been paid to the share-holders during the year. In Lural there was a large falling off in the revenue of Samvat 1955 which was due to the bad season and poor crops. In Wasurda also there was a slight falling off in revenue but in Rozu there was an increase.

104. The estates shown at Nos. 5, 8 and 9 of the Statement were taken under management during 1898-99 under the encumbered estates rules. The claims against all have been registered but nothing more could be done on account of the famine.

Chapter III. Protection.

Strength and cost of Stipendiary Police.

105. Appendix 1 gives the strength and cost of Stipendiary Police during the two years under report for the whole Superintendency. The Police work of the Thana circles is performed by the Imperial Police. The four states maintain separate Forces. In Palanpur the strength of Regular Police was increased by one mounted man each year but in 1899-1900, 100 Mounted Ir-

regulars were reduced, temporarily I understand on account of famine. In Radhanpur there were some slight fluctuations in strength which resulted in an addition at the end of the period under report as compared with the previous year of 20 men to the Regular Force and a reduction of 16 in the strength of the irregular force; the cost of village Police increased in 1899-1900 owing to the payment of cash allowances on account of famine, but the cost of the stipendiary Police was somewhat less. In the small states of Tharad and Wao there was no change.

The Imperial Police.

106. The permanent strength of the Imperial Police remained the same viz. 92 Mounted and 225 Foot but Government in their Resolution No 1400, dated the 20th of February 1900 were pleased to sanction the entertainment of 100 additional men for famine purposes and upto the close of the period under report 50 of these men had been enlisted. The total cost of the Force in 1898-99 was Rs. 62471 and in 1899-1900 it was Rs. 64517 + Rs. 498 on account of temporary famine Police.

107. Lieutenant O'Brien was in charge of the Force up to the 25th April from then till the 22nd of March 1899 the Force was without a European officer and in some respects it suffered in consequence. Lieutenant Hogg took charge on the 22nd of March 1899 and was again relieved on the 10th of May 1899 by Lieutenant Oldfield who remained in charge till the end of the period under report. The conduct of the men was on the whole good. One man was judicially punished in 1898, none in 1899. The number Departmentally punished was 63 and 56, the number dismissed was 3 and 1, there were no desertions. Thirteen men resigned in 1898 and 8 in 1899, and during the whole period 5 men retired on pension and one on gratuity while six men died. The percentage of sick in Hospital was 6.28 and 8.2. The percentage of mortality was 1.2 and 0.6. Twentynine Officers and 100 men can read and write Gujarathi and some knew English, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu. Twenty good service tickets were issued to members of the Force by the Magistrates Courts.

108. The men at Head Quarters were put through their musketry by the Head Quarter Chief Constable and in the Districts by the Police Inspector, but there was no Revolver practice because the first year there was no European Officer and the second year he was on famine duty away from Head Quarters. Parade is held at Head Quarters five mornings in the week and in the evening also for recruits. There were six escapes from police custody but all were recaptured.

109. The work of the Foot Police is very heavy and I think the horse Sowars are more numerous than is necessary, while more camel sowars to whom the country is suited are certainly wanted. The remarks contained in previous reports as to the difficulty of getting good recruits for the foot police still hold good and the difficulty will continue until the Rs. 7 grade is abolished, good men won't come for the money.

110. The mounted Police Fund is in a very flourishing condition, the balance in the Fund on the 31st of March 1900 being Rs. 12154 odd of which Rs. 10000 is invested in Government paper.

Working of the Police.

111. The result of the working of the Police is shown in Appendix II. The total number of offences reported to the Police in 1898-99 was 1545 against 1657 in the previous year. In 1899-1900 it was 2617. The number of accused arrested was

1897-98.	1898-99	1899-1900.
2211.	2007.	3929.

The percentage convicted of accused arrested was

1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
48.	53.	71.

and the percentage convicted of accused sent for trial was.

1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
57.	57.	74.

Thus notwithstanding the enormous amount of extra work thrown upon them by the famine, the efficiency of the Police as a whole steadily increased. Taking the divisions separately it is somewhat difficult to make a fair comparison because the size of the charges and the conditions under which the men work vary so much, but among the states I think that Palanpur was the best. Wao was bad, before the famine with a small area and few offences it gave the best percentages of any but in the last year with the famine and an ill paid police it was the worst. The Superintendency Imperial Police working in the Thana circles were best in Tharad and worst in Wao but they did well everywhere.

Crimes of Violence.

112. Particulars as to the crimes of violence are given in Appendix II, a. With the famine the increase of dacoities and robberies was of course very large as the following summary will show :—

	Robberies.	Dacoities.
1897-98.	6.	10.
1898-99.	15.	12.
1899-1900.	48.	58.

But the amount of violence used was not great, because in two of these offences only murder was caused and in two grievous hurt. These were all of course in the famine year. The value of the property stolen in these offences compares as follows :—

1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Rs. 61450.	Rs. 52163.	Rs. 92702.

In the year 1898-99 there were seven murders as compared with eleven in the preceding year and in 1899-1900 there were 12. There were 3

cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in 1898-99 and seven in 1899-1900.

113. The following casualties were reported by the Police in the Thana circles :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Suicide	11.	6.
Snake bite.	17.	17.
Drowning	18.	15.
Killed by wild animals.	0.	1.
Miscellaneous.	12.	16.
Total.....	58.	55.

Property stolen and Recovered.

114. Appendix III is a comparative statement of the Property stolen and recovered during the period under report and in the year preceding it. The value of the Property stolen and recovered and the percentage of recoveries in the jurisdictional states was as follows :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Stolen			
Rs. 45893.		Rs. 34368.	Rs. 47953.
Recovered.			
Rs. 26576.		Rs. 23301.	Rs. 21826.
Percentage. 58.		67.8	45.5

In the Thana circles policed by the Imperial Police, the value of the property stolen and recovered and the percentage of recoveries was as follows:—

	1897-98	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Stolen. Rs. 15558.		Rs. 17796.	Rs. 44752.
Recovered.			
Rs. 6392.		Rs. 9869.	Rs. 9142.
Percentage. 41.		55.4.	20.4.

115. The percentage of recoveries in the year 1899-1900 does not compare well with that of the previous two years but this can be attributed to the famine. In a very large number of offences against property the property stolen was grain or articles or animals capable of being converted into human food and it was difficult for the Police to recover it, and this was more especially so in the villages and on the roads as distinguished from the towns. The Imperial Police though they show a worse percentage than the Police of the Jurisdictional states as a whole, really did just as good if not better work but their percentage is adversely affected by one very heavy dacoity in Santalpur in which the decoits were from Cutch and carried away upwards of 23000 rupees worth of valuables from the village of Bakutra of which next to nothing could be recovered.

Criminal Justice.

116. Appendix IV. *a*, shows the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of in all the criminal courts of the Superintendency during the year 1898-99. The total number of offences reported was 3122 as compared with 2896 in the previous year and the total number of persons dealt with was 4470 as compared with 4200. Of these 1602 were discharged without trial, 944 were acquitted, 1821 or 40.7 percent were convicted, 30 were committed or referred, 8 died escaped or were transferred and 65 were remaining under trial at the close of the year.

117. In the Superintendency Courts 774 offences were reported as compared with 756 in the previous year and 1296 persons were dealt with as compared with 1208. Of these 514 were discharged without trial 225 acquitted and 505 or 39 percent were convicted, while 29 were committed or transferred, one escaped and 22 remained under trial at the close of the year.

118. In the Courts of the jurisdictional states and Talukas the number of offences reported was 2348 as compared with 2140 in the previous year and 3174 persons were dealt with as compared with 2992. Of these 1088 were discharged without trial, 719 were acquitted, and 1316 or 41 percent were convicted. Eight persons were committed or transferred and 43 remained under trial at the close of the year.

119. Appendix IV. *b*, shows the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of in all the criminal courts of the District during the year 1899-1900. There was of course a large increase of crime on account of the famine, the total number of offences reported was 3886 as compared with 3122 in the previous year and the total number of persons dealt with was 6139 as compared with 4470. Of these 1194 were discharged without trial, 1103 were acquitted and 3626 or 59 percent were convicted; 139 were committed or transferred and 77 remained for trial at the close of the year.

120. In the Superintendency Courts 1097 offences were reported as compared with 774 in the previous year and 1870 persons were dealt with by the Courts as compared with 1296. Of these 338 were discharged without trial, 262 were acquitted and 1097 or 58.7 percent were convicted. 130 were committed or transferred and 43 were still under trial at the close of the year.

121. In the courts of the jurisdictional states and Talukas 2789 offences were reported as compared with 2348 in the previous year and 4269 persons were dealt with as compared with 3174, of these 856 were discharged without trial, 841 acquitted and 2529 or 59.3 percent were convicted, 9 were committed or transferred and 34 remained for trial at the close of the year.

Sessions cases.

122. In 1898-99 the Political Superintendents court tried 15 sessions, cases involving 29 persons as compared with 8 cases and 14 persons in the previous year. The Palanpur State tried 5 Sessions cases involving 9 per-

sons, the same number as in the previous year and the Radhanpur State disposed of 12 Sessions cases involving 24 persons as compared with 7 cases involving 16 persons in the previous year. In 1899-1900 the Court of the Political Superintendent tried 29 Sessions cases involving 106 persons. The Palanpur State tried 19 cases involving 143 persons and the Radhanpur state tried 7 cases involving 86 persons.

123. The nature of the sentences passed by all the criminal courts of the District during the two years under report is shown in Appendix IVc. There were no death sentences. Ten persons were sentenced to transportation for life. Twentysix to periods of imprisonment not exceeding seven years, Ninety-nine to periods of imprisonment not exceeding two years and 182 to periods of imprisonment not exceeding one year. The remaining sentences of imprisonment were for periods of six months and under, while 1202 persons were punished by fine only and 191 were whipped. The figures are not altogether satisfactory but in considering them it must be remembered that the latter half of the period under report was famine and that a large proportion of the offences were committed under extenuating circumstances.

Criminal Appeals.

124. The work of the criminal appellate courts during the two years under report is shown in Appendix V. In 1898-99 one hundred and fifty-five appeals were disposed of, in 92 the sentence was confirmed, in 33 it was reversed, and in 30 it was altered. In 1899-1900 the courts disposed of 187 appeals, in 96 the sentence was confirmed, in 48 it was reversed and in 43 it was altered.

125. With the exception of the Radhanpur state where one special First Class Magistrate was appointed in the famine, the number and constitution of the criminal courts throughout the District remained the same but in December 1899, the Aval Karkuns of the Diodar and Kankrej Thanas were invested with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate in order that the Thanadars might have more time to devote to famine work, and Mr. Thakurdass, Special Assistant Political Superintendent from the time he enjoined in October 1899 till the close of the period under report presided in the Political Superintendent's Sessions Court. The criminal work during the latter half of the period was very heavy and with very few exceptions the Magistrates had many another additional duties thrown upon them by the famine but their criminal work was nevertheless punctually disposed of.

Prisons.

126. These are the Superintendency Jail at Palanpur, the Jails of the four jurisdictional states and six Thana lockups. The usual detailed information regarding them is furnished in Appendix VI. The total number of prisoners in jail in 1898-99 was 2469 as compared with 2601 in the previous year. In 1899-1900 it sprung up to 5550. With a daily average

of 588. The cost of these prisons in 1898-99 was Rs. 12630 in 1899-1900 it rose to Rs. 25462 or more than double.

The Superintendency Jail.

127. The post of Superintendent of the Superintendency Jail was held by Assistant Surgeon P. P. Mullan, and pensioned Subedar Jowansingh, late of the 14th Bombay Infantry continued to be Jailor, throughout the period under report. The total cost of the Jail in 1898-99 was Rs. 4155-9-10, in 1899-1900 it amounted to Rs. 7281-2-1 the increase being mostly in the ration clothing and factory charges. The cost of rations and clothing was Rs. 1808-3-10 in 1898-99 and Rs. 4181-14-5 in 1899-1900 the average cost of rations per head was one anna in 1898-99 and one anna three pies in 1899-1900.

128. The general health of the prisoners was good on the whole throughout the period under report, notwithstanding the fact that the jail was very much overcrowded during the latter half 1899-1900. There was no epidemic disease and thanks to the great care and attention which Assistant Surgeon Mullan paid to the subject, none of the very emaciated prisoners we sometimes got were lost. There were only four deaths in the jail during the two years,

1. from failure of the hearts action of fever.
1. from the same cause in a case of acute rheumatism.
1. from Chronic Diarrhoeæ.
1. from Chronic Bronchitis.

both the latter were very old men,

129. The Jail factory continued to work at a profit and there is a good demand for the carpets which go to the Persian Gulf. The value of the raw materials on hand at the commencement of the period under report was Rs. 520-3-1. Purchases of material during the two years amounted to Rs. 1996-9-3 and the value of materials on hand at the close of 1899-1900 was Rs. 435-11-9 so that the cost of raw materials during the period was Rs. 2081-0-7 whereas the amount realized by the sale of manufactured articles was Rs. 3416-1-6. The earnings of prisoners employed on extra mural labour for which there is no demand were insignificant, but the Jail garden provided all the vegetables required for the prisoners rations notwithstanding the large increase in jail population.

130. The general management of the state jails at Palanpur and Radhanpur is good, and there is a certain amount of manufacturing work principally carpets and tape done in both. The jails at Tharad and Wao are little more than lockups and the work is almost entirely extra mural. The average cost per head of rations varied considerably. In Palanpur it was one anna and six pies in 1898-99 and one anna and nine pies in 1899-1900. In Radhanpur it was 2 annas 7 pies and 2 annas 8 pies. In Tharad 1 annas 2 pies and 2 annas 3 pies, in Wao 1 anna 3 pies and 1 anna 11 pies.

131. The numbers confined in the six Thana lockups were rather less in 1898-99 than in the previous year, but in 1899-1900 owing to the famine the numbers nearly doubled and as the jail at Palanpur became more and more overcrowded I was obliged towards the close of the period under report to stop the transfer of any short term prisoners, which of course added still more to their numbers, but the lockups were never overcrowded. The average cost of rations per head was 2 anna 6 pies and 2 annas 10 pies which is very high compared with Palanpur, but they don't grow their own vegetables and cannot strike an average over a large number and the rates do not compare unfavourably with those at Radhanpur.

Civil Justice.

132. There are in all 36 Civil Courts in the district, besides the Political Superintendent's Court of appeal. Of these 17 are in the first class states of Palanpur and Radhanpur. 10 in the petty states and Talukas in which the residuary jurisdiction is exercised by the Political officers, and 9 are courts of the Superintendency officers and Thanadars.

133. The work done by these Courts in 1898-99 is shown in Appendix VII. a. The total number of cases on the file when the year opened was 1834 and 3224 fresh suits were filed during the year making a total of 5058 suits for disposal of which 4047 were disposed of and arrears which had accumulated in the previous year of plague were reduced to 1011.

134. In the Superintendency Courts the year opened with 103 suits in arrears and 670 fresh suits were filed making a total of 773 suits for disposal of which 706 were disposed of and arrears were reduced to 67. The reason for the small outturn of work in the Assistant Political Superintendent's Court is that the appointment was vacant for eleven months of the year but all the other Courts worked well particularly those of the Tharad, Wao, and Warahi Thanadars.

135. In the Courts of the jurisdictional States and Talukdars there were 1731 cases for disposal when the year opened and 2554 fresh suits were filed making a total of 4285 of which 3341 were disposed of and 944 were remaining when the year closed so that arrears were reduced by 44 percent.

136. The same details for the year 1899-1900 are given in Appendix VII. b. The total numbers of cases on the file at the commencement of the year was 1011 and 1266 fresh suits were filed making a total of 2277 of which 1450 were disposed of and arrears as a whole still further reduced to 827.

137. In the Superintendency courts the year opened with 67 cases on the files and 208 fresh suits were filed making a total of 275 of which 179 suits were disposed of and 95 remained in arrears at the close of the year.

There was of course a large falling off in the number of fresh suits filed owing to the famine and the extra famine work fell heavily on the Assistants and Thanadars, but the latter all did a fair amount of work in the first part of the year and so it is that the arrears have not been seriously increased.

138. In the courts of the jurisdictional states and Talukdars the year opened with 944 cases on the files and the number of fresh suits filed was 1058 making a total of 2002 of which 944 were disposed of. Thus notwithstanding the famine, arrears were still further reduced but the reduction took place almost entirely in the Palanpur State where some of the Judicial Officials were little troubled with famine work and where there were I understand a certain class of cases which were very little affected by it. Elsewhere arrears increased but fortunately owing to the small number of fresh suits filed the increase was no where serious.

139. The value of the suits disposed of in the Superintendency Courts in 1898-99 was Rs. 54204-6-9, the average value being Rs. 76-14-2 and the average time spent in the disposal of each suit being 3 days. The value of the suits disposed of in 1899-1900 was Rs. 18267-5-6, the average value being Rs. 102-0-9 and the average time spent in the disposal of each suit being 6 days.

Civil Appellate work.

140. Details of the Appellate work are shown in Appendix VIII.

141. The number of appeals on the file of the Political Superintendent's court at the end of 1897-98 was 44 and 16 fresh appeals were filed in 1898-99 making a total of 60 for disposal, of which 21 were disposed of and 39 remained at the close of the year. Nine fresh appeals were filed in 1899-1900 and two disposed of and 46 were in arrears at the close of the period under report.

142. In the Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent there were 43 appeals in arrears at the end of 1897-98 and 39 fresh appeals were filed in 1898-99 making a total of 82, but there was no Assistant Political Superintendent and power to hear appeals given to the Deputy Assistant in charge of the current duties of the office was withdrawn by Government, consequently only ten appeals were disposed of and at the close of the year arrears had increased to 72. In 1899-1900 the office was owing to exigencies of famine in charge of several different officers and there was great difficulty owing to famine in securing the attendance of parties but such cases as could be, were taken up and arrears were thus reduced to 56.

143. In the Appellate Courts of the Palanpur State, good work appears to have been done and at the close of the period under report there were only seven appeals in arrears; but in the Radhanpur State, where the services of every available officer were required for famine duty

once famine had declared itself, the number of appeals in arrears increased from 18 to 32.

• *Regisiration & Court Fees.*

144. The receipts on account of the Registration of documents in the Thanas were as follow;—

1898-99.	Rs. 49-12-0.
1899-1900.	Rs. 251-5-6.

and the receipts on account of the sale of Court fee stamps were as follow

1898-99	Rs. 6656--12-0.
1899-1900.	Rs. 2177-4-0

Civil Political work.

145. Details of civil Political work for the period under report are given in Appendix IX. In the year 1898-99 the Political Superintendent disposed of three Political cases the same number as in the previous year. In 1899-1900 he was unable to dispose of any but the arrears remained the same viz 16. In 1898-99 the Assistant Political Superintendent disposed of 9 and the District Deputy Assistant of 7 cases but in 1899-1900 only one case was disposed of and arrear at the close of the period under report were 13 and 40 cases respectively. The total of Political cases undisposed of being 69 as compared with 59 on the 31st of March 1898.

146. The Disputes in the Gadhwada under Mahi Kantha between the Palanpur Durbar on the one side and the Gadhias on the other still remain, but their settlement depends on the respective Political officers being able to meet for the purpose which during the period under report was not possible, or on both parties agreeing to accept a settlement of the whole question at the hands of one or other officer, A regular judicial settlement would be very costly to the parties and the litigation would I believe be interminable. The question is a very complicated one and its solution I am convinced can only be found by an arrangement similar to the one effected by Colonel Jackson and myself in the disputes between Palanpur and Danta, or such as was effected between the Idar State and the Gadhias, by which the interests of Idar in the Gadhwada were entirely separated,

CHAPTER IV. PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and crops.

147. The rainfall registered at the principal rain guage stations in the Superintendency during the years 1898 and 1899 is shown in Appendix XI in parallel columns month by month and the total fall of 1897 is given for purposes of comparison. It will be seen that the rainfall of 1898

was very scanty and in many places untimely and that in 1899 there was for agricultural purposes practically no rain. The disastrous effects of these successive bad seasons have already been described in detail in dealing with the famine in each division of the district.

148. The rain crops of 1898 were very bad over the greater part of the district the only exception being in the small state of Wao. In many places no cold weather crop could be grown but wherever Rabbi sowings were possible the crops were fairly good. The average outturn of all cereals however was not more than nine annas. The crops dependent on the rainfall of 1899 failed entirely.

Prices of food grains.

149. The prices of food grains during the six years 1894-95 to 1899-1900 are given in Appendix XII. They are of course average prices and the prices for 1899-1900 do not therefore in many places represent the prices at which grain was procurable after famine had declared itself, because with the revival of trade that had followed on the cessation of the plague, rates in Palanpur and Deesa and the markets dependent upon them were very low during the early part of the year.

Agricultural experiments.

150. The Agricultural experiments carried out in the Palanpur and Radhanpur States are fully dealt with in the reports of those States. The late Lieutenant Colonel Lyde took an intense interest in everything that related to the improvement of agriculture and in this respect as in many others he is a great loss to the district.

Cattle disease.

151. In 1898-99 probably owing to want of sufficient good fodder there was a great deal of disease among the cattle principally Smallpox and foot and mouth disease, 2901 head of cattle were reported to have died in the Thana circles, 5640 in Palanpur, 2281 in Tharad, and 999 in Wao from this cause. No doubt there was also much disease in the following year also but in the general havoc which the famine worked among the cattle, it did not receive the attention it would otherwise have done and no separate record was kept, the mortality being merged in the enormous mortality resulting from the famine.

Manufactures.

152. Coarse woollen and cotton cloth is manufactured with hand looms all through the district but the industry suffered severely on account of the famine and the greater part of the Dhed weavers came on the relief works. Saltpetre is manufactured in Radhanpur and Warahi and is capable of a good deal of extension. The other manufactures of the district are insignificant.

Railway.

153. The Palanpur State share of the net earnings of the Palanpur Deesa Railway for 1898 was Rs. 10334-13-9 as compared with Rs. 10882-8-2 in 1897. In 1899 it was Rs. 12103-1-2. The Durbar originally invested Rs. 185000 in the undertaking and the above figures represent interest on that amount at Rs. 5-14-1 percent for 1897 Rs. 5-9-5 percent for 1898 and Rs. 6-9-6 percent for 1899. During the current year with the large import of grass and food stuffs and the enormous export of hides and bones the return will probably be much better.

Railway Projects.

154. In 1898 the Survey of two alternative lines of Railway to connect Radhanpur with the general Railway system of the country was made. One of these was for a line from Viramgam on the B. B. & C. I. Railway by way of Dasada Munjpur and Sami to Radhanpur and the other was for an extension of His Highness the Gaekwar's branch line from Mehsana to Pattan by way of Harij and Sami to Radhanpur. The latter was the cheaper of the two and apparently if His Highness the Gaekwar would undertake the construction of so much of it as lay within his territory, the most easy of attainment having regard to the money then at the disposal of the Radhanpur State for the purpose. But the late Lieutenant Colonel Lyde as administrator of the Radhanpur State favoured the construction of the former if only as far as Munjpur in the first instance and eventually as far as Sami. Orders were issued for the collection of statistics of traffic and the choice of the line apparently depended on them, but on account of the bad season of 1898-99 the collection of the statistics was deferred and the question remained undecided when famine overtook the whole District.

155. When famine came and the questions of the provision of work for the people and transport into the affected area became urgent the connection with Pattan was regarded as the best of the two lines surveyed as being the least costly, and His Highness the Gaekwar was addressed through Government with a view to his undertaking the construction of so much of the line as lay within his territory. His Highness however declined to take part in the undertaking. At the same time Mr. White, who in the course of his reconnaissance of the country west of Deesa had examined the country between Diodar and Radhanpur, pointed out that while the connection with Radhanpur by that route would be extremely easy and cheap, the alignment of the proposed line from Viramgam to Radhanpur was a dangerous one, and that the line would be a very costly one on which it would be difficult to earn any adequate return for the money which would be required to construct it. The survey of the extension of the Palanpur Deesa line to Tharad via Diodar was therefore made to include a branch line from Diodar to Radhanpur and some earthwork on this section has already been constructed with famine labour.

156. A detailed project with plans and estimates for a metre gauge line from Deesa to Tharad 61.26 miles with a branch from Diodar to Radhanpur 23.58 miles at a through cost of Rs. 26909 per mile or a total cost of Rs. 22,82,959 has since been submitted to government.

157. There are thus now complete surveys, plans, and estimates for three distinct projects before Government.

1. For a line from Viramgam to Radhanpur.
2. For an extension of the Pattau line to Radhanpur via Harij and Sami and

3. For a line from Deesa to Tharad with a branch to Radhanpur. The first is the most costly the third is the cheapest. The first and second would benefit the Radhanpur State only the third would benefit the whole district west and south-west of Deesa and is easily capable of extension into the Thar and Parkar district of Scinde via Suigam and the Nara Bet.

158. With all its cash reserves swept away by the famine the Radhanpur State can now never find the money for the Viramgam line even if its construction were otherwise desirable. Neither can it construct the Pattan extension without the assistance which His Highness the Gaekwar will not give and probably not even with it. I would urge therefore that these projects should be definitely abandoned and no time lost in undertaking the Deesa Tharad and Radhanpur Railway the construction of which I regard as absolutely vital to the recovery of the district from the effects of the recent famine.

Public Works.

159. The total expenditure on public works for 1898-99 in the whole Superintendency is reported to have been Rs. 98771 as compared with 135511 in the previous year. The total expenditure in 1899-1900 exclusive of famine works was Rs. 105534. Details have already been given in noticing the various divisions.

Post Offices.

160. No new post offices were opened in the district during the period under report. There was one Mail robbery on the 11th of April 1898 in His Highness the Gaekwar's territory the tracks of which were brought into the Radhanpur State and in which Radhanpur was held to be liable to make good half the loss amounting to Rs. 30-5-3 which amount has since been paid. The arrangements for the protection of the mails throughout the Superintendency were satisfactory.

Horse breeding.

161. This is a subject that unfortunately does not receive the attention that it ought to. Horse breeding in the Palanpur State has already been commented upon. Government in 1898-99 maintained two Stallions at

Deesa who covered 34 mares the larger number being covered by the thoroughbred English horse Elzevier; in 1899-1900 Elzevier alone remained and covered 13 mares. In the Radhanpur State two stallions are maintained they covered 22 mares in 1898-99 and 14 in 1899-1900. What is required however is that the Durbars should take a more active interest in the matter, because the country is really very favourable to the rearing of young stock and at one time I am told was full of good ponies.

CHAPTER V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

162. The usual Statement of gross Revenue and Expenditure of the states as furnished by them is attached Appendix X. The financial position of each state has already been commented upon.

Tribute.

163. Most of the states and Talukas in the Superintendency pay no tribute but the Palanpur State pays annually a sum of Rs. 50000 Babasahi to His Highness the Gaekwar and some of its villages pay Jama while some of the Kankrej Talukas pay Jama or Ghasdana the total payments amounting to Rs. 58620-2-0 annually.

Opium.

164. On the 1st of April 1898 the stock of opium in the Government depot at Palanpur was 22 chests 113 lbs. and 25 Tolas and the following additional opium was imported during the period under report.

In 1898-99	20 Chests.
In 1899-1900	20 Chests.

making a total of 62 Chests 113 lbs. and 25 Tolas for disposal. The quantity of opium issued for retail sale by opium vendors and sold to the State on the payment of full duty., during the period under report as compared with the preceding year was

1897-98.	5202 lbs.
1898-99.	4694 lbs.
1899-1900.	2860 lbs.

leaving a balance of 6 chests 68 lbs. and 37 Tolas.

The amount realized by the sale of opium including pass fee was

In 1898-99	Rs. 32164
In 1899-1900	Rs. 19355.

It will be seen from the above figures that owing to the famine the sales fell off in 1899-1900 by no less than 1834 lbs.

The number of licensed vendors in the Thana circles throughout the period under report was 60 as compared with 56 in the preceding year.

Opium purchased direct.

165. The direct importations of opium by the larger states from Malwa and Meywar was as follows:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Palanpur.....	40½ Chests.	42.
Radhanpur.....	15	17.
Tharad.....	12	11.
Wao	5	5.
Total.....	72½.	75.

Confiscated Opium.

166. On the 1st of April 1898 there was a balance of 34 lbs. 35 Tolas and 45 grains of confiscated Opium in the depot. During the period under report 737 lbs. 10 Tolas and 135 grains of confiscated Opium was received. All was sent to Bombay and there was none left in the depot on the 31st of March 1900.

Local Funds.

167. The usual statement of receipts and expenditure of the Superintendency Local Funds for the two years under report is attached Appendix XIII.

The General Fund.

168. The opening balance of the General Fund on the 1st of April 1898 was Rs. 37397-6-7. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 36812-1-0 as compared with Rs. 36334-15-10 in the previous year, the expenditure was Rs. 31423-15-6 as compared with Rs. 34657-8-9 and the closing balance on the 31st of March 1899 was Rs. 42785-8-1. Of which Rs. 20000 were invested in Government paper. But in the year 1899-1900 the receipts fell off to Rs. 19801-6-1 the deficit being in all heads of receipt and due of course to the famine. The Thana contribution could not be recovered in full, the judicial receipts amounted to Rs. 5907 only as compared with Rs. 12774 in the previous year and the miscellaneous receipts which include a share in the opium duty fell off by more than half. On the other hand the expenditure amounted to Rs. 36305-15-10 though the greatest care was taken to keep it down, but it was impossible to avoid increased jail charges and it was the first year that the Establishment was paid on the increased scale resulting from the reorganization of the Establishments. The result was that the closing balance on the 31st of March 1900 was reduced to Rs. 26280-14-4 including the invested balance above referred to. The condition of the fund has thus owing to the famine become very weak and unfortunately the current year is a very bad one.

The Education Fund.

169. In the Education Fund there was a balance of Rs. 29321-8-5. on the 1st of April 1898. The receipts during 1898-99 were Rs. 2977-10-5, the expenditure Rs. 2041-3-6 and the closing balance Rs. 30257-15-4. The receipts during the year 1899-1900 were Rs. 2515-15-3. The expenditure Rs.

1883-15-0 and the closing balance at the end of the period under report was Rs. 30889-15-7. The condition of this Fund therefore is sound.

. *The Vaccination Fund.*

170. The Vaccination Fund has also suffered from the famine the opening balance on the 1st April 1898 was Rs. 2652-4-1 the closing balance on the 31st of March 1900 was Rs. 1003-7-5. There was a large falling off in the expenditure in 1899-1900 as compared with 1898-99 due to the reorganization of the Department, but on the other hand owing to the famine and consequently difficult of recovering contributions the receipts fell off from Rs. 2690-13-0 in 1898-99 to Rs. 551-10-9 in 1899-1900. The condition of this fund therefore is also weak.

The Petty Fund.

171. This is made up of the various Dispensary Funds and the Survey Fund and though like the others it has suffered considerably in its receipts owing to the famine it is not in a bad condition the closing balance on the 31st March 1900 being Rs. 15457-1-11 as compared with an opening balance on the 1st of April 1898 of Rs. 14975-13-3.

Deposits and Advances.

172. The accounts current of deposits and advances are large, but this is due to all the transactions on account of famine having passed through the books and some heavy advances on account of famine having been made just at the close of the period under report.

CHAPTER VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

173. The usual statement of the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the States and Thana circles and the patients treated therein together with the cost of maintenance is attached Appendix XIV.

174. The total number of patients treated in the year 1898-99 was 43490 as compared with 36788 in the preceding year. In 1899-1900 it rose to 48729, exclusive of those treated on relief works and in the poorhouses. The daily average attendance of sick compares as follows :—

1897-98	549.2.
1898-99	558.5.
1899-1900	801.7.

The total cost of the institutions was as follows :—

1897-98.	Rs. 25267.
1898-99.	Rs. 26644.
1899-1900.	Rs. 26149.

175. In Palanpur there are two Hospitals. The Scott Hospital in charge of the Assistant Surgeon maintained by Government and the Good

fellow Hospital in the town maintained by the Durbar and in charge of a qualified L. M. & S. who is also Chief Medical officer of the State. During the period under report the Durbar maintained an extra Hospital Assistant and an Extra Nurse for plague and famine and Assistant Surgeon Mullan in Medical charge of the Superintendency was also in charge of the relief works in the vicinity of Palanpar from the middle of January 1900.

The Scot Hospital.

176. The attendance at the Superintendency Hospital has fallen off considerably since its removal from the vicinity of the town to the present Scott Hospital building in the Residency precincts the daily average attendance in 1898-99 and 1899-1900 being a little over 39 as compared with 66 in 1897-98 and 91 in 1896-97. The number of in patients was 125 in 1898-99 and 167 in 1899-1900 the rest were out-door patients.

177. In Radhanpur there is a general Hospital and another "Diamond Jubilee Hospital" for women in charge of a qualified Midwife who works under the direction and orders of the Medical Officer. There are also dispensaries at Sami, Munjpur and Rafu but the latter was closed in the famine and the Hospital Assistant employed on relief works.

178. A great want in Palanpur is a separate Hospital for the treatment of women, in charge of a qualified Medical Lady, to which the many Purdah women in the town could go, and when His Highness signified his intention of founding a dispensary at old Deesa to commemorate his being honoured with the G. C. I. E and to be called the Sandhurst Dispensary, I suggested to him this alternative. The suggestion was favourably received by His Highness at the time but the heavy charges which have now be thrown upon the State by famine will probably prevent anything being done in this direction for some years.

179. The rest of the district is not so well off in the matter of medical relief as the two larger States. There are dispensaries at Tharad and Wao maintained by the Durbar and at the four Thanas of Diodar, Kankrej, Warahi, and Santalpur but they are all in charge of the old type of unqualified Hospital Assistant and with the funds at our disposal it will be very difficult to replace them by qualified men, for I have found in my recent endeavours to procure an additional man for relieving and general work that competent trained men will not come to a non-pensionable post except on a very high salary and that the best of them will not take non-pensionable service at all.

180. But these district Dispensaries nevertheless do much useful work at a small cost as the figures in the Appendix will show and as time goes on and more money becomes available considerable improvement will no doubt follow.

The Public health.

181. With the exception of the outbreak of plague already referred to the health of the district in 1898-99 was good. There was a good deal of malarial fever and measles in Palanpur and Radhanpur but the rest of the Superintendency was singularly free from sickness. In 1899-1900 there was no further outbreak of plague but smallpox measles fever and diarrhoea were very prevalent and during the latter half of the year owing to the famine the public health was not good and this was particularly so among the children and the large class of people in whose dietary milk, which became very costly or was unobtainable, usually forms a principal part.

Vaccination.

182. The arrangement by which Vaccination operations in the Palanpur State and in the Thana circles and petty states were controlled by the Agency Surgeon Kathiawar came to an end on the 1st of October 1898. The Vaccination Department in the Palanpur State was handed over to the control of the Durbar and placed under the supervision of their Chief Medical Officer, in the Thana circles and petty States it was placed under the Superintendency Assistant Surgeon and the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination was abolished. In the Radhanpur State Vaccination is under the state Medical Officer.

183. The usual comparative statement of Vaccination for the last five years is given in Appendix XV. In 1898-99 the total number of primary Vaccinations was 24704 as compared with 18926 in the previous year, the number of Revaccinations was 48 as compared with 47. In 1899-1900 the total number of primary Vaccinations was 27632 and the number of Revaccinations was 999. A great deal of Vaccination was done on the relief works which accounts for the large increase in the amount of work done.

Sanitation.

184. This is a subject to which it is very necessary that more attention should be paid by the States. Sanitation as it is understood in British districts does not exist. At the time of the plague the town of Palanpur was thoroughly cleansed and great efforts have since been made to keep it clean, but it is a very ancient City and under existing conditions it will always be difficult to keep it clean. The town of Radhanpur in the famine got into a terribly insanitary condition, measures have recently been taken to rectify this. In the villages of course there is little or no attempt at Sanitation and it is not therefore surprising that the mortality is always very high. During the famine a good deal of care was taken to prevent the drinking water from being defiled and it is hoped that the villagers will have learnt something from this.

CHAPTER VII INSTRUCTION.

185. The usual statement showing the number of Schools in the Superintendency the number of pupils and the average attendance during the period

under report as compared with the preceding year is attached Appendix XVI.

186. There was no alteration in the number of schools. The falling off in the attendance in the Palanpur Schools noticed in the report for 1897-98 which was due to plague, was to a great extent made up in 1898-99 and in Radhanpur and the Thana circles and petty States the numbers on the rolls and the average daily attendance remained about the same. The figures for 1899-1900 are for the first part of the year, during the latter half the Schools with one or two exceptions had to be closed on account of famine and the Masters employed on relief works, or as circle Inspectors.

The Palanpur High School.

187. The Palanpur High School in 1898-99 sent up four boys for the Matriculation Examination of whom only one passed, a not very satisfactory result, but the School had been affected by the previous year of plague. In 1899-1900 ten boys were sent up for the Matriculation of whom seven passed.

188. Female Education does not make much progress though the Palanpur School is said to have improved very much under a new Mistress. In the Radhanpur State there was some falling off which was probably due to famine.

189. The total fee receipts in the Thana circle Schools and the total cost of the Schools in the two years under report as compared with the preceding year were,

Year.	Fees.	Cost.
1897-98.	Rs. 324.	Rs. 5899.
1898-99.	Rs. 317.	Rs. 6226.
1899-1900.	Rs. 202.	Rs. 4287.

Control of Radhanpur Schools.

190. The proposal to hand over the control of the Radhanpur Schools to the Administrator remained in abeyance on account of the famine but has since been taken up again and is now under discussion. Future arrangements for the control of other Schools in the Superintendency are involved in the proposal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The press.

191. The number of printing Presses in the Superintendency remained the same viz one at Palanpur the other at Radhanpur. Both are privately owned but are practically supported by the respective States. There are no Newspapers published in the Superintendency but Radhanpur publishes a Durbar Gazette twice a month and it would be a very good thing if a Superintendency Gazette could be published, but there is a difficulty in arranging for money. The usual statement is attached Appendix XVII.

CONCLUSION.

192. The latter part of the period under report was one of very great anxiety and very heavy work and I am indebted to my Assistants and Deputy Assistants and to the various other officers deputed to assist me for the zealous way in which they discharged their respective duties.

193. The subordinate establishment of the Superintendency is very small and lowly paid and the extra work thrown upon them was enormous but all worked willingly and cheerfully and my acknowledgments are particularly due to my Head Clerk Mr. Nahanalal and personal office establishment.

194. The Thanadars and Juptidars are mostly good men. All had an arduous time, and for good famine work I desire specially to notice Azam Keshavlal Brijlal Thanadar of Santalpur, Azam Umiashankar Gowrishankar Thanadar of Kankrej, Azam Purshottamrai Bhowanishankar Thandar of Warahi, Azam Naranlal Keshavlal Thandar of Wao, and Messrs Vassudev and Khubchand Japtidars.

195. I am also much indebted to Assistant Surgeon P. P. Mullan for the zealous manner in which quite apart from his regular duties he helped me in the first rush of the famine before I got other assistance.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,

Political Superintendent,

Palanpur.

APPENDIX A.

Political Relations for 1898—99 & 1899—1900.

Name of State.	Annual tribute in men or money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.		Persons who have been vaccinated.		Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.		Military Force.		Transit duty levied or not.	REMARKS.
	Amount.	To whom payable.			1898-99.	A 1899-1900.	1898-99	1899-1900.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Palanpur ...	50,000	Gaekwar.	2,74,864	22	1674	1674	10108	14920		6,40,565	6,62,397	161 Horse. 440 Foot.	162 Mounted. 440 Foot.		Principal products. Wheat, Rice and Sarsav.
Radhanpur. ...	...	...	98,017	24	1284	1284	4429	4266		6,41,356	4,13,820	17 Mounted. 73 Foot.	19 Mounted. 247 Foot.		Cotton, Wheat and Gram.
Tharad and Morwada.	...	...	72,359	5	261	261	1795	1715		58,388	30,216	8 Mounted. 36 Foot.	8 Mounted. 26 Foot.		
Tharad Janya villages.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	40,475	...	...		
Vao. ...	...	...	32,848	3	188	188	2772	2373		34,902	30,689	11 Mounted. 30 Foot.	11 Mounted. 39 Foot.		Wheat, Bajri, Cotton, Jowari, Sarsav and Mugg.
Varahi....	...	...	20,950	2	151	151	902	764		74,521	41,535	...	...		
Santalpur & Chadchat.	...	...	19,999	2	50	50	1076	340		24,670	15,177	...	...		
Suigam. ...	...	...	13,420	1	54	54	There is one vaccinator for Suigam and Wao.			12,000	28,850	...	...		
Kankrej. ...	5127-6-4	Gaekwar.	52,579	6	251	251	2217	2286		34,400	34,472	...	...		
Deodar including. ...	...	...	48,454	3	110	110	1541	1645		37,593	42,486	...	...		
Terwada & Bhabhar...	...	...													

Palanpur, 12th January 1901.

A—Figures for the commencement of the year.

B—Revenue only shown separately for the 1st time, all other information included in Tharad Morwada.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,

Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX B.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their families, principal members of their Court for 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

Name of Individual State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or religion.	Age.		How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has Male heirs or not.	Remarks.	
				1898-99.	1899-00.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Palanpur State.</i>												
H. H. Sir Sher-Mahmalkhanji Lohani G. C. I. E.	Palanpur.	Dewan or Chief of Palanpur.	Pathan Mahomedan.	47	48	Can read and write Gujarati and Urdu. Educated in Palanpur.	Ruler of Palanpur.	yes	yes	Has 2 sons (1) Tale-mahomed-khanji. (2) Yawarhusen-khanji. Has one son.	The state is under British administration.	
Hussein Mahomed-khanji	Do.	Chief's Cousin and Jagirdar	Do....	53	54	Do.	Jagirdar.	...	...	...		
Dullabhji Dharamshi Ved.	Morvi.	Chief Minister	Bhatia (Halai)	49	50	Elphinstone College Bombay and Government Law Class. Has passed District Pleader's Examination.	As Chief Minister of state.	...	...	...		
<i>Radhanpur State.</i>												
Mahmed Sherkhan	Radhanpur....	Minor Nawab of Radhanpur.	Pathan Mahomedan.	13	14	At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Receives Education.	H. H. the late Nawab had a sanad	yes	...		
Jalaludinkhan.	Do....	Brother of the young Nawab of Radhanpur	Do.	10	11	Do.	Do.	...	...	...		
Fatehjungkhan.	Do....	The young Nawab's uncle and Jagirdar.	Do.	54	55	Can read and write Gujarati	Jagirdar.	...	...	Has a son.		
Mardanalikhanji.	Radhanpur....	The young Nawab's Cousin and Jagirdar.	Do.	30	31	Do.	Do.	...	...	...		
Jorawarkhanji.	Do....	The Nawab's Cousin and Jagirdar.	Do.	23	24	Knows Gujarati and a little of English. Educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Do.	...	...	...		
Nadealikhanji.	Do....	The young Nawab's uncle and Jagirdar.	Do.	33	34	Can read and write Gujarati and Urdu.	Do.	...	...	Has a son.		
<i>Tharad and Morwada.</i>												
Waghella Abhesingji.	Tharad.	Tharad Thakor	Rajput.	40	41	Knows a little English and Gujarati. Educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Looks after his Jagir.	...	yes	Has 2 sons.		
<i>Wav State.</i>												
Keshavlal Zamohand.	Palanpur.	Karbhari	Jain Bania.	35	36	Knows English and Gujarati.	Karbhari.	...	...	...		
<i>Varahi Taluka.</i>												
Rana Chandansingji Umedsingji.	Wao.	Rana.	Rajput.	45	46	Not Educated	Looks after his Jagir.	...	yes	Has 2 sons.		
Dharamchand Chelji	Palanpur.	Karbhari.	Jain Bania.	47	48	Well educated. Knows English and Gujarati.	Karbhari.	...	...	...		
<i>Tharad Taluka.</i>												
Khetaji Dajuji.	Bhorole.	Thakor.	Rajput Chohan	58	59	Can read and write Gujarati a little.	As Jagirdar.	...	...	...		
Gajsingji Dajuji.	Do....	Bhayad of the Thakore.	Do.	53	54	Not Educated	Jagirdar.	...	...	...		
<i>Varahi Taluka.</i>												
Joravarkhan Umar-khan.	Varahi.	Chief of Varahi.	Malek Mahomedan.	18	19	Studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	...	...	...	...		
Gujukhan Rawaji.	Do....	Bhayad of Chief of Varahi.	Do.	30	31	Knows a little Gujarati.	...	...	...	...		
Muridkhan Rawaji.	Do....	Do....	Do.	10	11	Learns Gujarati.	...	...	...	...		
<i>Terwada Taluka.</i>												
Nathukhan.	Terwara.	Thakor.	Baloch Mahomedan.	69	70	Not Educated	As Jagirdar.	...	...	Has five sons.		

*Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their families, principal members
of their Court for 1898-99 and 1899-1900.*

Name of Individual State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or religion.	Age.		How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authori- sing adop- tion or not.	Family follows primog- eni- ture.	Has Male heirs or not.	Remarks.
				1898-99.	1899-00.						
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Deodar Taluka.</i>											
Waghela Anandsingji Chaudhari.	Do.	Thakor	Rajput.	56	57	Not Educated.	As Jagirdar.	...	...	Has a son	
Waghela Sardarsingji Bhupatsingji.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47	48	Do.	Do.	...	...	Has 2 sons.	
<i>Kankrej Taluka.</i>											
Waghela Sardarsing	Thara.	Do.	Do.	47	48	Can read and write Gujarati Taught in Thara School	Do.	...	...	Has a son.	
Waghela Godalsing.	Thara.	Share-holder.	Do.	51	52	Do.	Do.	...	...	Has a son.	
<i>Sujum Taluka.</i>											
Narsingji Bhupat.	Snigama.	Thakor	Do.	43	44	Not Educated.	Do.	...	...	...	
Narsingji Nathaji	Do.	Share-holder.	Rajput.	28	29	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	
<i>Santalpur and Chavak Taluka.</i>											
Gagubha Lakhaji.	Adressar in Catch.	Thakor of Santalpur.	Rajput Jadeja	22	23	Can read and write a little Gujarati.	Do.	...	yes	...	
Derising Nathaji.	Adressar in Catch.	Share-holder in Santalpur	Do.	62	63	Not Educated.	Do.	...	yes	Has 2 sons	

Palanpur;
2th January 1901.

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P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX C.

Civil Divisions of territory under Political Control for 1898-99 & 1899-1900.

1	Province.	Commission-ership.	2	Names of Executive Districts.	3	How many Executive Sub-Divisions.	4	Area in square miles.	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14														
										Head Quarters with population.	Population.								Total cost of salaries and Police of all kinds.	No. of Police	Land.	Gross.											
Guzerat.	Northern Division.	Palanpur Political Superintendency.	10	7775	645526	Palanpur	21092	1175	36	38	33	10	1898-99	1899-00	5321	5153	371636	384850	1898-99	1899-00	9½ Lacs.	9½ Lacs.	15½ Lacs.	13½ Lacs.									
						Rathanpur	14175																										
						Tharad	3741																										
						Wao	4929																										
						Deodar	1129																										
						Santalpur	1457																										
						Varahi	3176																										
						Sihori.	1584																										

Palanpur, }
12th January 1901.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX D.

Population for 1898—1899 & 1899—1900.

District.	Population.				Classification.			Population.						Prevailing language.	Emigration or Immigration.		REMARKS.				
	Men.	Women.	Children under 10 years.	Total.	Number per square-mile.	Europeans.	East Indians & other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.		Total adult male agriculturists including landholders cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Male adult non agriculturists.		1898—99.	1899—1900.		
Palanpur Superintendency.	138917	235447	211867	100140	98072	645526	83.03	438	83	86	557870	57486	205	29149	0	117667	61819	Gujarati.	288 Emigrated. 1822 Immigrated.	Unascertainable.	

Palanpur,

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P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.
12th January 1901.

APPENDIX E¹.

Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Wav state for the year 1898-99.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.		No.	Expenditure.	Amount.		
		Rs.	as. pies.			Rs.	as.	pies.
1	Customs dues...	3502	1 4	1	Expenses of Ranaji. ...	6385	15	1
2	Opium Duty ...	3696	0 0	2	Betrothal expenses of Kunwar Harisingji. ...	300	0	0
3	Law and Justice Courts.	1022	10 9	3	Jiwai Expenses. ...	3554	14	6
4	Vaje ...	13648	3 2	4	Grass cutting ...	301	5	0
5	Police cess ...	1438	8 0	5	Repairs to Buildings. ...	2589	3	8
6	Jama ...	116	9 9	6	Charity. ...	1263	2	3
7	Nazarana. ...	1115	8 0	7	Boarding expenses to Villagers who come to pay Narwa. ...	107	1	6
8	Marriage tax...	185	11 0	8	Dhal expenses. ...	77	7	0
9	Grazing Fees...	356	9 3	9	Dispensary expenses ...	1732	4	4
10	Santh ...	236	0 0	10	School expenses ...	548	15	6
11	Narwa...	6096	0 0	11	Diet charges to prisoners. ...	251	5	6
12	Salt compensation ...	2583	0 0	12	Contingent charges. ...	259	10	1
13	Abkari. ...	59	0 0	13	Survey expenses ...	189	15	2
14	Funeral cess ...	471	5 0	14	Thana and Vaccination Varad ...	606	6	6
15	Miscellaneous.	374	13 6	15	Expenses &c. of horses of Police Sowars. ...	396	1	8
	Total...	34902	0 3	16	Giras expenses. ...	264	5	3
	Opening Balance...	31	6 0	17	Municipal expenses. ...	107	2	0
	Grand Total...	34933	6 3	18	Unforeseen expenses. ...	535	1	9
				19	Peons on the Mowsari Frontier...	263	4	0

APPENDIX E.

Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Vao state for the year 1899-1900.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.		No.	Expenditure.	Amount.	
		Rs.	As. Pies.			Rs.	As. pies.
1	Customs dues	2541	11	1	Expenses of Ranaji.	8208	5
2	Opium duty.	4004	...	2	Jivai expenses	3754	14
3	Fines commission fee &c.	740	6	3	Grass cutting.	203	14
4	Abkari &c.	54	8	4	Repairs to buildings.	1109	1
5	Vaje.	13582	10	5	Charity &c....	1067	3
6	Police cess....	1717	8	6	Boarding expenses to villagers who come to pay narva.	100	15
7	School Fees.	39	...	7	Dhal expenses.	51	1
8	Jama.	30	...	8	Dispensary expenses.	2382	3
9	Najrana.	169	12	9	School expenses.	594	...
10	Santh (Fee for transferring right of cultivation.)	63	...	10	Diet charges of prisoners	296	3
11	Marriage Tax.	134	3	11	Contingent charges.	175	4
12	Grazing fees.	142	2	12	Survey & boundary expenses.	232	9
13	Narva	4897	8	13	Thana and Vaccination Varad.	606	6
14	Miscellaneous	758	4	14	Expenses on account of horses of Police Sowars.	422	12
15	Salt compensation.	574	...	15	Municipal expenses.	48	15
16	Borrowed from Kordia Nathu Nihal.	1240	8	16	Unforseen expenses.	1611	1
	Total....	30689	1	17	Peons on Mowasari Frontier.	421	1
	Opening Balance....	203	8	18	Pay of establishment.	6106	8
	Grand Total....	30892	9	19	Pension.	36	8
				20	Paid in part payment of old debt.	2957	8
				21	Expenses in connection with Giras.	237	4

APPENDIX F.

Information regarding the Thana Circles for 1898—99 and 1899—1900.

Serial No.	Names of Thanas.	How constituted.	* Area.	Population according to census of 1891.	Revenue of.			Tribute if any to Baroda.	REMARKS.
					1897—98.	1898—99.	1899—1900		
1	Varahi.	The magisterial and civil powers are exercised by Political Officers. The Thandar exercises the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in criminal work, and in civil work his powers extend to Rs. 400. Out of 49 villages under this Thandarate, 10 villages belong to Malek Jorawarkhanji Umarkhanji and are under the management of the Political Superintendent. In these the Japtidar exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and tries Civil suits up to Rs. 250.	300	20950	4579-15-1	4135-6-9	3097-15-1	Nil.	The fixed amount of Thana Varad &c for this Thana is Rs. 3037-15-1. The decrease is due to the institution, Process and other fees having fallen off on account of the Famine.
2	Deodar.	The magisterial and civil powers in the Thandarate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thandar has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work, and in civil work his powers extend to hearing suits upto Rs. 400. There are two Thakors in Deodar who exercise the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and also try Civil suits upto Rs. 250 in their respective villages.	364½	18454	5278-8-4	4961-3-4	3129-14-7	Nil.	The fixed amount of Thana Varad &c. is Rs. 3129-14-7. The decrease is due to the same cause.
3	Tharad.	The magisterial and civil powers in the Thandarate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thandar has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work, and with regard to civil his powers extend to hearing suits to the extent of Rs. 400.	320½	47587	6757-3-8	4698-7-4	3725-6-8	Nil.	Do. Rs. 2648-0-8 The decrease is due to the same cause.

4	Vao.	The Thakor of Bhorole exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate in criminal matters and hears civil suits upto the value of Rs. 250. The magisterial and civil powers in the Thandarate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thandar has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work, and with regard to civil his powers extend to hearing suits to the extent of Rs. 400.	377	32869	6870-13-3	6160-15-2	1594-8-5	Nil.	Do. Rs. 2261-1-7. The decrease is due to the same cause.
5	Santalpur.	The magisterial and civil powers in the Thandarate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thandar has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work, and with regard to civil, his powers extend to hearing suits to the extent of Rs. 400.	303	19999	5691-15-8	4924-12-11	3290-6-8	Nil.	Do. Rs. 1942-0-7. The decrease is due to the same cause.
6	Kankrej.	The magisterial and civil powers in the Thandarate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thandar has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of Criminal work, and with regard to civil, his powers extend to hearing suits to the extent of Rs. 400. About 13 villages are under the jurisdiction of Thara Talukdars. They exercise in their respective villages civil jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 250 and also exercise the powers of a Third Class Magistrate.	810	52579	6496-10-7	5343-12-0	4131-6-5	5127-6-4	Do. Rs. 3107-10-7. The decrease is due to the same cause.

* The area is approximate as no Survey has been made.

Palanpur, }
12th January 1901.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX G.

Attached Estates for 1898—99 & 1899—1900.

1	2	States or Talukas.		Gross annual Revenue for.		Previous years balance.		Total.		Expenditure.		Balance.		13	14	15	16	17
		Samvat 1954.	Rs. A. P.	Samvat 1955.	Rs. A. P.	Samvat 1953.	Rs. A. P.	Samvat. 1954.	Rs. A. P.	Samvat 1954.	Rs. A. P.	Samvat 1954.	Rs. A. P.					
1	In Varahi Thandarate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Joravarkhan's Jagir.	...	24113-6-4	12808-6-8	29005-3-5	35712-10-11	53118-9-9	48521-1-7	17405-14-10	12724-9-3	35712-10-11	35796-8-4	Rs. A. P.	...	..	...	Minority of the present Thakore.	...
2	Rawaji Jagir.	...	10895-2-8	10426-13-9	8142-10-2	12242-10-11	19037-12-10	22669-8-8	6795-1-11	10926-8-6	12242-10-11	11743-0-2	...	...	...	...	Minority of one of the Bhagdars.	...
3	Daisar.	...	12-14-0	119-1-11	...	12-14-0	12-14-0	131-15-11	...	108-2-4	12-14-0	23-13-7	Not ascertained as yet.	...	...	...	Pending the liquidation of debt.	...
4	In Tharad Thandarate.	...	3790-11-11	3557-12-1	9627-1-7	8853-6-7	13417-13-6	12411-2-8	4564-6-11	2440-10-1	8853-6-7	9970-8-7	...	...	...	...	Pending settlement of a dispute between the shareholders.	...
5	Lunal.	...	2003-5-9	773-6-5	9382-13-3	10780-13-3	11385-3-0	11554-3-8	604-5-9	379-13-9	10780-13-3	1174-5-11	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	...
6	In Deodar Thandarate.	...	1773-7-10	1347-3-2	8355-3-10	9758-6-7	10128-11-8	11105-9-9	370-5-1	327-3-4	9758-6-7	10778-6-5	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	...
7	In Santalpur Thandarate.	...	738-8-10	1089-9-5	535-6-7	913-6-2	1273-15-5	2002-15-7	360-9-3	368-7-7	913-6-2	1634-8-0	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	...
8	Madhutia.	...	1998-2-1	2593-7-11	...	1222-7-3	1998-2-1	4115-15-2	775-10-10	573-14-7	1222-7-3	3542-0-7	Not ascertained as yet.	...	...	...	Pending the liquidation of debt.	...
9	Boru Kilana.	...	11-0-0	258-5-11	...	0-4-0	11-0-0	258-9-11	10-12-0	219-14-0	0-4-0	38-11-11	Do.	...	...	...	Ditto.	...

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Palanpur, 12th January 1901.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the strength, and cost of stipendiary Police in the states under the Palanpur Superintendency for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

No.	State.	Mounted.		Foot.		Total strength.		Total cost during		Remarks.
		1898-99	1899-00	1898-99	1899-00	1898-99	1899-00	1898-99	1899-00	
1	Palanpur :—									
	Imperial Police.	92	92	225	225	317	317	62471-12-0	64517-8-11	
	Temporary Famine Police. ...	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	498-14-3	
2	Palanpur State :—									
	Regular.	161	162	440	440	601	602	81839-7-9	85136-6-6	
	Irregular.	100	0	2334	2334	2434	2334	These are lands on tenure.	granted service	
3	Radhanpur State.									
	Regular.	17	19	* 231	* 247	248	266	† 58024-0-11	† 56520-7-7	*Includes 73 Phaltan. † Includes the pay of the Phaltan.
	Irregular.	76	77	16	17	92	94			
	Village Police.	0	0	510	510	510	510	*5907-14-0	†8385-12-0	*This is the pay of 200 the rest enjoy land on service tenure † The increase is due to cash allowances in the famine.
4	Tharad.	8	8	26	26	34	34	3542-0-0	3346-0-0	
5	Wao.	11	11	30	30	41	41	3000-0-0	3000-0-0	
	Total.	465	369	3812	3879	4277	4248	214785-2-8	221405-1-3	

Palanpur,
12th January 1901.

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P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the States under the Palanpur Superintendency for the years 1898-99 & 1899-1900.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.			Number of accused arrested.			Number of accused sent for trial.			Number of persons acquitted or discharged.			Percentage convicted of accused arrested.			Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	Palanpur...	484	407	862	742	652	1305	495	558	1217	304	355	955	40.9	54.4	73.1	61.4	63.6	78.4
2	Radhanpur...	440	399	674	566	503	987	538	480	969	335	230	723	59	45.72	73.25	62.47	47.91	75
3	Tharad...	97	110	128	111	124	177	95	124	177	63	58	151	57	46.7	74.2	66	46.7	74
4	Wao	33	39	56	46	54	103	46	52	103	34	38	66	74	70.3	64	74	73	64
	Total...	1054	955	1720	1465	1333	2572	1174	1214	2466	736	681	1875	50	51	73	63	56	76
5	Thana Circle of Tharad	143	100	143	120	120	223	102	120	221	57	72	165	47.5	60	74	56	60	74.6
6	Ditto of Wao...	74	59	124	77	90	210	77	90	210	43	54	134	56	60	63.8	56	60	63.8
7	Ditto of Deodar	86	104	170	103	109	274	103	109	246	68	53	196	66	48.6	71.5	66	48.6	79.6
8	Ditto of Santalpur	95	78	74	146	59	68	146	59	68	49	37	50	34	62.7	72.4	34	62.7	73.5
9	Ditto of Warahi	58	78	96	86	106	117	84	89	113	31	46	74	36	43.4	63.2	36	51.7	65.4
10	Ditto of Kankrej	121	129	276	163	163	450	111	163	449	59	112	296	36	68.7	65.7	53	68.7	65.9
11	Miscellaneous Salt	26	42	14	51	27	15	51	27	15	23	25	13	45	92.6	86.6	45	92.6	86.6
	Opium &c....	603	590	897	716	674	1357	674	657	1322	330	399	928	44	59	68	49	61	70
	Total...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total	1657	1545	2617	2211	2007	3929	1848	1871	3788	1066	1080	2803	48	53	71	57	57	74

Palanpur, }
12th January 1901. }
P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX IIa.

Crime of Violence for 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

No.	Offences.	Agency.			Palanpur			Radhanpur.			Tharad.			Wao.		
		1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900
1	Murder.	1	3	5	7	3	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder.	0	1	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Robberies.	2	7	23	1	4	14	3	4	4	0	0	5	0	0	2
4	Dacoity.	2	2	17	3	4	26	5	7	4	0	1	4	0	0	0
5	Robberies and Dacoities with murder.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Robberies and Dacoities causing grievous hurt.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.		5	13	55	11	13	45	11	10	12	0	1	9	0	0	2
7	Property stolen	15558-0-0	17796-5-11	44749-3-2	39008-11-5	14549-9-3	335098-15-2	3743-13-4	14714-6-10	7074-3-10	2965-14-0	4255-2-6	4956-4-3	174-12-0	849-0-0	824-7-9

Palanpur,

12th January 1901.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,

Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX III.

The following is a comparative statement of property lost and recovered for the years 1898—1899 & 1899—1900.

States.	Value of property stolen.			Value of property recovered.			Percentage of property recovered to stolen.		
	1897—1898.	1898—1899.	1899—1900.	1897—1898.	1898—1899.	1899—1900.	1897—1898	1898—1899	1899—1900
Palanpur.	39008-11-5	14549-9-3	35098-15-2	22989-12-1	8477-7-8	16181-6-5	58.9	58.3	46.1
Radhanpur.	3743-13-4	14714-6-10	7074-3-10	2423-5-2	11449-9-5	3116-5-7	64.7	77.8	44
Tharad.	2965-14-0	4255-2-6	4956-4-3	1063-15-0	2639-13-9	1953-4-9	35.8	62.04	39.4
Wao.	174-12-0	849-0-0	824-7-9	99-6-0	735-0-2	575-15-0	57	86.5	69.8
Thana Circles.									
Deodar.	2694-12-9	3478-14-4	2871-8-6	1750-1-4	1847-6-10	1140-4-7	65	53	39.7
Kankrej.	4384-5-6	3394-9-3	8956-15-6	1759-7-6	2193-8-9	2589-3-0	40	65	28.9
Santalpur.	1747-2-0	1358-12-0	23346-5-9	426-15-0	927-12-6	772-14-9	24	68	3.3
Tharad.	4291-13-9	2107-7-7	2386-7-0	1315-15-3	1215-9-9	1025-5-0	31	58	42.9
Warahi.	1178-7-0	3106-15-0	1204-14-6	380-9-0	855-4-6	1129-4-3	32	28	93.7
Wao.	1261-7-0	4349-11-9	5985-15-11	759-5-6	2829-15-7	2484-13-8	60	65	41.5
Total	61451-2-9	52164-8-6	92706-2-2	32068-11-10	33171-8-11	30968-13-0	54	63	33

Palanpur, }
12th January 1901.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent,
Palanpur.

APPENDIX IV. (a).

Statement showing the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1898—1899.

No.	Name of State.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with and disposed of.										REMARKS.				
		1897-98.	1898-99.	Remaining during the last year.	Brought to trial during 1898-99.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.
					Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1897-98.	1898-99.							
1	Political Superintendent.	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	29	14	29	...	14	15	...	...	...	...
2	Assistant Political Superintendent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	District Deputy Assistant.	72	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Huzur Deputy Assistant.	47	60	136	2	2	36	124	183	68	5	65	22	1	22	6	...	...
5	Thanaadar of Tharad.	104	100	54	53	7	2	84	117	75	18	17	7	...	...	...	...	...
6	Do. of Wao.	85	102	110	...	21	...	142	150	28	32	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Do. of Deodar.	137	91	90	9	46	...	201	145	63	27	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Do. of Kankrej.	146	153	79	1	38	...	185	137	68	1	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Do. of Varahi.	69	95	121	12	50	6	151	197	63	35	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Do. of Santalpur...	88	85	89	1	49	...	121	177	62	58	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	756	774	740	89	310	82	1208	1296	514	225	505	29	1	22	6	...	...
States and Talukas.																		
1	Palanpur.	1047	1355	558	275	676	...	1191	1551	509	351	663	...	5	23	12	...	...
2	Radhanpur.	727	640	525	92	357	...	1199	1109	343	311	430	...	2	18	13	...	...
3	Tharad.	130	157	130	9	63	...	141	209	92	34	81	1	...	1	1	...	...
4	Wao.	71	68	55	10	25	...	102	92	27	23	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Thakore of Bhorole.	20	29	13	9	11	...	23	33	5	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thakore Anandsingji of Deodar.	48	14	12	2	2	...	97	16	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Thakore Sardarsingji of Deodar.	13	15	...	...	33	...	33	33	28	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
8	Varahi Juptidar...	11	4	...	...	4	...	20	9	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Talukdars of Thara.	73	66	48	24	50	...	186	132	72	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	2140	2348	1346	421	1221	...	2992	3174	1088	719	1316	1	7	43	27	...	...
	Grand Total...	2896	3122	2086	510	1531	82	4200	4470	1602	944	1821	30	8	65	33	...	...

* Last year's figure corrected.

Palanpur,

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,

12th January 1901.

Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX IV (b).

Statement showing the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1899-1900.

No.	Name of State.	No. of offences reported during the year.		No. of persons dealt with and disposed of										Remarks.					
		1898-99	1899-1900	Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1899-00.			Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.			Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.
					Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.		Voluntarily.	1898-99									
1	Political Superintendent	15	36	...	133	...	...	...	...	29	133	...	34	72	...	...	27	7	
2	Assistant Political Superintendent.	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	District Deputy Assistant.	83	91	22	182	...	...	1	21	183	226	66	23	53	84	...	1	1	
4	Huzur Deputy Assistant.	50	103	...	192	2	8	...	12	117	214	72	11	79	45	...	7	6	
5	Thandar of Tharad.	100	171	...	204	3	6	...	3	150	216	6	43	167	...	...	...	...	
6	Thandar of Wao.	102	142	...	219	30	13	...	...	145	262	23	62	177	...	...	...	...	
7	Thandar of Deodar.	91	125	...	168	4	32	...	...	127	204	28	20	148	...	...	8	3	
8	Thandar of Kankrej.	153	264	...	329	5	4	...	14	197	352	82	16	253	1	...	...	...	
9	Thandar of Varahi.	95	101	...	109	...	51	...	...	177	160	52	23	85	...	...	...	...	
10	Thandar of Santalpur.	85	64	...	90	...	13	...	...	171	103	10	30	63	...	...	...	...	
Total		774	1097	22	1626	44	127	1	50	1296	1870	338	262	1097	130	...	43	17	
States and Talukas.																			
11	Palanpur.	1355	1489	23	1217	273	554	23	76	1551	2090	413	423	1230	6	...	18	6	
12	Radhanpur.	640	947	18	1063	73	348	2	...	1109	1586	309	331	931	...	...	15	6	
13	Tharad.	157	153	1	190	13	41	4	...	209	249	62	23	160	...	3	1	2	
14	Wao.	68	85	...	92	14	32	...	...	92	138	29	21	88	...	...	...	...	
15	Thakor Anandsingji of Deodar.	14	16	...	19	1	1	...	...	16	30	...	7	23	...	...	...	...	
16	Thakor Sardarsingji of Deodar.	15	13	...	15	...	...	6	...	33	20	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	
17	Varahi Japtidar.	4	11	...	9	...	...	1	11	9	21	...	13	8	...	...	...	...	
18	Thakore of Bhorole.	29	28	...	12	11	15	...	...	33	38	...	9	29	...	...	...	...	
19	Talukdars of Thara.	66	47	...	47	38	9	3	...	122	97	38	14	45	...	...	...	...	
Total...		2348	2739	42	2664	423	1000	47	87	3174	4269	856	841	2529	6	3	34	14	
Grand Total...		3122	3886	64	4290	467	1127	48	137	4470	6139	1194	1103	3626	136	3	77	31	

Palanpur,

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,

12th January 1901.

Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX IV (c).

Criminal Justice Sentences for the years 1898-99 & 1899-1900.

No.	State,	Whipped.		Fined.		6 months and under.			Above 6 months & not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year & not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years & not exceeding 7 years.		Above 7 years & not exceeding 14 years.		Transportation for life.		Deaths.		Total.		Remarks.
		98-99	99-1900	98-99	99-1900	98-99	99-1900	99-1900	98-99	99-1900	98-99	99-1900	98-99	99-1900	98-99	99-1900	98-99	99-1900	98-99	99-1900	98-99	99-1900	
1	Palanpur.	...	...	282	255	325	932	25	28	25	6	1	8	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	663	1230	
2	Radhanpur.	...	168	173	156	245	558	8	47	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	931	
3	Tharad.	...	...	1	20	45	133	7	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	160	
4	Wao.	...	...	0	14	27	71	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	88	
	Total...	...	169	490	454	646	1694	41	75	33	8	2	8	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1216	2409	
5	Political Supt. Palanpur.	...	...	...	...	10	2	2	28	3	21	...	16	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	15	72	
6	Assist. Political Supt. Palanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	District Deputy Assistant.	...	4	18	1	28	19	12	12	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	53	
8	Huzur Deputy Assistant.	...	18	14	21	3	20	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	79	
9	Thandar of Tharad.	...	...	4	12	47	155	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	167	
10	Thandar of Wao.	...	...	8	6	46	171	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	177	
11	Thandar of Deodar.	...	...	3	9	55	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	148	
12	Thandar of Santalpur.	...	...	20	11	29	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	63	
13	Thandar of Varahi.	...	...	16	...	41	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	85	
14	Thandar of Kankrej.	...	...	12	8	87	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	253	
15	Thakore of Bhorole.	...	...	...	2	28	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	29	
16	Thara Talukdars.	...	...	31	11	19	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	45	
17	Varahi Japtidar.	...	...	1	2	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	
18	Vaghella Anandsingji of Deodar	...	...	1	...	11	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	23	
19	—Do.—Sardarsingji.	...	...	4	5	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	
	Total...	...	22	170	88	409	988	16	50	10	48	...	16	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	605	1217	
	Grand Total.	...	191	660	542	1055	2682	57	125	43	56	2	24	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	1821	3626	

Palanpur,
12th January 1901.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX V.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Courts of the Palanpur Superintendency during the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

Name of Court.	No. of appeals in which sentence was confirmed		No. of appeals in which sentence was reversed.		No. of appeals in which sentence was altered.		Total number of appeals disposed of.		Remarks.
	1898—99	1899—1900	1898—99	1899—1900	1898—99	1899—1900	1898—99	1899—1900	
Court of the Political Superintendent	15	17	10	14	5	8	30	39	
Appellate Courts, Palanpur State. ...	62	51	12	23	9	10	83	84	
Appellate Courts, Radhanpur State.	15	28	11	11	16	25	42	64	
Total.	92	96	33	48	30	43	155	187	

Palanpur,

12th January 1901.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,

Political Superintendent,
Palanpur.

APPENDIX VI.

The following table furnishes information regarding the Jails in the Superintendency, for the years 1898-99 & 1899-1900.

Jails.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.						Daily average in Jail.			Remaining at the end of the year.		Total cost of Jail and prisoners.		
		Remaining at the end of the year.		Admitted during the year.	Total.		1897-98	1898-99	1899-00	1897-98	1898-99	1899-00	1898-99	1899-00	
					1897-98	1898-99									1899-00
Palanpur Superintendency Jail.	1	69	59	229	746	287	298	805	99	72.4	150.1	59	258	1808-3-10	4181-14-5
Palanpur State Jail.	1	158	190	591	1425	733	749	1615	168	178	256	190	369	6201-15-5	10237-3-2
Radhanpur, do.	1	52	47	567	1522	701	619	1569	43.2	49.01	120.78	47	129	2931-15-1	7353-3-4
Tharad do.	1	5	16	55	133	71	60	149	7	9	16	16	13	241-1-7	809.14-8
Wao. do.	1	1	3	28	70	36	29	73	Not given	3.4	8.5	3	10	95-4-0	151-15-6
Six Thana lock-ups.	6	27	36	687	1303	773	714	1339	23.1	22.5	42.5	36	80	1452-2-2	2727-13-8
Total....	11	312	351	2157	5199	2601	2469	5550	340.3	334.31	588.88	351	859	12630-10-1	25462-0-9

Palanpur,

12th January 1901.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,

Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX VII (a).

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Palanpur Superintendency during the year 1898—99.

No.	State.	Tribunals.	No. of cases on file at the end of the year 1897—98.	Number filed during the year 1898—99.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.	
						1897—98.	1898—99.	1897—98.	1898—99.
1	Assistant Political Superintendent.	1 Civil Court.	22	2	24	2	1	22	23
2	District Deputy Assistant.	1 Do.	5	15	20	10	12	5	8
3	Hazur Deputy Assistant.	1 Do.	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	Total.	3	27	18	45	12	13	27	32
4	Thandar of Tharad.	1 Civil Court	12	144	156	225	151	12	5
5	—Do—of Wao.	1 Do.	2	136	138	219	133	2	5
6	—Do—of Deodar.	1 Do.	0	98	98	156	96	0	2
7	—Do—of Varahi.	1 Do.	42	104	146	114	146	42	0
8	—Do—of Kankrej.	1 Do.	0	79	79	156	73	0	6
9	—Do—of Santalpur.	1 Do.	20	91	111	145	94	20	17
	Total.	6	76	652	728	1015	693	76	35
10	Palanpur.	12 Civil Courts	1538	1705	3243	807	2385	1538	858
11	Radhanpur.	5 Do.	138	527	665	1006	638	138	27
12	Tharad.	3 Do.	31	185	216	335	186	31	30
13	Wao.	2 Do.	21	46	67	101	44	21	23
14	Thakor of Deodar Anand-singji.	1 Do.	0	9	9	40	8	0	1
15	—Do—Sardarsingji.	1 Do.	1	9	10	16	8	1	2
16	—Do—Bhorole.	1 Do.	1	13	14	10	12	1	2
17	Varahi Japtidar.	1 Do.	0	8	8	26	8	0	0
18	Talukdars of Thara.	1 Do.	1	52	53	53	52	1	1
	Total.	27	1731	2554	4285	2394	3341	1731	944
	Grand Total	36	1834	3224	5058	3421	4047	1834	1011

Palanpur,
12th January 1901.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX VII (b).

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Palanpur Superintendency
during the year 1899-1900.

No.	State.	Tribunals.	No. of cases on file at the end of the year 1898-99.	Number filed during the year 1899-1900.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.	
						1898-99.	1899 1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	Assistant Political Superintendent.	1 Civil Court.	23	1	24	1	2	23	22
2	District Deputy Assistant.	1 Do.	8	7	15	12	5	8	10
3	Huzur Deputy Assistant.	1 Do.	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Total.	3	32	8	40	13	7	32	33
4	Thandar of Tharad.	1 Civil Court.	5	52	57	151	41	5	16
5	—Do.—of Wao.	1 Do.	5	27	32	133	28	5	4
6	—Do.—of Deodar.	1 Do.	2	13	15	96	13	2	2
7	—Do.—of Varahi.	1 Do.	0	54	54	146	45	0	9
8	—Do.—of Kankrej.	1 Do.	6	38	44	73	36	6	8
9	—Do.—of Santalpur.	1 Do.	17	16	33	94	9	17	24
	Total	6	35	200	235	693	172	35	63
10	Palanpur.	12 Civil Courts.	858	743	1601	2385	981	856	620
11	Radhanpur.	5 Do.	27	206	233	638	190	27	43
12	Tharad.	3 Do.	30	47	77	186	42	30	35
13	Wao.	2 Do.	23	18	41	44	11	23	30
14	Thakore of Deodar Anand-singji.	1 Do.	1	6	7	8	5	1	2
15	—Do.—Sardarsingji.	1 Do.	2	1	3	8	3	2	0
16	—Do.—Bhorole.	1 Do.	2	4	6	12	5	2	1
17	Varahi Japtidar.	1 Do.	0	13	13	8	13	2	0
18	Talukdars of Thara.	1 Do.	1	20	21	52	21	1	0
	Total.	27	944	1058	2002	3341	1271	944	731
	Grand Total.	36	1011	1266	2277	4047	1450	1011	827

Palanpur, }
12th January 1901.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement of Civil appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Palanpur Superintendency during the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

No.	Tribunals.	No. of appeals on the file at the end of previous year.		No. filed during the year.		Total.		Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
		1897-98	1898-99	1898-99	1899-00	1898-99	1899-00	1898-99	1899-00	1898-99	1899-00	
1	Court of the Political Superintendent.	44	39	16	9	60	48	21	2	39	46	
2	Do. of the Assistant Political Superintendent.	43	72	39	8	82	80	10	24	72	56	
3	Appellate Courts Palanpur state.	19	2	45	85	64	87	62	80	2	7	
4	Do. — Radhanpur state.	7	18	81	39	88	57	70	25	18	32	
	Total.	113	131	181	141	294	272	163	131	131	141	

Palanpur,
12th January 1901.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX IX.

Civil Political work 1898—99 and 1899—1900.

No.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March.		Filed during the year.		Total.			Disposed of			Arrears on 31st March	
		1898	1899	1898-99	1899-00	1897-98	1898-99	1899-00	1897-98	1898-99	1899-00	1899	1900
1	The Political Superintendent Palanpur.	19	16	0	0	22	19	16	3	3	0	16	16
2	The Assistant Political Superintendent Palanpur.	20	14	3	0	20	23	14	0	9	1	14	13
3	The District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent Palanpur.	20	26	13	14	20	33	40	0	7	0	26	40
4	The Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent, Palanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total.	59	56	16	14	62	75	70	3	19	1	56	69

Palanpur,
12th January 1901.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the gross Revenue and Expenditure of each state in the Palanpur Superintendency for the year Sumvat 1954.

No	State.	Gross Revenue.		Gross Expenditure.		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		For Sumvat 1953.	For Sumvat 1954.	For Sumvat 1953.	For Sumvat 1954.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	Palanpur. ...	659527-14-	7640565- 8-	6649594-14-	4664488- 3-10	0	18962- 6- 1	14893- 5- 6	0	For the official year. 1898-99.
2	Radhanpur ...	671240- 4-1½	641356-14- 1	492757- 3- 9	393492- 4- 3	0	29883- 6- ½	0	99264-15- 6	
3	Tharad. ...	69906-15-11	58388- 3- 1	63190- 3- 5	82532- 0- 9	0	11518-12-10	19341-13- 4	0	
4	Wao. ...	29543-15- 4	34902- 0- 3	31551- 6-10	34729-14- 3	5358- 0-11	0	3178- 7- 5	0	
	Total...	1430219-1-11½	1375212-9-11	1237093-12-4	1175242-7-1	5358- 0-11	60364-8-11½	37413-10- 3	99264-15- 6	

Statement showing the gross Revenue and Expenditure of each state in the Palanpur Superintendency for the year Sumvat 1955.

No.	State.	Gross Revenue.		Gross Expenditure.		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		Eor Sumvat 1954.	For Sumvat 1955.	For Sumvat 1954.	For Sumvat 1955.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	Palanpur ...	640565- 8- 6	662397- 2- 4	664488- 3-10	654038-14-11	21831- 9-10	0	0	10449- 4-11	For the off- cial year. 1899-1900.
2	Radhanpur ...	641356-14- 1	413820- 9- 2	393492- 4- 3	929650-13- 0	0	227536- 4-11	536158- 8- 9	0	
3	Tharad ...	58388- 3- 1	30216- 3- 3	82532- 0- 9	83596- 9-11	0	28171-15-10	1064- 9- 2	0	
4	Wao ...	34902- 0- 3	30689- 1-10	34729-14- 3	30881- 5- 7	0	4212-14- 5	0	3848- 8- 8	
	Total...	1375212-9-11	1137123--0-7	1175242-7-1	1698167-11-5	21831- 9-10	259921-3-2	537223- 1-11	14297-13-7	

Palanpur,
12th January 1901.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX XI.

The following table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in the Superintendency during the years 1898—1899 & 1899—1900.

Raingauge Stations.	May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.		Rainfall in the previous year A. D. 1897.
	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	
Palanpur.	0-68	0-48	1-9	2-84	9-93	0-10	0-37	0-1	3-83	0-4	0	0-1	0	0	0-91	0-1	16-81	3-49	3-23
Radhanpur.	...	0-2	0-76	0-17	0-3	6-89	0	0-17	0	0-96	0	0	0	0	0-15	0-20	8-36	1-8	18-54
Tharad.	...	0-31	0-75	0	0-63	4-3	0	0	2-16	0	0	0	0	0	0-29	0-12	6-79	1-50	30-8
Varahi.	...	0-46	1-6	0	0-1	13-44	0	0-11	0	2-85	0	0	0	0	0-15	0-2	17-1	1-9	24-39
Wao.	...	0-37	0-13	0	2-0	7-76	0	0	2-65	0	0	0	0	0	0-50	0-13	11-28	2-26	25-63
Kankrej.	...	0-10	0-1	0-98	1-51	12-86	0	0-46	0	1-23	0	0	0	0	0-24	0-3	15-86	1-55	21-31
Deodar.	...	0-10	0-11	1-33	0-54	9-73	0	0	2-27	0	0	0	0	0	0-17	0	13-60	0-65	26-19
Santalpur.	...	1-30	0-26	0-3	0-15	8-2	0	0-4	0	2-38	0	0	0	0	0-19	0-2	11-96	0-43	20-23

Palanpur,

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,

12th January 1901.

Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the price of food-grains for the year 1899-1900 and the

Name of State and Taluka.	1894-95.						1895-96.						1896-97.			
	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.
Palanpur.	31	29	46	46	36	14	23	27	31	27	23	11	30	24	30	26
Radhanpur.	29	33	53	45	40	14	27	25	35	24	22	15	29	20	30	18
Tharad.	45	30	60	33	45	14	36	21	36	30	24	14	30	18	36	18
Wao.	36	32	60	30	45	13	29	23	33	19	25	13	29	22	34	19
Varahi.	35	35	45	47	42	15	27	26	32	30	28	13	30	25	27	25
Deodar.	36	26	42	40	32	14	32	21	32	28	24	13	32	20	30	23
Kankrej.	36	32	46	36	36	16	32	27	40	32	27	16	32	29	35	27
Santalpur.	28	25	40	36	36	13	24	22	24	20	20	12	26	20	28	19

Palanpur,

12th January 1901.

}

XII.

5 preceding years.

		1897-98.						1898-99.						1899-1900.					
Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.
20	15	20	19	20	19	16	13	31	26	37	33	26	12	24	22	26	25	20	13
21	14	19	18	18	18	16	11	27	26	36	28	29	14	15	15	16	15	14	12
24	12	22	15	20	16	21	10	30	21	42	18	13	11	24	18	26	7	22	13
27	13	25	17	26	19	14	11	35	20	40	20	29	11	14	18	24	15	23	0
25	16	21	21	22	22	20	13	30	25	35	31	32	12	25	25	28	26	24	16
24	15	19	16	19	17	17	20	34	21	40	28	32	13	23	20	22	20	22	15
28	16	22	20	22	24	21	14	32	27	40	40	32	13	25	24	27	26	25	16
22	11	18	18	20	18	14	9	28	24	34	28	24	12	21	20	20	20	24	12

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,

Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement of Receipt and Expenditure of the Palanpur Superintendency, Local Funds for the year 1898-99.

No.	Names of Funds.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1898	Receipt during the year 1898-99.	Expenditure during the year 1898-99.	Balance on 1st April 1899.			Remarks.
					In cash.	Invested.	Total.	
1	Agency General Fund. ...	37397-6-7	36812-1-0	31423-15-6	22785-8-1	20000-0-0	42785-8-1	
2	Education Fund. ...	29321-8-5	2977-10-5	2041-3-6	5757-15-4	24500-0-0	30257-15-4	
3	Vaccination Fund. ...	2652-4-1	2690-13-0	3199-6-6	2143-10-7	0-0-0	2143-10-7	
4	Petty Fund. ...	14975-13-3	6346-2-11	4327-10-1	11594-6-1	5400-0-0	16994-6-1	
5	Account current of deposits.	110243-7-8	54486-5-1	55964-4-3	89065-8-6	19700-0-0	108765-8-6	
6	Account current of advances. ...	-1477-0-2	2687-14-2	3450-14-0	-2240-0-0	0-0-0	-2240-0-0	
	Total.	193113-7-10	106000-14-7	100407-5-10	129107-0-7	69600-0-0	198707-0-7	

Statement of receipt and expenditure of the Palanpur Suprintendency Local Funds for the year 1899-1900.

No.	Names of Funds.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1899	Receipt during the year. 1899-00.	Expenditure during the year 1899-00.	Balance on 1st April 1900.			Remarks.
					In cash.	Invested.	Total.	
1	Agency General Fund. ...	42785-8-1	19801-6-1	36305-15-10	6280-14-4	20000-0-0	26280-14-4	
2	Education Fund. ...	30257-15-4	2515-15-3	1883-15-0	2489-15-7	28400-0-0	30889-15-7	
3	Vaccination Fund. ...	2143-10-7	551-10-9	1691-13-11	1003-7-5	0-0-0	1003-7-5	
4	Petty Fund. ...	16994-6-1	2084-1-10	3621-6-0	10057-1-11	5400-0-0	15457-1-11	
5	Account current of deposits.	108765-8-6	624748-8-1	593887-13-10	115926-2-9	18700-0-0	134626-2-9	
6	Account current of advances ...	-2240-0-0	83297-4-2	149964-6-9	-68907-2-7	0-0-0	-68907-2-7	
	Total ..	198707-0-7	732998-14-2	792355-7-4	66850-7-5	72500-0-0	139350-7-5	

Palanpur.

12th January 1901.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX XIV.

The following statement shows the Dispensaries in the states and the patients treated in them for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

Names.	Patients treated.			Average daily Attendance.			Cost of maintenance.			Remarks
	1897-98	1898-99	1899-00	1897-98	1898-99	1899-00	1897-98	1898-99	1899-00	
Palanpur Superintendency.	2871	2451	2100	66.2	39.5	39.7	5078-11-2	4805-11-9	5218-13-4	
--Do-- Darbar	11343	17210	20487	113.824	165.20	268.87	8428-11-6	9996-11-7	9794-2-10	
Radhanpur.	6812	6443	7254	137.42	116.63	187.01	5880-0-0	4350-10-8	4594-3-5	
Tharad.	1026	944	1158	22.5	20.7	23.6	650-0-0	600-0-0	675-0-0	
Deodar.	1794	1982	2027	16.6	19.7	50.3	648-3-5	528-0-10	572-2-2	
Varahi.	2614	2625	2383	35.08	34.9	35.9	442-7-10	497-9-1	418-7-6	
Santalpur.	839	793	958	17.9	15.8	12.7	1634-9-2	484-1-2	486-13-10	
Shihori-Kankrej.	2562	2004	1523	46.9	32.7	26.3	644-5-10	574-7-0	526-8-2	
Wao ...	1862	1647	1899	19.25	18.86	24.96	1800-6-4	650-0-0	495-0-0	
Sami under Radhanpur. ...	2802	3111	3244	31.17	40.62	51.77	0-0-0	*2479-6-11	*2279-10-9	*Includes cost of Rafu and Mujpur Dispensaries also.
Total ...	34525	39210	43033	506.844	504.61	721.11	25267-7-3	24966-11-0	25060-14-0	
Travelling Dispensary at Palanpur.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0-0	420-0-0	0-0-0	The Travelling Hospital Asst. was engaged on Plague duty in 1898-1899 and on Famine duty in 1899-1900. His pay for the latter year has been included in the total cost shown against Palanpur Darbar.
--Do-- at Radhanpur and temporary dispensaries at Mujpur and in the Suburbs of Radhanpur	2092	2332	3098	24.85	28.65	43.82	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	
Rafu under Radhanpur.	171	1714	1842	17.51	18.20	19.03	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	
Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital...	0	234	756	0	7.09	17.80	0-0-0	1257-12-6	1088-3-1	
Total...	2263	4280	5696	42.36	53.94	80.65	0-0-0	1677-12-6	1088-3-1	
Grand Total...	36788	43490	48729	549.204	558.55	801.76	25267-7-3	26644-7-6	26149-1-1	

Palanpur,

12th January 1901.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,

Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX XVI Instruction.

Statement showing the Number of Schools & the attendance of pupils for the years 1898-99 & 1899-1900.

No. of Schools.	Names of States & Talukas.	Boy's Schools.				Girl's Schools.				Remarks.				
		Number of Pupils.		Average Attendance.		Number of Pupils.		Average Attendance.						
		1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1897-98	1898-99		1899-00			
		1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1897-98	1898-99		1899-00			
98-99-99-00														
22	Palanpur.	623	1503	1530	977	1076	1245	0	75	81	15	45	33	
23	Radhanpur.	1125	1072	1002	866	815	798	88	150	129	50	90	84	
22	Thana Circles & petty States.	1046	1053	906	752	720	730	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total...	2794	3628	3438	2595	2611	2773	88	225	210	65	135	117	

Palanpur,	}	P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
12th January 1901.		Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX XVII.

The Press for the years 1898-1900.

1	2	3	4
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.
			Newspapers. Periodicals.
Palanpur.	The Rajbhakta Printing Press.	Mr. Ambalal Becharlal.	None.
Radhanpur.	Radhanpur Bismillakhan Bahadur Printing Press.	Harilal Kalilal.	Bi-Monthly Radhanpur Darbari Gazette.

Palanpur, }
12th January 1901.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Annual Administration Report
of the
PALANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY.
the year
1900-1901.

No. 5251 of 1901.

From,

MAJOR J. S. ASHBY,

Ag. Political Superintendent,

Palanpur.

To,

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Political Department, Bombay.

Palanpur 11th July 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, with the usual returns, the Administration Report of the Palanpur Superintendency for the year 1900-1901. The separate reports submitted by the States of Palanpur and Tharad and the Administrator, Radhanpur are also attached.

2. The Report has been curtailed as far as possible according to the recent orders of Government.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant,

Political Superintendent,

P A L A N P U R.

Through;

The Commissioner, Northern Division.

Scale. 20 Miles = 1 Inch



<i>Thaina Stations</i>	<i>T</i>
<i>Post Offices</i>	<i>P</i>
<i>Branch Do Do</i>	<i>B.T.P.</i>
<i>Stations or Bungalows Salt Depart^t</i>	<i>S</i>
<i>Railway & Railway Stations</i>	<i>R</i>
<i>Roads or Country tracks</i>	<i>R</i>

Govt. Photodupero Office, Piona, 1901.

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PALANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PALANPUR
SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR
1900-1901.

PART II.

CHAPTER I. POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

1. Mr P. S. V. FitzGerald was in charge of the Superintendency throughout the year I relieved him on the 12th April 1901.

2. Lieutenant Colonel M. T. Lyde. was Administrator of Radhanpur till the 11th July 1900.

3. The following officers acted as Assistant Political Superintendents.

Captain Oldfield from 1st April to 13th June, 13th December to 31st March. Various officers on special duty from 14th June to 29th October. Lieutenant R. C. Burke from 29th October to 13th December.

4. As District Deputy Assistants Rao Bahadur Motilal Rattanji from 1st April to 9th March, Rao Bahadur Kallianrai Damodarraji from 21st March 1901.

5. As Huzur Deputy Assistant Rao Bahadur Anant Sadasiv Tamba throughout the year.

6. The special officers mentioned below whose services were placed at the disposal of this Superintendency during the Famine left charge of their respective Famine duties before the close of the year.

Major G. B. O'Donnell.

W. H. White Esquire, C. E.

Captain H. F. Jacob.

Captain E. A. Edgell R. E.

Lieutenant J. Warneford.

Lieutenant A. G. M. Hogg.

Lieutenant J. B. Keogh.

Mr. Thakordas Mathuradas.

Lieutenant J. C. Coldstream.

Lieutenant A. H. Mosse.

Tours.

7. There was no regular touring owing to the famine and difficulty in obtaining transport. The District Deputy Assistant however visited all

Thana and attached Estates.

Frontier Relations.

8. The peace of the Frontier remained undisturbed throughout the period under report though there was a great distress among the Bheels and other castes of the Superintendency and the neighbouring Districts. There was of course a slight increase in the number of crimes during the year which was due to the Famine.

Principal Events.

9. The principal events during the period under report were:—

(I.) The sad demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India on the 22nd January 1901, the news of which was received with deep sorrow by the Chiefs, Talukdars and people. Special telegrams of condolence were forwarded from them to Government to express their condolences with the Royal Family. The 2nd February 1901 the day on which the obsequies of Her late Majesty the Queen and Empress took place was observed as a day of general mourning throughout the Superintendency. 81 Minute guns were fired in the evening at Palanpur and Radhanpur. Memorial services were held in every part of the Superintendency by Chiefs, Talukdars and their Ryots in their respective temples. The Political Superintendent and other European Gentlemen held a Memorial Service at the Residency. All the offices were closed and the day was observed as a general mourning.

A Central Committee has been appointed under the presidency of the Political Superintendent to collect subscriptions for the memorial fund of Her Late Majesty.

(II.) Succession of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor Edward VII.

The news was communicated to all the Chiefs, Talukdars and others in the Superintendency. 101 Guns were fired in Palanpur on the 24th January 1901 in honour of the succession of His Majesty. The Residency Flag was hoisted to Mast-head at midday. The day was similarly observed in the different States throughout the Superintendency.

(III.) The decennial census was taken on the night of the 1st March 1901. The result shows that the total population of the Superintendency amounted to 467691 against 645526 in 1891 giving a decrease of 177835 or 27.54 per cent of population.

The abstraction work of the Superintendency is being carried on at the central abstraction office Ahmedabad under sanction of Government.

Famine.

10. My predecessor Mr. FitzGerald has reported fully on the Famine in the Annual Report for the preceding year and in a special report thereon submitted by him before he left charge of this Superintendency. Relief operations were continued in the Palanpur

State and Thana circles till the rains burst; the people being then assisted from the Bomday Charitable Relief Fund in the way of bullocks, seed and cash for subsistence.

11. During the year under report the rain-fall was unseasonable and both the Agtar and Pachtar crops suffered and were much below the average, varying from annas 6 to annas 12. There was however a heavy crop of Jungle grass grains and the poorer classes were able to maintain themselves on this in comparative comfort until the end of April. It is not likely however that there will be a sufficiency of the grain till the rains fall, and Relief works on the proposed Deesa Tharad Railway extension will be opened for those requiring relief the number of whom will be considerable if the rains are long delayed. The chief requirements are bullocks and grain for seed. In estates under management arrangements have been made to meet, as far as possible, the requirements. Rs. 20,000 have been received from the Bombay Charitable Relief Fund which will be expended on purchase of bullocks and grain. Government have been asked to grant a sum of 1½ lacs for the above purposes and notifications have been issued that advances made to cultivators bonafide for purchase of bullocks and seeds will have precedence over all (with exception of Government dues and charges) other debts.

12. Under any circumstances the area of land under cultivation prior to 1899 is not likely to be under the plough owing to scarcity of cattle and decrease in agricultural population.

13. Relations with Tributary States.

The usual Statements are appended A. & B.

P A L A N P U R .

First Class State	...	... Salute 11 guns.
(1.) Area	...	... 3177 square miles.
(2.) Population	...	... 222,975 according to last census.
(3.) Revenue	...	... 4,93583.
(4.) Expenditure	...	... 8,01,688.

14. The Durbar Annual Report for the year under report is appended.

15. His Highness has enjoyed but indifferent health during the year under report. His Highness' eldest son Kumar Taly Mahomed Khan is a young man of much promise taking a keen and intelligent interest in all affairs connected with the State. He is of high moral character, a good horseman, and good shot both with rifle and gun. The younger son is also an intelligent lad and is making good progress in his studies. The relations existing between His Highness and his sons are excellent.

16. The census was taken on 1st March 1901 total population 222,975

as against 274864 in 1891 a decrease of 51,889 or 18.87 percent. The chief causes of decrease were Cholera, Fever and Emigration.

17. There was an increase of one village during the year bringing the total up to 509.

18. The State is raising subscription to perpetuate the memory of the late Majesty the Queen Empress, the news of whose death was received with greatest sorrow by His Highness the Dewan and his people.

Survey.

19. The members of the Department were during the year under report first employed on famine duty and afterwards on census. No work therefore in connection with the survey was done.

Cash Assessment.

20. In consequence of stoppage of survey the number of villages paying Vighoti remains the same as last year.

The Revenue and Expenditure.

21. The State Financial year is the year known as the Maru Samvat. The Samvat year 1956 dealt with under this head corresponds with the period from 9th July 1899 to 27th June 1900. The year covers the famine year.

22. The Statement of receipts and expenditure is attached to the report of the Durbar from which it will be seen that the total income from all sources for the Samvat year 1956 amounted to Rs. 493584 against Rs. 662397 in the previous Samvat year. The decrease of Rs. 168812 is due to the famine.

23. The expenditure for the year under report amounted to Rs. 801688, including Rs. 296677 stated to have been expended on account of famine expenses incurred before the control over the State Relief works was handed over to the Superintendency, as compared with Rs. 6,45,738 in the previous year. Of Rs. 296677 Rs. 199117 were expended towards famine relief.

24. A sum of Rs. 8,50,000 was borrowed from Government at 4 percent interest for relief operations in the State and Taccavi advances to cultivators.

25. The total liabilities of the State amounted to Rs. 11,49,745 as detailed below:-

Rs. 850000 due to Government.

Rs. 299745 Private debt.

26. His Highness is alive to the necessity of practising the most rigid economy with a view to meeting his obligations to Government. He has however, a difficult task before him, as owing to the mortality among cattle and decrease in the cultivating classes a considerable amount of cultivable land must lie fallow. He has in view the re-modelling of his Revenue

nue Department and of developing the mineral resources and forests of the State.

Public Works.

27. In the Sumvat year 1956 a sum of Rs. 30145 has been spent under this head of which Rs. 5487 is reported to have been spent on purely Public Works, and Rs. 24658 is stated to have been expended on Durbar buildings and the up keep of Public Gardens.

28. For want of funds the Durbar states that no new Public Works except the relief works, were undertaken during the year and any large expenditure on this head for some time to come cannot be undertaken.

Municipalities.

29. There are 4 so called Municipalities at Palanpur, Deesa, Rajpur and Tekra. The total of municipal expenses including the lighting of roads amounted to Rs. 7073 as against Rs. 6319 in the previous year. Besides this Rs. 1918 was spent on municipal garden called "Tale Bag."

30. Primarily the municipal expenses are met from the proceeds of Octroi duty levied in Palanpur.

31. There were 5 fires in the State against 22 in the preceding year.

Plague.

32. There were no Plague cases in the State during the year.

Famine.

33. Full details regarding this subject are given in the previous year's report and the special report submitted by Mr. FitzGerald so very little remains to be said by me.

34. In the commencement of the year there were 4 relief works in progress in the State viz:- Ballast collection at Deesa, Railway Earthwork, (Deesa Mudetha Section) Chitrasani stone breaking and Hadmatia Irrigation project. The former 3 were closed in September last and the last in January 1901. At the time of closing the works the relief workers were assisted from the Bombay Charitable Relief Fund in the way of bullocks, seed and subsistence money.

35. The total expenditure on relief works amounted to Rs. 986190-13-10 of which Rs. 199117-5-6 were expended by the Durbar and the rest Rs. 787073-8-4 through the Superintendency.

36. The prices of grains that ruled during the year were much higher than in the preceding year.

37. The rains were unseasonable, the latter rains being insufficient, the early crops suffered. The average outturn of all kinds of grains was a little over 9 annas in the rupee, wheat being 12 annas, Bajri 9, Jowari 13 (including irrigated crops) rapeseed 12, Rice 5, Pulse 2, Til 6 and Kuri

Bunti 14 annas.

38. There was a large yield of Jungle grass grains on which the poorer classes of people have maintained themselves.

39. Rs. 50000 borrowed from Government for Taccavi advances was distributed to the cultivators for the purpose under the supervision of a Committee.

40. Rs. 92290-6-4 was allotted to the State from the Bombay Charitable Relief Fund and it was distributed among the Relief workers, cultivators &c., to enable them to purchase plough, cattle, seeds, food and clothing &c. The amount was distributed under the supervision of a Committee selected by the Political Superintendent.

41. There was great mortality among relief workers from Cholera which broke out in last hot season.

42. The Durbar reports that they helped the cultivators to the extent of Rs. 4319-15-3 for building pucca wells and other land improvement purposes during the year as against Rs. 4159-13-3 in the previous year.

43. Rs. 1000 was given as a loan to cultivators for the construction of pucca wells. 26 pucca wells and 108 kutchu wells were built during the year making a total of 4427 and 3570 respectively.

Forests.

44. There is nothing to add to the remark passed on this Department in the last report except that His Highness is endeavouring to obtain the services of a qualified man to remodel the Department and is taking steps to prevent any further indiscriminate cutting.

45. The Sandal wood trees in the Sendhno Churra are now 165 in number more seedlings have sprung up.

46. The total net income of royalty levied on the Jungle produce after deducting Jhagirdar's share amounted to Rs. 2853-0-5 against Rs. 9321-3-8.

47. The cost of the Department was Rs. 2565-5-10 in the year against Rs. 2776-15-11.

Horse Breeding.

48. There were only 20 Mares covered during the year. The stallions are of a poor class and the Durbar would do well to cast them and get one good stallion which it promises to do. Lack of funds will however I fear, preclude any possibility of keeping up State paddocks.

49. The Superintendent of Civil Veterinary Department did not visit the State again this year.

Miscellaneous.

50. The Durbar reports that new Civil procedure Code and a Whip-

ping Act for the State have been drafted and will be soon passed into Law.

R A D H A N P U R.

A First Class State	...	...	Salute 11 Guns.
(1.) Area	...	...	1150 Square Miles.
(2.) Population	...	...	61574 according to the recent census.
(3.) Revenue	...	...	Rs. 588099-2-4.
(4.) Expenditure	...	...	Rs. 1109091-6-1.

51. His Highness the Nawab is a minor and the State is administered by a British Administrator whose report for the year 1900-1901 is appended.

52. Lieutenant Colonel Lyde was in charge of the State from the beginning of the year till the 11th July 1900 when he died of Cholera which was rife throughout the Country at the time. He lost his life through his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the people in their famine stricken misery efforts which endeared him to them to a remarkable extent and his memory will ever be held in affectionate reverence in the neighbourhood. Captain Dickinson I. M. S. rode over from Deesa to Radhanpur to render Medical assistance but it was too late. Captain Dickinson arranged a Military funeral for him and performed the last offices of the church. There were between 15000 and 16000 people present on the occasion all evidently sorrowing for the loss of one whom they held in great regard.

53. Major O'Donnell was appointed Administrator and he took charge of his appointment on the 13th July 1900 and remained in charge till the close of the year.

54. On 26th January the Administrator read over the Proclamation and Declaration of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII Emperor of India.

55. The 2nd February was observed as a day of general mourning. On the occasion of Her late Majesty's funeral a salute of 81 guns was fired.

56. Committees were formed to collect subscriptions for a memorial to Her late Majesty and also a Lady's Committee to raise a woman's memorial.

57. His Highness the Minor Nawab Mahomed Sherkhan and his younger brother Jalaludin Khan continue to attend the Raj-kumar College Rajkot and are favourably reported on.

58. The elder Bhayat Fate-Jang-Khan died during the year and he was succeeded by his son Safderkhan.

59. There was no racial feeling among the people during the year.

60. Major O'Donnell reports that on his taking over charge he experienced considerable difficulty in promoting sanitary measures, he has however successfully combated all opposition and with very satisfactory results.

61. The Census was taken on the night of the 1st March last and was completed most satisfactorily.

62. The Administrator made an extended tour through the district during the year.

Currency.

63. Under sanction of Government of India the Local Currency was converted into British Coin. Government were pleased to lend the State 2 lacs of rupees to assist in carrying out the exchange. The loan has been repaid.

Sale of State Jewellery.

64. On a recommendation from the Administrator Government were pleased to sanction the sale of some of the jewellery in the Tosha Khana which was never used. Jewellery worth Rs. 30000 was disposed of at fair prices and during the current year the Administrator hopes to dispose of about one lack worth at least.

Finances.

65. The statement of income and expenditure of the State for the year is attached to the report. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 327278-9-2.

66. The total receipts and expenditures from all sources against all heads amounted to Rs. 1931042-1-8 and Rs. 1109091-6-1 respectively vide appendix attached to the Administrator's report.

67. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 149013-2-1 which may be considered highly satisfactory looking to the heavy charges the State had to meet on account of Famine &c.

Administration of Land.

68. The survey of the State has been completed, the new rates could not be put in force, the chief impediment being the famine and sometime must elapse before introduction of any modification of the old system.

69. The area under cultivation 205191 acres and revenue collections Rs. 22,394 from August 1899 to July 1900 or only 7 per cent of the whole assessment. A large area remained fallow owing to scarcity of bullocks but it is hoped that further Taccavi advances which the Administrator intends to make will result in the tillage of a much larger area.

70. Remissions were granted to extent of Rs. 3,27507-15-7 and arrears to be recovered amounted to Rs. 10444-11-0.

71. The alienation rules are still under the consideration of Government.

Public Works.

72. Owing to the famine no important Public Works were undertaken except such as required no skilled labour and afforded relief to the famine-stricken.

73. Rs. 13479-13-3 were spent on original works and Rs. 2789-14-4 on repairs to buildings and roads.

Forests.

74. The existing plantations have been extended and some new ones made as there is a great want of trees in the district.

Famine.

75. All Famine Relief Operations were closed in December 1900.

76. Liberal grants of bullocks and seed were made in order to re-establish farmers in their holdings. Malignant fever amounting to an epidemic was prevalent from October to January causing a mortality almost equal to that by Famine and Cholera combined. The result of famine and the diseases following caused a decrease of over 37,000 in the population. The result shows the great decrease of population viz:- 61574 by the recent Census against 98017 in 1891.

77. 31 Orphan children remain in the hands of the Administrator. The State provides for them and they are educated.

78. Rs. 46500 was allotted to the Radhanpur State from the grant made to this Superintendency from the Bombay Charitable Relief Fund which was expended on various objects.

79. The rain did not fall till quite the end of July and the season was not favourable. About the middle of August there was a heavy fall which flooded the Country; very little fell afterwards. There was no late rain and as a consequence the standing crops withered and the outturn of the Kharif harvest was about 3 annas in the rupee. The Rabi harvest has however been better than this.

T H A R A D .

A Third class State	...	...	No Salute.
(1) Area	...	...	940 Square Miles.
(2) Population	...	...	16087 according to the recent Census.
(3) Revenue	...	...	Rs. 53669-4-5.
(4) Expenditure	...	...	Rs 67187-14-7.

80. The Durbar submits a report annually and the one for the year

under report is appended.

81. There are 50 Khalsa and 107 Jamia villages in the State. The latter are under the charge of the Thandar of Tharad who is nominated and paid by the Thakore but is otherwise directly under the control of the Political Superintendent.

82. I regret to have to endorse the opinion expressed by Mr. Fitzgerald that the improvement hoped for in the management of its Khalsa villages is as far off as ever and until such improvement is manifest that it would be most unwise to entrust the Jurisdiction over the Jamaya villages to the State.

83. Sympathy and condolence were shown by the Thakore of Tharad and his ryots on the occasion of the sad demise of Her late Majesty the Queen Empress.

Revenue and Finance.

84. The total rain-fall during the year under report was 23 inches and 22 cents as compared with 1 inch and 50 cents during the preceding year. The fall was however unseasonable the want of early and late rains resulted in a poor harvest the outturn only amounting to 6 annas.

85. The statement of the receipts and expenditure of the State is appended to the report.

86. The total income of the State has amounted to Rs. 43669-4-5 including Rs. 3269-12-9 being the property of the Thakore's step-mother who died during the year under report.

87. The total expenditure of the State was Rs. 67187-14-7 which includes the following 3 items.

Rs. 45555-10-0 ordinary charges.

Rs. 11631-4-7 extraordinary charges.

Rs. 10,000-0-0 Patta charges.

88. The excess expenditure is attributed to the dearness of grain and grass in the earlier part of the year and the decrease in revenue to decrease of area under cultivation owing to mortality among the bullocks and decrease in the agricultural population.

89. The financial condition of the State is very bad. A new Karbhari Mr. Mohanlal Pitamber B. A. L. L. B. has been appointed. A budget has been framed and a general retrenchment made and the Karbhari if given a free hand will be able to place the affairs of the State on a more satisfactory footing.

The Famine.

90. Famine Relief Operations continued in the state till June 1900 when the workers were transferred to Railway work which was closed in October 1900. The workers and others were given assistance from the

Bombay Charitable Relief Fund for bullocks seed and maintenance and hand ploughs.

91. The total expenditure on account of the Famine Relief operations in the State amounted to Rs. 32500 plus Rs. 20000 borrowed from Government for domestic and administrative purposes. Thus the State owes Rs. 52500 to Government at 4 percent interest. Instalments have been fixed to liquidate the total debt within 10 years including the interest.



W A O.

A Fourth Class State	...	... No Salute.
(1.) Area	... ..	... 380 Square Miles.
(2.) Population	... ..	... 8289 according to recent Census.
(3.) Revenue.	... ..	... Rs. 13,259-8-4.
(4.) Expenditure.	... ..	... Rs. 31048-15-0.

92. The affairs of this small State go from bad to worse, the Rana who is an illiterate man with most extravagant tastes appears to look on the revenues of the State as his own private income and that his extravagant wants must be supplied before the requirements of the State are attended to. He has for years been warned to put his affairs in order and has made frequent promises of amendment only to break them. During the State financial year Samvat 1956 his private expenditure amounted 1899-1900.

to Rs. 14522 while the revenue of the State for the year amounted to only Rs. 13269-8-4. and Rs. 5900-3-4 for 9 months of the State financial year 1900-1901.

93. A Budget is being framed but it is hopeless from past experience to expect that the Rana will adhere to it. The only course to be adopted would seem to be the attachment and management of the State by the Superintendency. A separate report will be submitted to Government on this subject.

94. His relations with his eldest son and two of his wives continue to be very bad.

Revenue and Finance.

95. The usual Statement of account submitted by the Durbar is attached vide appendix E. It is for Samvat 1956 *i. e.* it covers the period from 8th July 1899 to 26th June 1900 and it covers the Famine year.

96. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 31074-8-4 including Rs. 17805 borrowed from private lenders and Government to meet the domestic and administrative charges of the State.

97. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 31048-15-0 during the year which includes Rs. 14522-0-4 spent by Rana on account of his private

expenses &c.

98. The State owes Government Rs. 32,500 at 4 percent private debts amount to Rs. 55,455. A Budget is being framed and provision being made for payment of Government debt.

99. No sum has been spent on Public Works though the Rana, in spite of the financial condition of the State has expended a sum of Rs. 5000 on building another house for himself.

Famine.

100. The rainfall during the year was 22 inches and 16 cents.

101. The famine relief operations in the State were combined with those of the neighbouring Thana Circles and Petty States under the direct control of Government Officers which were closed as soon as rain burst.

102. The total cost of the famine relief operations in the State has amounted to Rs. 17500.

103. Assistance was given to the poor people of the State from the Bombay Charitable Relief Fund to purchase bullocks, seed &c; and also cash was given to certain persons for subsistence.

104. The rain having held off in the beginning and the latter part of the monsoon the outturn of the early crops was very small.

THE THANA CIRCLES.

105. These are 6 in number. The tabular Statement of information regarding them is appended appendix F.

106. With the exception of the famine the year was an uneventful one.

107. The rainfall during the year in the Thana Circles is given in appendix XI.

108. In consequence of the rain holding off in the beginning of the season and there being no rain in the latter part of it, the produce of the early crop was very small viz. from 6 to 8 annas in the rupee.

109. The Talukdars and Petty land holders in the Thana Circles are all verging on bankruptcy it is therefore impossible to carry out many much needed improvements.

Public Works.

110. No Public Works were undertaken owing to want of funds.

The Famine.

111. This subject has been fully dealt with in the preceding year's report as well as in the special report submitted by Mr. FitzGerald on the

subject.

112. Relief Works were practically closed about the month of October 1900. The Poor Houses at Santalpur, Diodar, Warahi and Kankrej were closed before December 1900. The Poor-House at Tharad was continued during the year.

113. The total cost of Famine Relief operations in the Thana Circles and Petty States has amounted to Rs. 422578-14-10.

114. About 400 bullocks were distributed to the poor people of the Thana Circles besides which cash was given to others for the purchase of bullocks, seed, food &c; from the Bombay Charitable Relief Fund.

115. The produce of jungle grass this year was abundant. All the poor classes including some of the Girasias maintained themselves on this grass grain.

116. The circle inspection in the Thana circles and petty states is still continued.

117. Deaths to a large number were reported in the Thana circles from cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and fever.

118. In consequence of the great mortality among the cattle hardly one third of the total lands could be placed under the plough. Without material assistance but little larger area will be cultivated in 1901-1902. Years must elapse before the country recovers its former prosperity.

Survey:

119. No work was done owing to the famine.

120. There are four Petty Estates having small Jurisdictional powers included in the Thana Circles.

These are Diodar, Bhorol, Thara and Warahi. Each have the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and are permitted to hear Civil suits upto Rs. 250 from their own villages. With the exception of Warahi all the Talukdars are in debt. They have no funds even to pay their servants and Government expenses. The Financial condition of those Petty States (Warahi excepted) is such that it will probably be necessary to place them under management in the near future.

CHAPTER II. ATTACHED ESTATES.

121. Appendix G. gives particulars of the attached estates under the management of the Superintendency.

122. There were 9 estates under regular attachment at the commencement of the year to which one viz:- Dabhi has been added during the year thus bringing the total to 10 Juptis of these 2 are on account of the minority of the Talukdars, 5 pending disposal of suit in connection with them and

3 taken under attachment under the encumbered Estate Rules.

123. Besides the regular attachments there are 4 estates which are managed by guaranteed Kamdars viz:- Dhima, Eta, Terwada and Bakutra and the revenues of 18 villages attached in execution of civil decrees are recovered under the supervision of the Thandars concerned.

Malek Jorawarkhan's Estate.

124. This estate was taken under attachment in 1881 on account of the minority of Malek Jorawarkhan. This young Chief's services during the famine were rewarded by the bestowal of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal. He is a very promising young man and application has been made to Government to hand over the management of his Estate to him.

Number of villages...	...	...	21.
Revenue...	...	...	Rs. 3915-11-9
Expenditure...	...	...	Rs. 17,252-7-6
Receipts and Expenditure are given in full in Appendix G.			

125. The estate consists of 21 villages in 7 of which the revenue survey has not been made. Last year the surveyors were employed on famine works and census duty. No more villages have been brought under the Vighoti system during the year under report.

126. The other managed estates call for no special remark and the necessary information regarding them will be found in appendix G.

CHAPTER III PROTECTION.

Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police.

127. Appendix 1 gives the strength and cost of Stipendiary Police during the year under report for the whole Superintendency. The Police work of the Thana Circles is performed by the Imperial Police. The four States maintain separate forces. There was no material change in the strength of the foot and mounted police during the year.

The Imperial Police.

128. There was no change in the permanent strength of the Imperial Police during the year. The temporary Police entertained during the Famine was abolished from the first November 1900. A proposal has been made and is under consideration to reduce the number of horse sowars and increase that of the camel sowars and Foot Police.

129. The general conduct of the Police was excellent.

Working of the Police.

130. The result of the working of the Police is shown in Appendix II. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year

was 2642 against 2617 in the previous year. The number of accused arrested was :-

1899-1900.	1900-1901.
3929	3902
The percentage convicted of accused arrested was:-	
1899-1900.	1900-1901.
71	72-5
and the percentage convicted of accused sent for trial was:-	
1899-1900.	1900-1901.
74	74-9

131. There was a slight increase in the number of offences during the year under report which was due to the famine. The result of working of the police on the whole was satisfactory in the Agency and State division.

Crime of Violence.

132. Particulars as to the crimes of violence are given in Appendix II. (a). The number of dacoities and robberies shows an increase on account of famine as reported in the previous year as the following figures will show:-

	Robberies.	Dacoities.
1899-1900 ...	... 48	58
1900-1901 ...	... 58	55

In 4 cases of dacoity murders were committed and in 2 grievous hurt.

133. The value of the property stolen in these offences comprise as under:-

1899-1900 ...	... ..	Rs. 92702.
1900-1901 ...	... ..	Rs. 93465.

134. During the year under report there were 18 murders as compared with 12 in the preceding year.

135. There were 3 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder during the year as compared with 7 in the previous year.

136. During the year under report 12 cases of suicide against 9 cases in the previous year and 37 cases of accidental death against 46 cases were reported to the Agency Police.

Property stolen and recovered.

137. Appendix III is a comparative statement of the property stolen and recovered during 1900-1901 and the previous year. The property stolen and recovered and the percentage of recoveries in the Thana Circles and jurisdictional States are as under:-

	Stolen	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Thana Circles...		44752	30333
Jurisdictional States...		47953	63032

<u>Recovered</u>					
Thana Circles...	...	...	...	9142	15613
Jurisdictional States...	...	...	...	21826	35636
<u>Percentage</u>					
Thana Circles...	...	...	...	20-4	51-4
Jurisdictional States...	...	...	...	45-5	56-5

It will be seen from the above that the percentage of property recovered to stolen has been materially improved in the Thana Circles during the year. It has also improved in the Jurisdictional States.

Criminal Justice.

138. Appendix IV shows the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Superintendency during 1900-1901.

139. The total number of offences reported to all Courts was 3714 during the year as compared with 3886 in the previous year showing a decrease of 172 and the work done by all the Criminal Courts seems to be satisfactory.

Sessions. Cases.

140. The Political Superintendent tried 28 cases involving 128 persons as compared with 29 Sessions cases involving 106 persons. The Palanpur State tried 22 cases involving 192 persons against 19 cases involving 143 persons in the previous year. The Radhanpur State tried 7 cases involving 16 persons against the same number involving 86 persons in the previous year.

141. Appendix IV (a) shows the nature of sentences passed by all the Criminal Courts of the District during the year under report. 3588 persons were sentenced during the year against 3626 in the previous year.

Criminal Appeals.

142. The work of the Criminal Appellate Courts during the year under report is shown in appendix V. 149 appeals were disposed of against 187 in the previous year. In 89 the sentence was confirmed. In 38 it was altered and in 22 it was reversed.

143. There was no change in the number and constitution of the Criminal Courts in the Superintendency during 1900-1901.

144. Mr. Thakordas left charge of his Special appointment on the 6th October 1900.

Prisons.

145. The usual detailed information regarding the prisons in the Superintendency is given in appendix VI. The total number of prisoners in these prisons during the year under report was 5875 against 5550 in the last year with a daily average of 751-10. The increase is attributed

to famine. The total cost was Rs. 31659-4-2 during the year under report.

The Superintendency Jail.

146. The post of the Superintendent of the Superintendency Jail was held by Assistant Surgeon P. P. Mullan till 9th August 1900, he was relieved by Assistant Surgeon M. M. Modi.

147. The total cost of the Jail was Rs. 9295-8-1 as compared with Rs. 7281-2-1 in the previous year. The increase being due to increased numbers of prisoners and dearness of articles of diet. Average cost of diet of prisoners remained the same as last year viz:- Rs. 0-1-3.

148. The general health of the inmates of the jail was on the whole good during the year.

149. The Jail Factory continued to work at a profit. The income from which amounted to Rs. 2898-11-7 against Rs. 2129-0-9 in the previous year.

150. The remarks regarding the management of the Palanpur, Radhanpur, Tharad and Wao Jails made in last year's report apply to this year.

Civil Justice.

151. The number of Civil Courts in the district besides the court of appeal of the Political Superintendent was the same as previous year viz:- 36. Appendix VII shows the details of the work of the Civil justice in the Superintendency.

152. The number of arrears in the States division has been reduced from 731 in last year to 681 in the year under report, while it has increased in the Agency division which is due to the time of Agency Officers being occupied solely in famine work.

Civil Appellate Work.

153. Details of the appellate work are shown in Appendix VIII.

154. The Political Superintendent owing to pressure of heavy work on account of the famine was unable to dispose of any civil appeals during the year but dates have now been fixed for the hearing of these appeals.

155. The arrears of the court of the Assistant Political Superintendent has been much reduced.

156. The Appellate courts of the Palanpur State have done good work and at the close of the year there were only 2 appeals in arrears. In the appellate courts of the Radhanpur States the number of arrears of appeals on its file remain the same as last year.

Registration and Court Fees.

157. The receipts on account of the Registration of documents in the

Thanas were as follows:-

1899-1900	...	...	... Rs 251-5-6
1900-1901	...	...	... Rs 250-12-6

and the receipts on account of the sale of Court Fee Stamps were as follows:-

1899-1900	...	...	... Rs 2177-4-0
1900-1901	...	...	... Rs 1924-8-0.

Civil Political Work.

158. Details of Civil Political Work for the period under report are given in Appendix IX.

159. The Statement will show that much work has not been done by the courts during the year for reasons already given but steps have now been taken to clear off these arrears.

160. I am in communication with the Political Agent Mahikantha regarding the settlement of the long standing Gadwada disputes referred to in para 146 of the previous year's report.

Antropometric System for the identification of Criminals.

161. A Police Officer from the Imperial Police was deputed to Poona to learn the Anthropometric System for the identification of criminals. The attention of the Palanpur Durbar and the Administrator Radhanpur were drawn to the instruction contained in Government Resolution No 313 of the 15th January 1901 Political Department about the advisability of introducing the system in their respective States.

162. The Palanpur Durbar is not in favour of introducing this system for want of trained men and the question of cost. I have again requested the Durbar to reconsider their decision.

163. The Administrator Radhanpur reports that the system has been introduced in the State.

CHAPTER IV. PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

164 The rain-fall registered at the principal rain-guage Stations in the Superintendency during the year under report is shown in Appendix XI in parallel columns month by month and the total fall of 1899-1900 is given for the purposes of comparision. It will be seen that the rain-fall was sufficient during the year but it having held off in the early and latter part of the season, the outturn of early and late crops was not favourable. The average produce of Bajri and Jowari crops amounted to from 6 to 8 annas in the rupee generally and that of the wheat crops from 10 to 12 annas.

Prices of Food Grains.

165. The prices of food grains during 6 years 1895-96 to 1900-1901

are given in Appendix XII. They are average prices.

Agricultural Experiments.

166. No agricultural experiments were made in the Palanpur and Radhanpur States during the year.

Cattle Disease.

167. There was no disease among the cattle during the year but there was a large mortality among the cattle on account of the famine.

Manufactures.

168. Insignificant.

Railway.

169. The Palanpur State share of the net earnings of the Palanpur Deesa Railway for 1900-1901 was Rs. 12636-10-4 against Rs. 12103-1-2 in the previous year.

Railway Projects.

170. The question regarding the extension of the Railway from Deesa to Tharad and a branch from Diodar to Radhanpur is under the consideration of Government.

Public Works.

171. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year under report was Rs. 52,335 exclusive of famine works against Rs. 105534 in the previous year. Details have already been given in noticing the various divisions.

Post Offices.

172. No new Post Offices were opened in the Superintendency during 1900-1901 and there was no Mail Robbery during the year also.

Horse Breeding.

173. This is a subject which requires and is receiving careful attention. The Palanpur State has applied recently for the loan of an Arab Stallion. A Government F. B. E. horse Elzevier stands at Deesa. Radhanpur keeps 2 stallions.

CHAPTER V. REVENUE & FINANCE.

174. The usual Statement of gross revenue and expenditure of the States as furnished by them is attached Appendix X.

Tribute.

175. Most of the States and Talukas in the Superintendency pay no tribute but the Palanpur State pays annually a sum of Rs. 50000 Baba-

sai to His Highness the Gaikwad and some of its villages pay Jama while some of the Kankrej Taluka's pay Jama or Ghasdana in Siccai the total amounting to Rs. 58620-2-0 annually. The question regarding the payment of Jama by Palanpur, in British coin is under the consideration of Government and Government have already issued orders as to the payment of Jama or Ghasdana by the Kankrej Taluka in British rupees at an exchange of 5 percent.

Opium.

176. On the 1st April 1900 the stock of opium in the Government Depot at Palanpur was 6 chests 68 lbs and 37 tolas and 5 chests of additional opium was imported during the year, making a total of 11 chests 68 lbs. and 37 tolas for disposal. 1034 lbs. of Opium was issued during the year for retail sale by Opium Vendors and the Wao State on payment of full duty as compared with 2860 lbs. during the preceding year. The total amount realized by the sale of opium was Rs. 7683 including the Pass Fees. The balance of Opium at the close of the year was 3 chests 102 lbs. and 22 tolas, exclusive of 5 lbs. 6 tolas 29 grains of confiscated Opium received during the year. It will be seen from the above figures that owing to the famine the sales fell off in 1900-1901 by no less than 1826 lbs.

177. The number of licensed Vendors in the Thana Circles throughout the period under report was 48 as compared with 60 in the previous year.

Opium purchased direct.

178. The direct importations of opium by the larger States from Malwa and Maywar was as follows:-

1900-1901		1899-1900	
No. of chests.		No. of chests.	
Palanpur...	16		42
Radhanpur.	16		17
Tharad...	10		11
Wao... ..	5		5
Total...	47		75

Local Funds.

179. The usual Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Superintendency Local Funds for the year 1900-1901 is appended vide Appendix XIII.

180. It will appear from the Statement that financial condition of the General fund is far from satisfactory owing to non recovery of contribution and other receipts during the year on account of the famine and it is doubtful when these arrears can be recovered.



CHAPTER VI VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

181. The usual Statement of the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the States and Thana Circles and the patients treated therein together with the cost of maintenance is attached Appendix XIV.

The Public Health.

182. The Public Health was not good in the whole District. In May, June, July and August Cholera was prevalent and in the end of September a very fatal form of Fever commenced which continued till about January 1901. There has hitherto been no system of registration of births and deaths in the Superintendency. It is not possible therefore to give any reliable figures of the mortality among the general population though there is no doubt that from February on, it was abnormal; that in May, June, July and August the mortality from Cholera was very great and that after September the mortality from Fever enormous.

183. The mortality in Palanpur Town which is always an extremely unhealthy place was four times the normal.

184. Orders have been issued to keep registers of births and deaths in the Superintendency from the 1st April 1901.

185. The usual comparative Statement of Vaccination for the last 5 years is given in Appendix XV.

Sanitation.

186. This is a subject which requires careful attention by the States.

187. In Radhanpur Major O'Donnell has paid much attention to the subject and has introduced measures which appear to have been met with considerable success.

188. Precautions were taken in the villages to prevent water being defiled by people.

CHAPTER VII. INSTRUCTION.

189. The usual Statement showing the number of Schools in the Superintendency, the number of pupils and the average attendance during the year under report as compared with the preceding year is attached Appendix XVI.

190. There is an increase of 1 School in the Radhanpur State.

191. The falling off in the number of pupils and also in the average attendance is due to the Schools being closed with one or two exceptions during the continuance of the famine. The School Masters were employed

on famine duty. But all the Schools were ordered to be re-opened before the close of the year.

Control of Radhanpur Schools.

192. The proposal to hand over the control over the Radhanpur Schools to the State is under the consideration of Government.

Miscellaneous.

193. The number of Printing Presses in the Superintendency remained the same as last year. Both are privately owned but are practically supported by the respective States. There are no newspapers published in the Superintendency but the Radhanpur State publishes Durbar Gazette bi-monthly.

194. The usual statement is attached Appendix XVII.

Conclusion.

195. Having taken over charge of the Superintendency after the close of the official year under report I am personally unable to make any remarks on the work of the Agency Officers. Mr. FitzGerald however personally informed me that he was much indebted to his Assistants, Deputy Assistants and Staff generally for the zealous manner in which they had performed their duties.

196. Of the subordinate establishment he spoke in the highest term of the Head Clerk Mr. Nanalal whom he has recommended for promotion to a Deputyship and expressed his entire satisfaction with the members of personal office establishment.

Palanpur, }
11th July 1901. }

J. S. ASHBY, MAJOR,
Acting Political Superintendent,

P A L A N P U R.

Appendix A.

Political Relations for 1900-1901.

Name of State	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated Population	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated	Prevailing Diseases	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties levied or not	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Palanpur.	50,000	Gaikwar.	222975	22	1375	5824	Malarial Fever	493584	162 mounted 440 foot	Transit duty, not levied, it was abolished in 1887.	Principal product Wheat, Rice and Sarsav, Cotton, Wheat and Gram
Radhanpur.	o	o	61574	24	863	1075	Do.	230136	19 mounted 231 foot		
Tharad & Morwada.	o	o	16087	5	205	982	Do.	53669	5 mounted 27 foot		
Tharad Jamya village	o	o	33203	o	o	o	o	o	o		
Vav.	o	o	27623	3	80	1091	Do.	30881	11 mounted 30 foot		
Varahi.	o	o	13151	2	59	231	Do.	74521	o		
Santalpur & Chadchat.	o	o	12082	2	32	164	Do.	24670	o		
Palanpur.	o	o	19344	1	27	There is one vaccinator for Suigam & Vav		12,000	o	Transit duty, not levied, it was abolished in 1887.	Wheat, Bajri Cotton, Jowari, Sarsav and Mug.
Kankrej.	5127-6-4	Gaikwar.	38842	6	201	1045	Do.	34400	o		
Deodar including Bhabhar and Terwada.		o	31108	3	252	1343	Do.	37593	o		

Palanpur

}
July 1901.

J. S. Ashby Major,
Ag. Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Appendix B.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families, principal members of their Court for the year 1900-1901.

Name of Individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows previous religion.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Palanpur State, H. H. Sir Sher Mahmud Khanji Lohani G. C. I. E.	Palanpur.	Devan or Chief of Palanpur.	Pathan Mahomedan	49	Can read and write Gujarati and Urdu educated in Palanpur.	Ruler of Palanpur	Yes.	Yes.	Has two sons 1. Tale Mahmadkhanji. 2. Yawarhusen Khanji.	
Husenmahmad Khanji.	Do.	Chief's cousin and Jagirdar,	Do.	55	Do.	Jagirdar	o	o	Has one son	
Dullabhji Dharamshi Ved. Radhanpur State.	Morvi	Chief Minister	Bhatia (Halai)	51	Elphinstone College Bombay and Government Law Class, Has passed District pleader's examination	As Chief Minister of State.	o	o	o	
Mahmad Sher Khan.	Radhanpur	Minor Nawab of Radhanpur.	Pathan Mahomedan.	15	At the Rajkumar College Rajkote.	Receives education.	H. H. the late Nawab had a Sanad. o	Yes.	o	The State is under British administration
Jalaludin Khan.	Do.	Brother of the young Nawab of Radhanpur	Do.	12	Do.	Do.	o	o	o	

Safdar Khanji	Do.	Cousin to the Nawab.	Do.	23	Knows Gujarati and a little English; educated at Wadhwan Girasia School. Can read and write Gujarati	Looks after his Jagir.	o	o	Fateh Khanji died on 24-3-1901 His son Safdar Khanji succeeded.
Mardan Ali Khanji	Do.	The young Nawab's cousin and Jagirdar.	Do.	32		Jagirdar.	o	o	
Jorawar Khanji	Do.	Do.	Do.	25	Knows Gujarati and a little of English; educated at Rajkumar College Rajkote.	Do.	o	o	
Nade Ali Khanji	Do.	The young Nawab's uncle and Jagirdar.	Do.	35	Can read and write Gujarati and Urdu.	Do.	o	Has a son.	
Tharad & Morwada.									
Waghella Abhesingji	Tharad.	Tharad Thakore	Rajput.	42	Knows a little English and Gujarati; educated at Rajkumar College Rajkote.	Looks after his Jagir.	o	Yes	Has 2 sons
Bapurao Balwantrao	Dhavad under Safara	Ag. Karbhari	Karada Brahmin.	32	Knows English; educated at Dhulia High School.	Acting Karbhari	o	o	
Wao State.	Wao	Rana	Rajput	47	Not educated.	Looks after his Jagir.	o	Yes	Has 2 sons
Rana Chandansingji Umedsingji									
Dharamchand Chelji	Palanpur	Karbhari	Jain Bania	49	Well educated; Knows English and Gujarati.	Karbhari	o	o	
Tharad Taluka.									
Khetaji Dajuji	Bhorole	Thakore	Rajput Chohan.	60	Can read and write Gujarati.	As Jagirdar	o	o	
Gajsingji Dajuji	Do.	Bhayad of the Thakore.	Do.	55	Not educated.	Do.	o	o	
Varahi Taluka.									
Jorawar Khan Umer Khan	Varahi	Chief of Varahi.	Malek Mahomedan.	20	Studying at the Rajkumar College Rajkote.	o	o	o	

Gajukhan Rawaji	Varahi.	Bhayad of Chhief of Varahi	Malek. Do	32	Knows a little Gujarati	o	o	o	o
Muridkhan Rawaji	Do.	Do.	Do	12	Learns Gujarati	o	o	o	o
Terwada Taluka. Nathukhan	Terwada	Thakore.	Baloch Mahomedan	71	Not educated	As Jagirdar	o	o	Has 5 sons
Deodar Taluka. Waghela Anandsingji Chandaji	Deodar	Do.	Rajput	58	Not educated	Do	o	o	Has a son
Waghela Sardarsingji Bhupatsingji	Do.	Do.	Do	49	Do	Do	o	o	Has 2 sons
Kankrej Taluka. Waghela Sardarsingji	Thara	Do.	Rajput	49	Can read and write Gujarati taught in Thara School.	Do	o	o	Has a son
Waghela Godadsingji	Do.	Share-holder.	Do	53	Do	Do	o	o	Has a son
Suigam Taluka Narsingji Bhupatsingji	Suigam	Thakore	Do	45	Not educated	Do	o	o	o
Maluji Nathaji Santalpur & Chadchat Taluka	Do.	Share-holder	Do	25	Do	Do	o	o	o
Gagubha Lakhaji	Adeysar in Cutch	Thakore of Santalpur	Rajput Jardeja	24	Can read and write a little Gujarati	Do	o	Yes	o
Devising Nathaji	Sanva in Cutch	Share-holder in Santalpur.	Do	64	Not educated	Do	o	Yes	Has 2 sons

Palanpur.

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J. S. Ashby Major,
Ag. Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Appendix C

Civil Divisions of territory under Political Control for 1900-1901.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Province	Commissionership.	Name of Executive Districts	How many Executive Sub-divisions	Area in Square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		No. of villages.	How many civil judges.	How many stipendiary Magistrates	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	No. of Police	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Native States Revenue.	
						Head quarters town.	Population.								Land	Gross
Gujarat	Northern Division.	Palanpur Political Superintendency	10	7775	467691	Palanpur	17126	1175	36	38	33	10	5153	359944	5½ Lacs	9½ Lacs
						Radhanpur	11888									
						Tharad	3614									
						Wao	2706									
						Deodar	1004									
						Santalpur	1267									
						Varahi	1255									
Sihori	1221															

Palanpur,

July 1901

J. S. Ashby Major,
Ag. Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Appendix E.

Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Wav State for the year 1900-1901.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.		No.	Expenditure.	Amount.	
1	Customs dues...	Rs.	as.	1	Expenses of Ranaji...	Rs.	as.
2	Opium duty...	1299	11	2	Jivai expenses...	14522	0
3	Fines, commission fee &c....	3388		3	Repairs to buildings...	1540	0
4	Dalala...	267	14	4	Charity &c....	43	11
5	Vaje...	273	4	5	Boarding expenses to villagers who come to pay narwa...	389	13
6	School Fees...	5677	6	6	Dhal expenses...	79	5
7	Marriage tax...	15	6	7	Dispensary expenses...	1	4
8	Narva...	18	15	8	School expenses...	542	13
9	Miscellaneous...	1735	9	9	Sadawrt expenses...	579	14
10	Police cess...	246	5	10	Diet charges of prisoners...	494	11
11	Abkari &c...	40	0	11	Contingent Charges...	458	10
12	Deposit...	2	0	12	Expenses on account of horses of Police.	167	0
13	Salt compensation...	18	0	13	Extra allowance given to servants on duty outside Wao...	472	15
14	Loans borrowed from Government	287	0	14	Pay of establishment...	48	10
15	Do. from Sahukars...	15000	0	15	Expenses on account of village Police...	5139	15
	Total...	2805	0	16	Municipal expenses...	579	14
		31074	8	17	Expenses in connection with Giras...	37	13
	Balance...	11	4	18	Paid in part payment of old debt...	57	14
	Grand Total...	31085	12	19	Unforseen expenses...	1573	0
				20	Peons on Mawasari Frontier...	294	3
				21	Expenses of Poor house...	286	3
				22	Thana and vaccination Varad...	9	0
				23	Paid to Karbhari Dharamchand Chelji...	606	6
				24	Paid to Wao Thana Treasury...	700	0
					Total...	2423	7
					Balance...	31048	15
					Grand Total.	36	13
						31085	12
							7

Palanpur

J. S. Ashby Major,

July 1901.

Ag. Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Appendix F.

Information regarding the Thana Circles for 1900-1901.

Serial No.	Names of Thanas.	How constituted.	Area *	Population according to Census of 1901.	Revenue of		Tribute if any to Baroda.	Remarks.
					1899-1900.	1900-1901		
1	Varahi	The Magisterial and civil powers are exercised by Political Officers. The Thandar exercises the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in criminal work and in civil work his powers extend to Rs 400. Out of 49 villages under this Thandarate 10 villages belong to Malek Jorawarkhanji Umar-khanji and are under the management of the Political Superintendent In these the Japtidar exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and tries Civil suits upto Rs. 250.	300	13151	3097-15-1	3488- 7-5	Nil	The fixed amount of Thana Varad &c. for this Thana is Rs. 3037-15-1
2	Deodar	The Magisterial and civil powers in the Thandarate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thandar has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work and in civil work his powers extend to hearing suits upto Rs. 400. There are two Thakores in Deodar who exercise the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and also try civil suits upto Rs. 250 in their respective villages.	364½	31108	3129-14-7	3645- 2-4	Nil	Do. Rs. 3129-14-7
3	Tharad	The Magisterial and civil powers in the Thandarate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thandar has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work and with regard to civil his powers extend to hearing suits to the extent of Rs. 400. The Thakore of Bho-rola exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate in criminal matters and hears suits upto the value of Rs. 250.	320½	33203	3725- 6-8	3246-14-5	Nil	Do. Rs. 2688-0-8
4	Wao	The Magisterial and civil powers in the Thandarate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thandar has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work, and with regard to civil his powers extend to hearing suit to the extent of Rs. 400.	377	19334	1594- 8-5	3048-10-10	Nil	Do. Rs. 2261-1-7
5	Santalpur.	The Magisterial and civil powers in the Thandarate are exercised by	303	12082	3290- 6-8	3025-13-6	Nil	Do. Rs. 1942-0-7

Appendix G.

Attached Estates for 1900-1901.

No.	States or Talukas.	Gross annual Revenue for samvat 1956.		Previous year's balance,		Total.		Expenditure During the samvat Year 1956.		Balance at the end of samvat Year 1956.		Debt as yet ascertained	amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance of debt remaining	Reasons for management.
		Rs.	as. | ps.	Rs.	as. | ps.	Rs.	as. | ps.	Rs.	as. | ps.	Rs.	as. | ps.				
1	In Varahi Thandarate Jorawarkhan's Jagir	3915	11 | 9	35796	8 | 4	39712	4 | 1	17252	7 | 6	22459	12 | 7	0	0	0	Minority of the present Thakore.
2	Ravaji's Jagir	1408	8 | 5	11743	0 | 2	13151	8 | 7	7783	9 | 5	5367	15 | 2	Not ascertained as yet	Not ascertained as yet	Not ascertained as yet	Minority of one of the Bhagdars.
3	Daisar.	32	4 | 4	23	13 | 7	56	1 | 11	55	2 | 4	0	15 | 7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pending the liquidation of debt
4	In Tharad Thandarate. Doca.	9306	2 | 4	4304	9 | 3	13610	11 | 7	11844	4 | 5	1766	7 | 2	0	0	0	Pending settlement of a dispute between the shareholders.
5	Lunal	256	10 | 6	11174	5 | 11	11471	0 | 5	399	5 | 9	11031	10 | 8	0	0	0	Do.
6	In Deodar Thandarate. Vasarda.	376	11 | 10	10778	6 | 5	11155	2 | 3	3892	15 | 9	7202	2 | 6	0	0	0	Do.
7	In Santalpur Thandarate.	0	9 | 0	1634	8 | 0	1635	1 | 0	338	4 | 5	1296	12 | 7	0	0	0	Do.
8	Roza. Madhutra.	99	12 | 6	3542	0 | 7	3641	13 | 1	1351	9 | 4	2290	3 | 9	Not ascertained as yet	0	0	Pending the liquidation of debt.
9	Beru Kilana	14	8 0	154	14 6	169	6 6	168	6 7	0	15 11	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

*The balances shown in the return last year were incorrect.

Palanpur.

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J. S ASHBY Major,

Ag. Political Superintendent Palanpur.

Appendix I.

Statement showing the strength and cost of stipendiary police in the States under the Palanpur Superintendency for the year 1900-1901.

No.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total strength.	Total cost during 1900-1901.	Remarks.
1	Palanpur Imperial Police Temporary Famine Police	92 0	225 100	317 100	63109-15-11 6894- 8- 3	This was abolished from 1-11-1900.
2	Palanpur State Regular Irregular	162 0	440 2334	602 2334	84965-15- 6 46680- 0- 0	
3	Radhanpur State Regular Irregular Village Police	19 81 0	231 17 503	250 98 503	} \$ 58674-11- 8 7561-14- 7	* Includes 70 Phaltan. § Includes the pay of the Phaltan.
4	Tharad	5	27	32	2675- 0- 0	
5	Wao	11	30	41	3000- 0- 0	
	Total	370	3907	4277	273562- 1-11	

Palanpur.

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J. S. ASHBY Major,

Ag. Political Superintendent Palanpur.

Appendix II.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the States under the Palanpur Superintendency for the year 1900-1901.

No	Name of State.	No. of offences reported to Police.		No of accused arrested.		No of accused sent for trial.		No of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1901.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
1	Palanpur.	862	891	1305	1489	1217	1406	955	1090	250	305	73-1	73-2
2	Radhanpur	674	672	987	924	909	892	723	659	229	197	73-25	71-32
3	Tharad.	128	141	177	187	177	187	131	132	43	55	74-2	70-58
4	Wao.	56	37	103	53	103	49	66	39	34	9	64	73-6
	Total.	1720	1741	2572	2653	2466	2534	1875	1920	556	566	73	72-7
5	Thana circle of Tharad.	143	143	223	228	221	228	165	108	56	37	74	47
6	Do. of Wao.	124	95	210	131	210	130	134	101	76	30	63-8	77-09
7	Do. of Deodar.	170	186	274	273	246	273	196	262	50	11	71-5	95-9
8	Do of Santalpur.	74	75	68	65	68	65	50	47	18	18	72-4	72-3
9	Do of Varahi.	96	99	117	124	113	123	74	75	39	48	63-2	60-4
10	Do of Kankrij.	276	255	450	375	449	372	296	272	138	97	65-7	72-6
11	Miscellaneous Salt, opium, &c.	14	48	15	53	15	53	13	46	2	7	86-8	86-8
	Total.	897	901	1357	1249	1322	1244	928	911	379	248	68	72-9
	Grand Total.	2617	2642	3929	3902	3788	3778	2803	2831	935	814	71	72-5
													73-2
													74-9

Palanpur

July 1901.

J. S. ASHBY Major,

Ag. Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Appendix II (a)

Crime of Violence.

No.	Offences.	Agency.		Palanpur.		Radhanpur.		Tharad.		Wao.	
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900	1900-1901
1	Murder.	5	3	4	9	1	2	"	"	"	"
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder.	7	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	Robberies.	23	24	14	21	4	6	5	4	2	3
4	Dacoity.	17	13	26	27	7	6	4	3	"	"
5	Robberies and Dacoities with murder.	1	"	1	2	"	2	"	"	"	"
6	Robberies and Dacoities causing grievous hurt.	2	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total.		55	45	45	59	12	16	9	7	2	3
7	Property stolen.	44749-3-230433-3-10	35098-15-248861-5-67074-3-10	35098-15-248861-5-67074-3-10	7999-11-6	4956-4-3	5071-12-3	24-7-9	1099-7-6		

Palanpur,

July 1901

J. S. ASHBY Major,

Ag. Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Appendix III.

The following is a comparative statement of property lost and recovered for the year 1900-1901.

States.	Value of property stolen		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	
	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901
Palanpur	35098-15-2	48861-5-6	16181-6-5	28827-8-8	46-1	58-9
Radhanpur	7074-3-10	7999-11-6	3116-5-7	4147-6-5	44	51-8
Tharad	4956-4-3	5071-12-3	1953-4-9	1864-0-0	39-4	36-7
Wao	824-7-9	1099-7-6	575-15-0	797-5-9	69-8	72-5
Thana Circles						
Diodar	2871-8-6	6522-4-0	1146-4-7	3026-4-6	39-7	46-4
Kankrej	8956-15-6	8017-2-1	2589-3-0	3917-10-11	28-9	48-9
Santalpur	23346-5-9	3287-5-3	772-14-9	2202-12-3	3-3	67
Tharad	2386-7-0	3925-1-6	1025-5-0	2170-9-2	42-9	55-3
Warahi	1204-14-6	3547-11-0	1129-4-3	2552-6-9	93-7	71-9
Wao	5985-15-11	5033-12-0	2484-13-8	1743-11-4	41-5	34-3
Total	92706-2-2	93365-8-7	30968-13-0	51249-11-9	33	54-8

Palanpur,

July 1901.

J. S. ASHBY Major,

Ag. Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX IV (a.)

Statement showing the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1900-1901.

No.	Name of State.	No. of offences reported during the year.		No. of persons dealt with and disposed of										Remarks.			
		1899-1900	1901	Remaining during the last year.	Brought to trial during 1900-1901		Received by transfer.	Total		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.		Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.
					Arrested by police	Upon warrant		(On summons.)	Voluntarily.								
1	Political Superintendent	36	34	27	102	"	"	"	733	729	"	39	89	"	1	"	"
2	Asstt. Political Superintendent	"	3	"	1	"	"	"	226	193	"	"	2	"	2	"	"
3	District Deputy Assistant	91	87	"	182	"	"	"	274	174	48	"	62	74	"	"	"
4	Huzur Deputy Assistant	103	78	7	92	"	"	"	276	226	23	1	64	24	"	"	"
5	Thandar of Tharad	171	176	"	206	6	9	7	262	189	15	27	184	"	"	"	"
6	Thandar of Wao	142	129	"	146	7	28	5	204	234	"	36	145	"	7	"	"
7	Thandar of Deodar	125	199	8	204	"	14	"	352	387	27	21	184	"	2	"	"
8	Thandar of Kankrej	264	270	"	344	4	31	"	760	164	95	34	255	"	3	"	"
9	Thandar of Warahi	101	115	"	147	"	17	"	703	77	63	"	96	"	3	"	"
10	Thandar of Santalpur	64	82	"	72	2	3	"	"	"	3	26	48	"	"	"	"
	Total...	1097	1173	43	1496	19	702	6	7870	1717	274	193	1129	98	15	8	6
	States and Talukas.																
11	Palanpur	1489	1329	18	1496	203	458	73	2090	2098	444	305	1326	7	"	16	7
12	Radhanpur	947	953	15	992	12	170	76	1386	1265	180	187	849	"	6	43	26
13	Tharad	153	149	1	209	1	20	"	249	231	61	12	142	3	2	11	5
14	Wao	85	46	"	57	3	3	"	188	65	4	10	49	"	1	1	1
15	Thakore Anandsingji of Deodar	16	11	"	18	"	"	7	30	19	"	3	16	"	"	"	"
16	Thakore Sardarsingji of Deodar	13	7	"	7	"	"	"	20	7	"	"	7	"	"	"	"
17	Warahi Japtidar	11	8	"	5	"	4	"	27	9	"	4	5	"	"	"	"
18	Thakore of Bhorole	28	25	"	1	26	6	"	38	33	"	2	31	"	"	"	"
19	Talukdars of Thara	47	22	"	15	9	30	3	97	57	15	8	34	"	"	"	"
	Total...	2789	2541	34	2710	254	697	95	4269	3784	704	531	2459	10	9	71	39
	Grand Total...	3886	3714	77	4206	273	793	107	6739	5501	978	724	3588	108	24	79	45

Palanpur, } J. S. ASHBY Major,
 July 1901. Ag. Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX IV (b.)

Criminal Justice Sentences.

No.	State.	Whipp- ed.	Fined.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceed- ing 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceed- ing 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceed- ing 14 years.	Transport- ation for life.	Deaths.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Palanpur.	33	202	1022	26	6	35	"	2	"	1326	
2	Kadhanpur.	188	136	491	30	4	"	"	"	"	849	
3	Tharad.	4	11	122	5	"	"	"	"	"	142	
4	Wao.	"	2	45	2	"	"	"	"	"	49	
	Total.	225	351	1680	63	10	35	"	2	"	2366	
5	Political Supdt. Palanpur.	"	"	13	64	11	1	"	"	"	89	
6	Assistant Political Supdt Palanpur	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	
7	District Deputy Assistant.	4	2	37	13	4	2	"	"	"	62	
8	Huzur Deputy Assistant.	17	27	19	1	"	"	"	"	"	64	
9	Thanadar of Tharad.	"	26	158	"	"	"	"	"	"	184	
10	Thanadar of Wao.	"	21	124	"	"	"	"	"	"	145	
11	Thanadar of Deodar.	"	12	172	"	"	"	"	"	"	184	
12	Thanadar of Santalpur.	"	4	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	48	
13	Thanadar of Varahi.	"	4	92	"	"	"	"	"	"	96	
14	Thanadar of Kankrej.	"	"	255	"	"	"	"	"	"	255	
15	Thakore of Bhorole.	"	1	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	31	
16	Thara Talukdars.	"	9	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	
17	Varahi Japtidar.	"	1	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	
18	Vaghella Anandsing of Deodar.	"	"	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	
19	-Do.— Sardarsing of Do.	"	2	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	
	Total.	21	109	996	78	15	3	"	"	"	1222	
	Grand Total.	246	460	2676	141	25	38	"	2	"	3588	

Palanpur,

J. S. ASHBY. Major,

July 1901.

Ag. Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Appendix V.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Courts of the Palanpur Superintendency during the year 1900-1901.

Name of Court.	No. of appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	No. of appeals in which sentence was reversed.	No. of appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	Remarks.
Court of the Political Superintendent.	16	7	5	28	
Appellate Courts Palanpur State.	49	14	12	75	
Appellate Courts Radhanpur State.	24	1	21	46	
Total.	89	22	38	149	

Palampur.

July 1901 }

J. S. ASHBY Major,

Ag. Political Superintendent Palanpur.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Palanpur Superintendency during the year 1900-1901.

No.	State.	Tribunals.	No. of cases on file at the end of the year 1899-1900	Number filed during the year 1900-1901	Total.	Number disposed of		Arrears.	
						1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901
1	Asstt. Political Superintendent	1 Civil Court.	22	8	30	2	1	22	29
2	District Deputy Assistant	1 Do.	10	5	15	5	3	10	12
3	Huzur Deputy Assistant	1 Do.	1	6	7	"	1	1	6
	Total	3	33	19	52	7	5	33	47
4	Thandar of Tharad	1 Civil Court	16	13	29	41	16	16	13
5	Do. of Wao.	1 Do.	4	8	12	28	8	4	4
6	Do. of Deodar.	1 Do.	2	4	6	13	4	2	2
7	Do of Varahi.	1 Do.	9	21	30	45	20	9	10
8	Do of Kankrij.	1 Do.	8	24	32	36	8	8	24
9	Do of Santalpur.	1 Do.	24	5	29	9	"	24	29
	Total	6	63	75	138	172	56	63	82
10	Palanpur.	12 civil Courts	620	720	1340	981	792	620	548
11	Radhanpur.	5 Do.	43	151	194	190	143	43	52
12	Tharad.	3 Do.	35	21	56	42	15	35	41
13	Wao.	2 Do.	30	11	41	11	4	30	37
14	Thakore Anandsingji of Deodar	1 Do.	2	1	3	5	1	2	2
15	Do. Sardarsingji Do.	1 Do.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	Do. of Bhorole	1 Do.	1	4	5	5	5	"	"
17	Varahi Japtidar	1 Do.	"	1	1	13	1	1	"
18	Talukdars of Thara	1 Do.	"	14	14	21	12	"	2
	Total	27	731	923	1654	1268	973	731	681
	Grand Total.	36	827	1017	1844	1447	1034	827	810

Palanpur,

July 1901

J. S. ASHBY Major,

Ag. Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Appendix VIII.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Superintendent Palanpur and the Assistant Political Superintendent during the year 1900-1901.

No.	Tribunals.	No. of appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	No. filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	
1	The Civil Appellate Court of the Political Superintendent, Palanpur.	46	2	48	2	1	46	47	
2	The Civil Appellate Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent, Palanpur.	56	3	59	24	47	56	12	
3	Do. Palanpur State.	7	55	62	80	60	7	2	
4	Do. Radhanpur Do.	32	7	39	25	7	32	32	
	Total.....	141	67	208	131	115	141	93	

Palanpur.

July 1901.

J. S. ASHBY Major,

Ag. Political Superintendent Palanpur.

Appendix IX.

Civil Political Work. 1900-1901.

No.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March 1900.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears on 31st March.	
				1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
1	The Political Superintendent Palanpur.	16	1	16	17	"	"	16	17
2	The Assistant Political Superintendent Palanpur.	13	9	14	22	1	"	13	22
3	The District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent Palanpur.	40	"	40	40	"	8	40	32
4	The Hazur Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent Palanpur.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total.	69	10	70	79	1	8	69	71

Palanpur,
July 1901.

J. S. ASHBY Major,
Ag. Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Appendix X.

Statement showing the gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Palanpur Superintendency for the year Sumvat 1956.

		Gross Revenue.		Gross Expenditure.		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
No.	State.	For Sumvat 1955	For Sumvat 1956	For Sumvat 1955	For Sumvat 1956	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	Palanpur	662397-2-4	493584-5-3	654038-14-11	801688-5-8	"	168812-13-1	147649-6-9	"	
2	Radhanpur	413820-9-2	230136-6-10	929650-13-0	434825-4-11	"	183684-2-4	"	494825-8-1	
3	Tharad	30216-3-3	53669-4-5	83596-9-11	67186-14-7	23453-1-2	"	"	16409-11-4	
4	Wao	30689-1-10	13259-8-4	30881-5-7	31048-15-0	"	17429-9-6	167-9-5	"	
	Total...	1137123-0-7	790649-8-10	1698167-11-5	1334749-8-2	23453-1-2	369926-8-11	147817-0-2	511235-3-5	

Palanpur.

July 1901 }

J. S ASHBY Major,

Ag. Political Superintendent Palanpur.

Appendix XI.

The following table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in the Superintendency during the year 1900-1901.

Raingauge stations.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.	Rainfall in the previous year.
Palanpur.	" - 31	" - "	3 - 86	17 - 96½	6 - 82	" - "	" - 18	29 - 13½	3 - 49
Radhanpur.	" - 6	" - "	1 - 25	12 - 52	3 - 14	" - "	" - "	16 - 97	1 - 8
Tharad.	" - "	" - "	4 - 77	9 - 45	3 - 27	" - "	" - 28	17 - 77	1 - 50
Varahi.	1 - 50	" - "	1 - 21	10 - 6	1 - 26	" - "	" - "	14 - 3	1 - 9
Wao.	" - 21	" - "	4 - 91	12 - 54	4 - 50	" - "	" - "	22 - 16	2 - 26
Kankrej.	" - "	" - "	3 - 8	12 - 56	3 - 9	" - "	" - "	18 - 73	1 - 55
Deodar.	" - 42	" - "	4 - 14	11 - 28	3 - 8	" - "	" - "	13 - 92	" - 65
Santalpur.	" - 3	" - "	4 - 26	9 - 96	3 - 25	" - "	" - 6	17 - 56	" - 43

Palanpur,

July 1901.

J. S. ASHBY. Major,

Ag. Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Appendix

Statement showing the price of food-grains for the year 1900-1901. and the

Name of State and Taluka.	1895-1896.						1896-1897.						1897-1898.				
	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.
Palanpur.	23	21	31	27	23	11	30	24	30	26	20	15	20	19	20	19	16
Adhanpur.	27	25	35	24	22	15	29	20	30	18	21	14	19	18	18	18	16
Barad.	36	21	36	30	24	14	30	18	36	18	24	12	22	15	20	16	21
Baro.	29	23	33	19	25	13	29	22	34	19	27	13	25	17	28	19	14
Barahi	27	26	32	30	28	13	30	25	27	25	25	16	21	21	22	22	20
Barodar.	32	21	32	28	24	13	32	20	30	23	24	15	19	16	19	17	17
Barankrij.	32	27	40	32	27	16	32	29	35	27	28	16	22	20	24	21	21
Barantalpur.	24	22	24	20	20	12	26	20	28	19	22	11	18	18	20	18	14

Palanpur, 1901.

XII.

Preceding five years.

1898-1899.							1899-1900.						1900-1901.					
Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.
13	31	26	37	33	26	12	24	22	26	25	20	13	24	19	24	20	11	13
11	27	26	36	28	29	14	15	15	16	15	14	12	19	15	20	17	14	12
10	30	21	42	18	13	11	24	18	26	7	22	13	22	14	22	,,	16	12
11	35	20	40	20	29	11	14	18	24	15	23	,,	19	15	21	14	17	15
13	30	25	35	31	32	12	25	25	28	26	24	16	17	15	16	15	13	15
20	34	21	40	28	32	13	23	20	22	20	22	15	20	15	,,	17	13	14
14	32	27	40	40	32	13	25	24	27	26	25	16	23	18	21	18	15	16
9	28	24	34	28	24	12	21	20	20	20	24	12	18	13	16	16	13	12

J. S. ASHBY Major,

Ag. Political Superintendent Palanpur.

Appendix XIII.

Statement of Receipt and Expenditure of the Palanpur Superintendency Local Funds, for the year 1900-1901.

No.	Name of Funds.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1900	Receipt during the year 1900-1901	Expenditure during the year 1900-1901.	Balance on 1st April 1901.			Remarks.
					In cash.	Invested.	Total.	
1	Agency General Fund. ...	26280-14-4	21948-10-2	26213-10-2	2015-14-4	20000-0-0	22015-14-4	
2	Education Fund.... ...	26989-15-7	2536-7-4	1668-0-3	3358-6-8	24500-0-0	27858-6-8	
3	Vaccination Fund. ...	1003-7-5	2041-11-10	1673-4-2	1371-15-1	,	1371-15-1	
4	Petty Fund.	15457-1-11	2821-12-3	3479-6-1	9399-8-1	5400-0-0	14799-8-1	
5	Account current of deposits	134626-2-9	1573369-2-11	1426866-8-11	62429-12-9	18700-0-0	81128-12-9	} Large transactions under these heads are due to Famine.
6	Account current of advances.	-68907-2-7	143736-8-6	98999-6-7	-24170-0-8	,	-24170-0-8	
Total.		135450-7-5	1546454-5-0	1558900-4-2	54404-8-3	68600-0-0	123004-8-3	

Palanpur,

July 1901.

J. S. ASHBY. Major,

Ag. Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX XIV.

The following Statement shows the Dispensaries in the States and the patients treated in them.

Names.	Patients treated.		Average daily Attendance		Cost of maintenance.		Remarks.
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	
Palanpur Superintendency.							
—Do.— Durbar.	2100	3896	39-7	58-1	5218 - 13- 4	4337 - 4 - 0	
Radhanpur.	20487	19770	268-87	252-90	9794 - 2 -10	11728 -14 - 5	
Tharad.	7254	10239	187-01	201-84	4594 - 3 - 5	4500 - 3 -11	
Deodar.	1158	3222	23- 6	56- 6	675 - 0 - 0	800 - 0 - 0	
Varahi,	2027	2225	50- 3	44- 6	572 - 2 - 2	536 - 8 - 3	
Santalpur.	2383	3359	35- 9	52- 3	418 - 7 - 6	461 - 9 - 9	
Sihori—Kankrij.	958	1188	12- 7	17- 7	486 - 13-10	461 -13 -10	
Wao.	1523	1752	26- 3	27- 9	526 - 8 - 2	515 -14 - 7	
Sami under Radhanpur.	1999	2148	24-96	29-44	497 - 0 - 0	420 - 8 - 2	
	3544	3459	51-77	52-05	2279 - 10- 9	2216 -13 - 7	
Total...	43033	51278	721-11	793-43	25060 - 14- 0	25979 - 0 - 0	
Travelling Dispensary at Palanpur.							
—Do.— —Do.— at Radhanpur and	"	"	"	"	"	"	
temporary dispensaries at Mujpur and							
in the Suburbs of Radhanpur.	3098	4917	43-82	56-34	"	"	
Rafa under Radhanpur.	1842	"	19-03	"	"	"	
Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital.	756	226	17-80	4-17	1088 - 3 - 1	884 - 7 - 0	
Total.	5696	5143	80-65	60-51	1088 - 3 - 1	884 - 7 - 0	
Grand Total.	48729	56421	801-76	853-94	26149 - 1 - 7	26864 - 1 - 0	

Palanpur,

July 1901.

J. S. ASHBY Major,

Ag Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX XVI. Instruction.

Statement showing the number of Schools & the attendance of pupils for the year 1900-1901.

No. of Schools.	Names of States & Talukas.	Boy's Schools.			Girl's Schools.			Remarks.		
		Number of Pupils.		Average Attendance.	Number of Pupils.		Average Attendance.			
		1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901.			
		1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901.	1899-1900	1900-1901.			
22	Palanpur...	1530	1293	1245	886	81	82	33	30	
24	Radhanpur...	1002	736	798	444-89	129	127	84	73	
22	Thana Circles & petty States...	906	665	730	471	"	"	"	"	
	Total...	3438	2694	2773	1801-89	210	209	117	103	

Palanpur,

July 1901.

J. S. ASHBY Major,
Ag. Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Appendix XVII.

THE PRESS FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

1	2	3	Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Palanpur...	... The Rajbhakta Printing Press.	Mr. Ambalal Becharlal.	None.	None.
Radhanpur...	... Radhanpur Bismillakhan Bahadur Printing Press.	Harilal Kalidas.	"	Bi-Monthly Radhanpur Darbari Gazette.

Palanpur,

July 1901.

}

J. S. ASHBY Major,

Ag. Political Superintendent Palanpur.

Annual Administration Report
of the
PALANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY
for the year
1901-1902.

Scale, 20 Miles = 1 Inch



Thana Stations.....	T.
Post Offices.....	P.
Branch Do: Do:.....	BRP.
Stations or Bungalows Salt Depart ^t	S.
Railway & Railway Stations.....	~~.....~~
Roads or Country tracks.....	~~.....~~

(Govt Photodup) (Mar. 1901).

No. 5521 of 1902.

From,

MAJOR G. E. HYDECATES,
Political Superintendent,
Palanpur.

To,

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Political Department, Bombay.

Palanpur, 29th July 1902.

SIR,

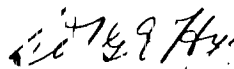
I have the honor to submit with the usual returns the Administration Report of the Palanpur Superintendency for the year 1901-1902. The separate reports submitted by the States of Palanpur and Tharad and the Administrator Radhanpur are also attached.

The report has been made concise as far as possible according to the recent orders of Government.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

 Major,

Political Superintendent,

PALANPUR.

Through

The Commissioner, Northern Division.

INDEX TO THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF
THE PALANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE
YEAR 1901-1902.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PALANPUR
SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE YEAR
1901-1902.



PART II.



CHAPTER I. POLITICAL.



PERSONNEL.



1. Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald was in charge of the Superintendency from 1st to 12th April 1901 when he was relieved by Major Ashby who remained in charge till the 8th November 1901. I relieved him on the same date and was in charge of the Superintendency till the close of the year.

2. The following officers held the post of Administrator of the Radhanpur State during the year.

Lieutenant Colonel G. B. O'Donnell from 1st April 1901 to the 11th May 1901 and again from 12th October 1901 to the 11th December 1901.

Captain F. W. Wodehouse from the 12th May 1901 to the 11th October 1901 and again from the 12th December 1901 to the close of the year.

3. Captain T. A. F. R. Oldfield held the office of the Assistant Political Superintendent from the commencement of the year till the 1st September 1901 when he was relieved by Lieutenant R. C. Burke who remained in charge of the office till the close of the year.

4. Rao Bqhadurs Kalianrai Damodarraai and Anant Sadasiv Tambe held the offices of the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent and the Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent respectively throughout the year.

5. The services of Mr. A. W. Blake C. E. were placed by Government at the disposal of this Superintendency for laying out the Railway line from Abasna to Suigam. He received charge of his duties on the 22nd February 1902.

Tours.

6. The Political Superintendent visited the States of Radhanpur,

Tharad and Wao and most of the Thana Circles in the cold season. He also inspected all relief works in progress in the States, Thana Circles and Petty States during the course of his tour and at other times.

7. The Assistant Political Superintendent and the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent inspected all the Thanas during the year. The latter also inspected all the attached estates.

Frontier Relations.

8. The peace of the frontier remained practically undisturbed during the year under report though there was continuous distress among the Bheel and other tribes of the Superintendency and the neighbouring Districts owing to the successive bad years. A few disturbances occurred during the year on the boundaries of the states of Palanpur and Sirohi and Palanpur and Danta connected with some petty thefts of cattle and sheep but the results were not serious.

9. The Panthavada Jhagirdars under the Palanpur State having some grievances, regarding the recovery of Famine Relief Expenses from them, went out and looted a Khalsa village in the month of August last but the Darbar treated them leniently and over looked the crime of which they were guilty on their making submission to the Darbar and furnishing recognizances for their good behaviour. The Jhagirdars have given no trouble since.

Principal Events.

10. The principal events during the period under report were:-

- (I.) Presentation by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India of the Kaisar-i-Hind (silver) medal to Malek Joravarkhanji of Warahi in connection with his famine services during the famine of 1899-1900. The Medal was delivered at the Residency to Malek Jorawarkhanji with formal ceremony by Mr. FitzGerald on the 11th April 1901 in the presence of the Acting Political Superintendent Major. J. S. Ashby and other Agency officers.
- (II.) Termination of Malek Jorawarkhanji's minority and handing over of his estate to him with powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate in Criminal matters and to hear Civil suits upto Rs. 250 vide Government Resolution No. 4411 of the 20th June 1901 in the Political Department.
- (III.) Attachment over the Wao State with effect from the month of September 1901 on account of mis-management and debt.
- (IV.) Attachment over the 2 Deodar Jhagirs with effect from the 1st November 1901 on account of the debt.
- (V.) Sad death of Her Highness the Begum Sahib of Palanpur which took place on the 22nd January 1902.

Famine.

11. Owing to the failure of the rain-fall in the latter part of the monsoon of the preceding year reports were received in April 1901 from the District officers showing that relief works would be necessary in the Thana Circles and Petty States for the relief of the poor people. Consequently Major Ashby issued orders to open relief work at Santalpur by digging the tanks there which work was started on the 22nd April 1901. He also sanctioned the digging of small tanks as relief works in other places. But the number requiring relief greatly increasing the earth work of the Deesa Tharad Railway was taken in hand from the 1st June 1901 and relief workers employed on the same. The people at Santalpur having refused to work on the piece work system the works there were closed. Poor houses were reopened by Major Ashby at the head quarters of each of the Thanas in the Superintendency for the relief of the destitute wanderers who were unfit for employment on relief works and who had no relatives to support them. These Poor houses remained open throughout the year.

12. In consequence of the rains holding off in the early part of the last monsoon the Deesa Tharad earth work was continued till the 25th August 1901. It was then closed on receipt of a report from Lieutenant Burke, Assistant Political Superintendent who stated that rain had fallen in the districts and that sufficient work was obtainable for the people to maintain themselves. The numbers then discharged being 3591.

13. Prospects in the Superintendency which at first appeared hopeful did not however continue so, for shortly owing to the rains failing in the latter part of the season the prospect became very gloomy. The first sowings of Bajri and the other crops promised a splendid harvest and had there been a fair amount of rain during the latter part of the season the crops would have been a 14 to 16 anna one. But the total failure of the Agtar crops coupled with the damage caused by rats put it beyond doubt that there would be at least a partial famine in the Superintendency. The distress having reached an acute stage relief works were again opened on the Deesa Tharad Railway earth-work in the middle of October 1901 and the people requiring relief were employed thereon. The work was in progress till the close of the year. The numbers of relief workers having increased to such an extent during the month of January 1902 those belonging to the Wao State and the Thana Circles of Wao and Deodar were transferred to the Mawsari Bundh work in the Wao State the building of which was undertaken in order to reclaim a large tract of land and render it fit for cultivation. Owing to the rapidly increasing numbers in search of relief from Thanas and Petty States it was found that the Deesa Tharad Railway earth-work would not hold out till the rains and Government were therefore pleased to sanction the laying out of the extension of the Railway line from Abasna to Suigam and placed the services of Mr. A. W. Blake

for the purpose at the disposal of the Superintendency and he has laid out the line and is now preparing the plans for the same.

14. Relief works and poorhouses were started by the States of Palanpur and Radhanpur during the year under report for the relief of their subjects.

15. For some time the people of the Tharad State were employed on the Deesa Tharad Railway earth-work but by their Resolution No. 7680 dated 5th November 1901 Government having sanctioned Rs. 23000 for the relief operations in the State, the Thakore undertook to carry out relief works himself in the shape of constructing new wells &c. The people requiring relief in the State were employed on these works.

16. Government were pleased to sanction Rs. 250000 during the year under report for relief expenses and for making advances to the poor agriculturists in the Superintendency for the purchase of seed and cattle. The amount was expended as under:—

For famine relief expenses ...	...	...	Rs. 105109- 6-1
Advances made for seed ...	...	...	Rs. 14649-12-0
Cost of 601 bullocks which were distributed to the			
poor cultivators and Jagirdars ...	...	...	Rs. 20771- 0-0
			Rs. 140530- 2-1

17. Liberal assistance was given to agriculturists in the way of seed and cattle to enable them to produce later crops by irrigation and I am glad to report that in some places the outturn of the wheat crops was distinctly good and the people maintained themselves by the produce of the wheat.

18. Rs. 35000 was kindly placed by the Bombay Charitable relief fund Committee through the Commissioner Northern Division at the disposal of the Political Superintendent. The amount was spent in distributing 750 bullocks and for giving seed to the broken down cultivators and Jagirdars previous to the rain-fall to assist them in the cultivation of their lands.

Relations with Tributary States.

19. The usual statements are appended A. and B.

PALANPUR.

First Class State ...	...	Salute 11 guns.
(1.) Area ...	...	3177 square miles.
(2.) Population ...	...	222,627 according to last census.

(3) Revenue ...	...Rs. 544348.
(4) Expenditure ...	...Rs. 544014.

20. The Darbar Annual Report for the year under report is appended.

21. Her Highness the late Begum Sahib died on the 22nd January 1902 after a prolonged illness. This sad event has cast a gloom over the domestic happiness of His Highness the Dewan. His Highness has enjoyed fairly good health during the year.

22. The eldest son Shahjada Tale Mahomedkhanji takes a great interest in out-door exercise shooting and riding. I endorse the opinion expressed by Major Ashby in the last year's report on the two sons of His Highness.

23. Rao Bahadur Dullabhji Dharamshi Ved having resigned, Mr. Ranchhodlal Vandravandas Patwari was appointed Minister in July 1901.

24. In consequence of a disagreement with the Darbar about the recovery of the famine relief contributions from them the Panthavada Jhagirdars went into outlawry in July last but subsequently having tendered submission to His Highness the Dewan, the Darbar under the advice of Major Ashby, late Political Superintendent withdrew their circular regarding the recovery of the money for the time being as the year turned out to be very unfavourable. This matter has been dealt with in para 9 of this report.

25. A cart road has been built from Roho to Ambaji both by Palanpur and Danta within their respective limits during the year. This will prove a great boon to the large number of devotees of Amba Bhavani as this road will now enable carts to go from Roho Station to Ambaji. The construction of this road will give some revenue to the State as the State expects that a large number of pilgrims will visit the sacred shrine by this road.

New Villages.

26. A new village was established by the Darbar on the 25th October 1901 and named "Ashbypura" with a view to associate Major Ashby's name in the cause of agriculture in which he took keen interest. Another village called "Talypura" was also populated during the year. The total number of villages will thus amount to 511.

Survey.

27. As some of the members of this Department were employed on census duty at Ahmedabad and a few on Famine relief works no work in connection with revenue surveys and assessment was done during the year.

Cash Assessment.

28. Owing to the stoppage of the survey work the number of the

villages having the Vighoti system has remained the same.

The revenue and expenditure.

29. The financial year of the State is calculated according to the Maru Samvat. The Samvat year 1957 dealt with in this report corresponds with the period extending from 28th June 1900 to 17th June 1901.

30. The statement of receipts and expenditure is appended to the Darbar's report. It will be seen from the statement that the total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 544348-12-3 against Rs. 493584-5-3 in the previous year. The increase appears to be due to increased land revenue owing to a better season.

31. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 544014-8-4 as compared with Rs. 801688-5-8 in the preceding year. The expenditure includes the following items:-

Rs. 32000 paid to Government as interest on the loan.

Rs. 13000 Do. Interest to the State Banker.

Rs. 14000 Do in part payment of his loan.

Rs. 5000 Contribution towards the Victoria Memorial Fund.

32. His Highness appears very anxious to get the State clear of debt and I think is doing his best in conjunction with the Minister to effect economies, and is seriously studying the question of ways and means.

33. The Palanpur State has applied for a loan of Rs. 4 lacs viz: Rs. one lac for famine relief expenses in the State and Rs. 3 lacs for liquidating the debt due to the State Banker in order to make one loan due to Government at 4 o/o interest and the matter is before Government for final orders but in the meantime Government have been pleased to grant a loan of Rs. 50000 to the State for famine relief expenses of which Rs 25000 were advanced to the State on the 8th May 1902.

34. The total liabilities of the State at the close of year amounted to Rs. 1135411-9-1 as under;

Rs. 850000-0-0 Due to Government.

Rs. 285411-9-1 Private debt due to the State Banker.

Rs. 1135411-9-1

Public Works.

35. In the Samvat year 1957 Rs. 20,688-5-0 have been spent on this account of which Rs. 5369-8-1 is reported to have been expended on minor public works, and Rs. 15318-12-11 is stated to have been expended on Darbar buildings &c.

36. The Darbar states that for want of funds no new works could be undertaken during the year.

Municipalities.

37. There are 4 so called Municipalities at Palanpur, Deesa, Rajpor and Tekra.

38. The total Municipal expenses including the lighting of roads amount to Rs. 5285-10-9 against Rs. 7013-2-1 in the previous year. In addition to the above item Rs. 1358-3-9 have been spent in the Municipal Garden " Talebag ".

39. The Municipal expenses are primarily met from the proceeds of the Octroi duty levied in Palanpur. The proceeds have amounted to Rs. 2255-14-7 against Rs. 2177-0-2 in the preceding year. The deficit was made good by the State as usual.

40. There have been 30 fires in all in the State during the year under report against 9 in the previous year.

Plague.

41. There were no plague cases in the State during the year.

Famine.

42. The total amount of rain-fall recorded at Palanpur during the year under report was 11 inches and 21 cents. This rain-fall would have been sufficient for agricultural purposes had it been evenly distributed but the later rain entirely failed. Upto August last the outturn of the early crops was expected to be 16 annas but owing to the failure of the late rains, the great damage done by rats and the appearance of locusts in certain parts of the State the early crops almost entirely failed. On account of the damage done by rats many of the cultivators hesitated to sow their winter crops, and much land lay waste. The State reports that the rats did damage to the wheat and other winter crops in some of the villages. The outturn of the winter crops is estimated to be 8 annas on the whole.

43. Owing to the failure of rain a poor house was opened by the Darbar at Palanpur on the 10th November 1901 for the poor and destitute people of the State.

44. Relief works were also opened by the State for the persons requiring relief. In the beginning the people were employed in sinking new wells in the Mahals and subsequently they were employed on the construction of a cart road from Roh to Ambaji within the jurisdiction of the State. The road is not yet completed as it has to be widened and bridges and culverts constructed and a drainage provided for. The Darbar states that all this is likely to be finished by the middle of July.

45. A large amount was lent by the Sahukars on the persuasion of the State to the cultivators with whom they had dealings. Under this

arrangement the Darbar reports that many cultivators were enabled to raise crops by irrigation.

46. Besides the above, with a view to increase the number of Pucca wells the State issued a circular to the effect that no Bagayat rates would be charged for a certain number of years out of consideration for the cost of construction of these wells carried out by private capital. Some cultivators and their Sowcars took advantage of the above circular and some of the cultivators were assisted by the State in excavating their wells in order to raise crops by irrigation.

47. The prices of grains remained moderate throughout the whole year.

48. There was a very small quantity of wild grains this year owing to the absolute failure of the late rains.

Forests.

49. With a view to putting this Department on a better footing His Highness the Dewan has engaged the services of Mr. Arudiram as a Forest Officer. Mr. Arudiram is a qualified man and was formerly in the service of Sirohi and other States in India and it is hoped that under his supervision the Department will be better organized. In addition to his duties as a Forest Officer Mr. Arudiram supervises the construction of the Roh cart road.

50. Sandal wood saplings in the Sudhni Charra have sprung up spontaneously and are carefully watched and taken care of by the State. Their number at present amounts to 242.

51. The total net amount of royalty levied on the Jungle produce deducting the Jagirdars' share amounted to Rs. 4970-12-11 against Rs. 2853-0-5 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to some of the previous year's items being realized during the year.

52. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1757-9-2 against Rs. 2565-5-10.

Horse Breeding.

53. Government were pleased to lend one Arab stallion to the State during the year. He served 6 mares but as he did not get mares of proper height and class was returned to Ahmednagar. The other Darbar stallions served 23 mares during the year.

Education.

54. 7 candidates for the Matriculation Examination went up from the Palanpur High School of whom 4 passed.

Miscellaneous.

55. The Darbar having found marble deposits in the State has given

a concession to Mr. S. M. McCausland of Bombay for a period of 20 years to quarry marble and to manufacture quicklime. Mr. McCausland has not yet started the work but is expected to do so shortly.

RADHANPUR.

A First Class State ...	... Salute 11 guns.
(1) Area ...	... 1150 square miles.
(2) Population ...	... 61548 according to the recent census.
(3) Revenue ...	... Rs. 623598.
(4) Expenditure ...	... Rs. 638457.

56. His Highness the Nawab is a minor and the State is administered by a British administrator whose report for the year 1901-1902 is appended.

57. Lieutenant Colonel G. B. O'Donnell and Captain F. W. Wodehouse were in charge of the State as Administrator at intervals during the year.

58. Mr. R. G. O'Shaughnessy A. M. I. C. E. was temporarily appointed as an Engineer for famine duties. He received charge of his duties on the 30th October 1901. In consequence of his ill health he was unable to make a proper survey of an irrigation scheme for the State for which purpose his services had been obtained. Plans for a subterranean dam and alternative High Level Scheme to bring water from the Banas river to Radhanpur prepared by Mr. O'Shaughnessy were submitted to Government for approval. The ceremony of turning the first sod of this canal was performed by Lieutenant Colonel O'Donnell on the 10th December 1901 but the scheme was not sanctioned.

59. His Highness the Minor Nawab and his younger brother continue to attend the Rajkumar college Rajkot and the Principal reports favourably on them. The younger brother is anxious to be enrolled when of proper age in the Imperial Cadet Corps and the Principal has written to have his name noted as a future cadet.

60. The elder sister of the Nawab, Kunvari Shri Sultana Jahan Bakta died on the 3rd November 1901.

61. Rs. 5000 were subscribed by the State towards the Indian Victoria Memorial Fund Calcutta and Rs. 225 were contributed by the people towards the Bombay Memorial Fund. A subscription has been raised for a memorial in Radhanpur from which it is proposed to build a Dharamsala at Radhanpur.

Sale of State Jewellery.

62. During the year Jewellery to the value of Rs. 100950 was sold. There is still more to be disposed of and the Administrator made suggestions for the sale of the remaining jewellery but Government have refused to sanction the sale of any more jewellery.

Introduction of New Laws.

63. Government have been pleased to sanction the introduction of certain British laws in the State with effect from the 1st April 1902 in place of the two State Nibandhs which were framed some 30 years ago.

Finance.

64. The statement of receipts and expenditure of the State for the year under report is attached to the Administrator's report. The opening balance was Rs. 149013-3-1 and closing balance Rs. 134154-4-2. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 623598 and the expenditure Rs. 638457 during the year. In consequence of the bad financial condition of the State the Administrator has sold all the State animals which were not absolutely required and has made various reductions in the different departments which should effect a saving of over Rs. 20000 a year and the expenditure on account of administrative and other purposes has been limited to Rs. 330000 per year.

65. The system of making payments through Bankers has been stopped and payments are now made direct from the Treasury. The services of a trained Accountant have been lent by Government to the State and it is proposed to make the system of accounts more simple and upto date than at present.

Administration of land.

66. Although the survey of the State has been completed it has not been possible for the State on account of the successive bad years to introduce the new rates.

67. The area brought under cultivation was 213210 acres and 36 gunthas while the revenue collection only amounted to Rs. 219641.

68. Remission to the extent of Rs. 752-12-3 was granted and the arrears to be recovered amounted to Rs. 53545-14-7 at the close of the year.

69. The Administrator has reduced the number of Mahals and Tehsils. The work of the Tehsildars being very unsatisfactory it was necessary to have some one to supervise their work and to assist the Administrator generally in Revenue matter, the post of Assistant Revenue Officer was created during the year.

70. The Administrator reports that the alienation rules of the State will shortly be submitted for sanction of Government.

Public works.

71. During the year under report the most important public work completed was the Fattah Kot House for the minor Nawab. The total amount spent on public works during the year amounted to Rs 35939-0-0. This does not include the expenditure on account of famine and Establishments.

Forests.

72. Endeavours were made to extend the area of plantations. About 13000 new trees were planted in the State during the year but owing to scanty rain-fall a large number died.

73. The post of forest officer was abolished and the Department placed under the charge of the State Huzur Tajviidar.

Famine and General Condition and Resources.

74. Owing to the successive bad years the condition of the Ryots in the State is very bad.

75. The rain-fall was again very much below the average during the year. The total rain-fall recorded at Radhanpur was 6 inches and 83 cents while in Sami and Munjpur Mahals the rain-fall recorded was 6 inches 74 cents and 7 inches 99 cents respectively.

76. Large numbers of people seeing that the rains had again failed left the State for Sind and elsewhere.

77. An experiment being made by the late Administrator Lieutenant Colonel O'Donnell it was found that there was an abundant underground flow of water in the bed of the Banas river and he thereupon suspended all Khatas to cultivators who were willing to raise crops by irrigation and employed labourers in digging wells, and had 176 kos at work at the river near Badarpor. He considered the expenditure on this account would have been covered by the receipts had it not been for the general apathy of the cultivators themselves and the damage caused by rats which destroyed a large portion of the crops.

78. During his tour in the District Captain Wodehouse found that a large percentage of the rural population subsisted mainly on grass seeds known as "Theg" and "Muth" and from what he saw he considered it necessary to declare famine from the 1st February 1902; more especially as the relief workers were increasing daily.

79. A Poor-House was opened at Radhanpur.

80. There was not a large influx of people on the works which is

due to the fact that the people preferred to live as long as possible on grass seed and in any other way they could obtain subsistence rather than come and work in the hot season and in continued dust storms.

81. The prices of food grains have been comparatively low.

82. Last year seed grains and a large number of bullocks were given to the cultivators as Taggavi but very little return was received by the State as the cultivators in the State are more or less apathetic.

83. At present irrigation is carried on by Koss and Dhenkuvas from wells 20 to 40 feet in depth which in many cases become brackish and dry up in the hot weather. Mr. O'Shaughnessy is of opinion that the most suitable plan for irrigation in the State would be by wells at the banks of the rivers, the water being distributed by pumps to the cultivators.

THARAD.

A Third Class State ...	...	No Salute.
(1) Area ...	...	940 Square Miles.
(2) Population ...	...	16087 according to the recent Census.
(3) Revenue ...	...	Rs. 78434 including Rs. 30000 borrowed from Government.
(4) Expenditure ...	...	Rs. 75923.

84. The Darbar submits a report annually and the one for the year under report is appended.

85. There are 50 Khalsa and 107 Jamia villages in the State. The Jamia villages are under the charge of the Thandar of Tharad who is nominated and paid by the Thakore but is otherwise directly under the control of the Political Superintendent.

86. The State being heavily in debt both to Government and private creditors a Budget system has been introduced by the Thakore under the advice of the late Political Superintendent Major Ashby.

The total liabilities of the State is as under at the close of the year.

I. Government debt.

For administrative charges ...	...	Rs. 30000- 0-0
For Famine Relief charges ...	...	Rs. 53563-13-9
For advances for seed and bullocks ...	...	Rs. 2467-14-0

II. Private debt bearing

Interest at 6 percent	...	...	...Rs. 62660-10-3
Do. without interest	...	...	...Rs. 18366- 6-3
Total			Rs. 167058-12-3

Revenue and Finance.

87 The year under report was one of famine. The total rain-fall was recorded at 7 inches and 19 cents and there was no rain in the latter part of the monsoon, at a time when rain is most necessary for crops. The result was that though fodder for cattle was obtained by the early rains the agtar crops which were also damaged by rats entirely failed. The outturn of the crops was hardly one anna in the rupee.

88. The Statement of receipts and expenditure of the State is appended to the report.

89. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 78434-4-10 including the following items:-

8900-0-0	opium duty (This matter is under discussion.)
30000-0-0	Lent by Government for administrative and relief expenses.
15000-0-0	Income of the villages given in Putta and maintenance.
53900-0-0	

90. The total expenditure of the State was Rs. 75923-8-6 which includes the following items:-

20000	Famine relief expenses.
15000	Patta and maintenance charges.
3826	Extraordinary charges.
38826	

91. Reductions were made in the ordinary charges of the State and in the personal expenses of the Thakor as far as possible when framing the Budget Estimate of the State.

The Famine.

92. The rain-fall in the preceding year being defective the people requiring relief in the State were employed on the Deesa Tharad railway earthwork from the commencement of the year till August 1901 when relief work was closed but when the rain held off in the latter part of the monsoon the people of the Tharad State were again employed on the above work until Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 23000 in November last for Famine relief and Tagavi advances to the cultivators. On receipt of the above sanction the State organised relief works itself in the shape of con-

structing new Pucca wells in different villages of the State.

93. About 60 Pucca wells will be ready before the relief works are closed and it is reported that the work has been carried out at less cost than it could be done in ordinary times.

94. Rs. 30000 were lent to the State by Government during the year of which Rs. 10000 were for administrative charges and Rs. 20000 for famine relief &c.

95. Of the Rs. 20000 advanced to the State for famine relief expenses Rs. 1702-14-0 were advanced to the cultivators as Tagavi, and Rs. 9224-12-11 expended on famine relief expenses upto the close of the year.

96. The working of the Police might be better.

97. The balance of Civil cases remaining undisposed of is unsatisfactory.

Miscellaneous.

98. I visited Tharad in January 1902

99. A long-standing dispute between the Thakore of Tharad and his Bhayat Waghela Vakhatsing of Bhordu as to the reversionary right of the villages of Lunal and Puvana was finally disposed of by Government in their Resolution No. 2123 dated 7th March 1902.

100. Another long-standing dispute between the Thakore of Tharad and the Jat Maleks of Uchosan as to the division of the village of Uchosan and Tarapadar was finally decided in favour of Tharad by Government Resolution No. 2497 dated 21st March 1902.

WAO.

A Forth Class State ...	...	No salute.
(1) Area ...	...	380 square miles.
(2) Population ...	...	8289 according to recent Census.
(3) Revenue ...	...	Rs. 17685.
(4) Expenditure ...	...	Rs. 17707.

101. The affairs of this State having gone from bad to worse through the mismanagement of the Rana, Major Ashby proposed that the State should be put under Government Management which was approved and sanctioned by Government and the State was accordingly brought under management with

effect from the month of September 1901.

102. Azam Dharamchand Chelji who was Karbhari of the State has been appointed Manager on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem with the sanction of Government.

103. The relations of the Rana with his eldest son and two of his wives are still very strained and do not seem likely to improve.

104. The relations of the Rana with the Manager are also not satisfactory, the Rana evidently considering the Manager as being the cause of his State being taken under Management.

Revenue and Finance.

105. The usual statement of accounts submitted by the Manager is attached vide appendix E. It is for Samvat 1957 i. e. it covers the period from 27th June 1900 to 16th June 1901.

106. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 17685 including Rs. 3119 on account of deposits.

107. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 17707 during the year.

108. The present financial year has not yet closed but the Manager reports that the total revenue from all sources from the commencement of the year i. e. from 17th June 1901 to 31st March 1902 has amounted to Rs. 9627-1-1. Rs. 5000 borrowed from Government for administrative purposes during the year. The total expenditure upto the close of the official year amounted to Rs. 9879.

109. Rs. 16000 were advanced by Government to the State viz. Rs. 5000 for administrative charges and Rs. 11000 for famine relief expenses of the State during the year. Besides the above sum Rs. 4978-11-11 were spent from the Thana Famine Loan Account for the relief of the State people.

110. The total liabilities of the State to Government and to the private creditors upto the 31st March 1902 are as under.

I. Government.

For administrative charges ...	Rs. 20000- 0- 0
Do. Famine relief Do. ...	Rs. 33498 11-11
Do. Advances for seed and bullock ...	Rs. 938- 0- 0
II. Private debt	Rs. 54982- 0- 0

Total Rs. 109418-11-11

Public Works

111. Nothing was spent by the State during the year on account of

public works owing to the indebtedness of the State and famine but some of the State buildings require repairs very badly and as soon as the financial condition of the State improves these repairs will be taken in hand.

Famine

112. The rain-fall during the year was 2 inches and 77 cents which was altogether insufficient. Famine relief operations were opened in the State during the year. These famine relief operations were combined with those of the Thana Circles and Petty States for a certain part of the year but in January last the building of a Bundh 2 miles long was started at Mawsari a village of the Wao State for the purpose of retaining the flood waters of the monsoon to a certain extent and thus bringing under cultivation some 4 square miles of country which now lies waste except when there is a very good rain-fall. The people of the Wao State as well as those of some of the Talukas were employed on this work half of which (that is one mile in length) has been finished. Should the scheme prove successful and bring in a good return it is hoped that the remaining half of the Bundh may be completed.

113. The total cost of the famine relief operations in the State including the cost of building the Bandh above referred to amounted to Rs. 15978-11-11 upto the close of the year.

114. Assistance was given to the broken down cultivators &c. both by the State and from the Bombay Charitable Fund for purchasing bullocks and seed &c.

115. There being no rain-fall in the latter part of the monsoon season the produce of the Agtar crops was hardly one anna in the rupee. The crops were also greatly damaged by the rats.

Miscellaneous

116. I visited Wao in the cold weather. There were many disputes between the Rana and the members of his family which were more or less satisfactorily settled while I was there.

117. Long standing Giras disputes between the State and its Bhayats were finally decided by Government in favour of the State during the year.

118. The working of the Police appears satisfactory though how it is so judging from the specimen of Police I saw it is difficult to understand.

119. The disposal of all the Civil cases on the file is good.

THE THANA CIRCLES.

120. These are 6 in number. The tabular statement of information

regarding them is appended Appendix F.

121. With the exception of another famine in the Thana Circles there is no event worthy of notice during the year under report.

122. The rain-fall during the year in the Thana Circles is given in Appendix XI.

123. Seeds and bullocks were timely issued to the broken down Jhagirdars and cultivators but the rains having again held off during the year the condition of the country, inspite of all efforts to assist the impoverished cultivators became worse, the Agtar crops having almost entirely failed and this misfortune was increased by the damage caused by rats. The outturn of the Agtar crops can hardly be estimated at one anna in the rupee generally. But where feasible the cultivators realized fairly good wheat crops with the assistance given to them in bullocks and seed by the Agency and these have been able to pull on. The mortality among the people was not so high during the year as in the former famine.

124. The Talukdars and petty land-holders in the Thana Circles are all more or less bankrupt and consequently no improvements that may be needed can be carried out until their condition improves and this will not be for some time.

125. Rs. 37810 have been sanctioned by Government to be advanced to the Talukdars in this Superintendency whose revenues are more than Rs. 500 per year for administrative and domestic purposes and a proposal is before Government for advancing Rs. 10540-0-0 to the petty land-holders whose revenues are below Rs. 500 per annum for their maintenance expenses during the present famine.

Public Works.

126. Owing to famine no money was spent on this account during the year.

The Famine.

127. Relief works were opened on the Deesa Tharad Railway earth-work and Poor-houses maintained at the Head Quarters of each Thana during the year under report for the relief of the people of the Thana Circles and Petty States and every step which could be taken has been taken to reduce the distress of the people. Many emigrated to Sind and other places in search of labour thinking possibly to better themselves. Some lived upon "Theg" and grass grain to a certain extent but the numbers who kept up existence in this way were insignificant as compared to last year and the year before and I am glad to report that the number of beggars and emaciated persons in the Thana Circles was very much less than last year owing to the timely starting of the relief works and Poor-houses.

128. The total cost of famine relief operations in the Thana Circles

and Petty States has amounted to Rs. 105109-6-1 during the year under report.

129. Some 1350 bullocks were distributed to the broken down Jhagirdars of the Thana Circles and Petty States besides which cash was given to others for purchasing seed from the Bombay Charitable Relief Fund and the amount sanctioned by Government for the purpose to the extent of Rs. 18639-6-2.

130. The Circle Inspectors of the Thana Circles and Petty States still continue.

Survey.

131. No work was done during the year owing to the famine.

132. There are four petty Estates having small jurisdictional powers included in Thana Circles.

133. These are Deodar, Bhorol, Thara and Warahi. Each have the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and are permitted to hear civil suits upto Rs. 250 from their own villages. With the exception of Warahi all are in debt. The 2 Deodar Jhagirs have been placed under Government management on account of debt. A Budget system has been introduced in these petty Estates in order to limit their expenditure. Government have been pleased to sanction loans to the Bhorol and Thara Talukdars to meet the deficit in the expenditure provided in their respective Budget Estimates. A question is before Government for advancing a loan to the 2 Deodar Jhagirs.

134. The Deodar Talukdar Waghela Sardarsing having become insane was sent to the lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad but the Superintendent having lately reported that he was now sane he was on the application of his son who guaranteed to look after him released from Asylum and allowed to go home. He has given no trouble since his return to Deodar.

135. I inspected most of the Thanas and the relief works in progress in the Thana Circles during my tour in cold season and the relief works on other occasions.

CHAPTER II. ATTACHED ESTATES.

136. Appendix G. gives particulars of the attached estates under the management of the Superintendency.

137. There were 10 Estates under regular attachment at the commencement of the year 5 were added during the year under report, 2 were withdrawn and thus there are 13 attachments at present under the super-

vision of the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent. Of the 13 attachments 1 is on account of minority of the Estate-holder, 6 pending disposal of suits in connection with them, 5 taken under attachment under the Encumbered Estates Rules and 1 pending the settlement of the question of succession.

138. Among the attachments removed one was from the Estate of Malek Jorawarkhan of Warahi who having attained his majority was entrusted with the charge of his Estate during the year.

139. Besides the regular attachments there are 8 Estates managed by the guaranteed Kamdars, viz Dhima, Eta, 2 Terwada, 2 Bakutra, Vada and Kamboi, and the revenues of 18 villages attached in execution of Civil decrees are recovered under the supervision of the Thandars concerned.

Malek Ravaji's Estate Warahi.

140. There were two sons of the late Malek Ravaji viz Gajukhan and Muridkhan but, the elder Gajukhan died on 27th April last leaving no issue. His death was due to his drunken habits. The other Kunvar Muridkhan is a minor and the Estate will remain under Jupti until he attains majority. He is at present studying at the Warahi School and the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent reports that his progress is satisfactory. At present the financial condition of the Estate will not permit of his being sent to the Wadhwan Girasia School but I hope later on he will be able to go. He is now 10 years old.

141. The revenue of this Estate for Samvat 1957 amounted to Rs. 5543-7-5 against Rs. 2778-3-1 in Samvat 1956 which was the famine year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5897-12-8 as compared with Rs. 9161-9-5 in the previous year the large expenditure being due to famine. The deficit was met from the surplus balance. Last monsoon bullocks and seeds were given to the cultivators but there being little or no rain there was no Kharif crop.

142. There were 39 claims aggregating Rs. 103388-2-6 filed against this Estate which were decided by the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent with the assistance of a Committee. The debt has been reduced to Rs. 29145-12-0 which is subject to revision as one of the creditors has submitted an appeal against the decision of the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent which is pending disposal.

143. Besides the above cases 60 cases were filed against the Estates of Dahisar, Madhutra and Boru Kilana under the Encumbered Estates Rules. These cases were pending for a long time past and they were disposed of by the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent with the assistance of a Committee. The prompt disposal of all these cases reflects great credit on the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent Rao Bahadur Kalianrai Damodarrai.

144. The 2 Deodar Estates which were attached on account of debt during the year under report have been dealt with in Chapter I.

145. The other Estates call for no special remarks from me and the necessary information regarding them will be found in Appendix G. Bullocks and seed were given before the last monsoon to the broken down cultivators &c. The District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent visited all the managed Estates and inspected the records of the same during the year.

CHAPTER III. PROTECTION.

146. Appendix I gives the strength and cost of stipendiary Police during the year under report for the whole Superintendency. The Police work of the Thana Circles is performed by the Imperial Police. The four States maintain separate forces. There was no material change in the strength of the foot and mounted Police during the year.

The Imperial Police.

147. The proposal made for the reduction of a number of horse Sowars and increase the camel Sowars and foot Police was not approved by Government. Owing to the present bad condition of the country Government were pleased to sanction the entertainment of 100 Temporary Police for the Thana Circles with effect from the 1st November 1901 till the 30th June 1902.

148. The drill and discipline of the Police has improved but still leaves much to be desired. The general conduct of the Police was satisfactory.

Working of Police.

149. The result of the working of the Police is shown in Appendix II. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year was 2009 against 2642 in the previous year. The number of accused arrested was:—

1900-1901.	1901-1902.
3902	2675

The percentage convicted of accused arrested was:—

1900-1901	1901-1902
72.5	67.

and the percentage convicted of accused sent for trial was:—

1900-1901.	1901-1902.
74.9	70.5

150. There was a decrease in the number of offences both in the

States and the Thana Circles during the year under report inspite of the bad year and the result of the working of the Police was fairly satisfactory.

Crime of Violence.

151. Particulars as to Crimes of Violence are given in Appendix II (a). Particulars as to the number of dacoities and robberies which occurred during the year under report are given below.

	Robberies	Dacoities
1900-1901	58	55
1901-1902	60	55

152. In 10 cases of dacoity murders were committed and in 3 grievous hurt.

153. The value of the property stolen in these offences was as under:-

1900-1901	Rs. 93465
1901-1902	Rs. 81401

154. During the year under report there were 13 murders as compared with 18 in the preceding year.

155. There were 3 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder during the year as compared with the same number in the previous year.

156. During the year under report there were 10 cases of suicide against 12 and 27 cases of accidental deaths against 37 in the previous year reported to the Agency Police.

Property stolen and recovered.

157. Appendix III is a comparative statement of the property stolen and recovered during 1901-1902 and the preceding year. The property stolen and recovered and the percentage of recoveries in the Thana Circles and Jurisdictional States are as under:—

<u>Stolen</u>	1900-1901	1901-1902
Thana Circles	30333	19848
Jurisdictional States	63032	62453
<u>Recovered</u>		
Thana Circles	15613	9692
Jurisdictional States	35636	32077
<u>Percentage</u>		
Thana Circles	51.4	49
Jurisdictional States	56.5	51

158. It will be seen from the above that there is a slight decrease during the year in the percentage of property recovered to stolen both in the Thana Circles and Jurisdictional States as compared with the percen-

tage of the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

159. Appendix IV. shows the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of, in the Criminal Courts of the Superintendency during the year.

160. The total number of offences reported to all courts was 2954 during the year as compared with 3714 in the previous year showing a decrease of 760 and the work done by all the courts appear to be satisfactory.

Sessions Cases.

161. The Political Superintendent tried 7 cases involving 14 persons as compared with 28 cases involving 128 persons in the previous year. The Palanpur State tried 28 cases involving 140 persons against 22 cases involving 192 persons in the previous year. The Radhanpur State tried 7 cases involving 12 persons against 7 cases and 16 persons in 1900-1901.

162. Appendix IV (a) shows the nature of sentences passed by all the Criminal Courts of the District during the year under report. 2385 persons were sentenced as compared with 3588 persons in the year 1900-1901.

Criminal Appeals.

163. The work of the Criminal Appellate Courts during the year under report is shown in Appendix V. 145 appeals were disposed of against 149 in the previous year. In 75 the sentence was confirmed. In 48 it was altered and in 22 reversed.

164. There was no change in the number and constitution of the Criminal Appellate Courts in the Superintendency.

Prisons.

165. The usual detailed information regarding the prisons in the Superintendency is given in Appendix VI. The total number of prisoners in these prisons during the year under report was 3312 against 5875 in the previous year with a daily average of 494.29. The decrease is attributed to the decrease in crime during the year as compared with the number of offences committed in the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 19509-9-4.

The Superintendency Jail.

166. Assistant Surgeon M. M. Modi held the post of the Superintendent of the Superintendency Jail throughout the year.

167. The total cost of the Jail was Rs. 4468-7-10 against Rs. 9295-8-1. in the previous year. The decrease is due to the lesser number of prisoners and the scale of rations being reduced during the year. The

average cost per prisoner was Rs. 0-1-4 as compared with 0-2-0 in 1900-1901.

168. Urgent repairs were executed to the buildings. The general health of the inmates of the Jail remained good throughout the year. No epidemic of any kind occurred during the year.

169. The Jail factory continued to turn out satisfactory work. The income of the factory amounted to Rs. 2309-10-4 against Rs. 2898-11-7 in the previous year.

170. The other Jails require no remarks.

Civil Justice.

171. Appendix VII shows the details of the work of Civil Justice in the Supervintendency. The number of Civil courts remained the same as last year.

172. The number of arrears in the Agency division has been materially reduced during the year inspite of the extra famine work devolving upon the subordinate officers which is creditable to all concerned. The number of arrears in the State division has also been reduced during the year.

Civil Appellate Work.

173. The details of the appellate work are shown in Appendix VIII.

174. The Political Superintendent decided 54 Civil and 22 Political appeals during the year leaving 19 Civil and 9 Political appeals to be disposed of at the close of the year inspite of the extra famine and other administrative work.

175. The arrears of the Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent have been greatly reduced.

176. The Appellate Court of the Palanpur State has done good work while the arrears in the Courts of the Radhanpur State have increased.

Registration and Court Fees.

177. The receipts on account of the Registration of documents in the Thanas were as follows:—

1900-1901	Rs. 250-12-6.
1901-1902	Rs. 187-15-0.

and the receipts on account of Court Fee Stamps were as follows:—

1900-1901	Rs. 1924-8-0.
1901-1902	Rs. 4594-8-0.

Civil Political Work.

178. Details of Civil Political work for the period under report are

given in Appendix IX. The Statement will show that much work has been done this year by the Courts of the Agency. The Assistant Political Superintendent and the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent have both reduced the number of cases on their files which is satisfactory.

179. A long standing dispute between the Palanpur State and the Thakores of Gadhwada in the Mahikantha Agency referred to in para 160 of the Annual Administration Report of this Superintendency for last year was decided by Majors Ashby and O'Donnell on the 21st October 1901 and the matter is now before Government as regards carrying out their award.

The Anthropometric System for the Identification of Criminals.

180. The Superintendent of Police Palanpur reports that the system was not brought into force during the year under report as the necessary instruments were only received on 11th March 1902. The States of Palanpur and Radhanpur desired to depute their men to receive instructions in the system from the Palanpur Superintendency Police Officer who was deputed to Poona but as there were no instruments the necessary instructions in the system could not be given to them. The States have now been requested to depute their men for the purpose.

CHAPTER IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and crops.

181. The rain-fall registered at the principal rain-gauge stations in the Superintendency during the year under report is shown in Appendix XI as compared with the total rain-fall in the year 1900-1901. It will be seen from the statement that the rain-fall during the year was deficient. The average produce of Bajri and Jowari crops amounted to only 1 anna in the rupee and that of the wheat crops to about 8 annas in the rupee.

Prices of Food Grains.

182. The prices of food grain during 6 years from 1896-97 to 1901-1902 are given in Appendix XII. They are average prices.

Agricultural Experiments.

183. No agricultural experiments worthy of note were made in the States of Palanpur and Radhanpur during the year.

Cattle disease.

184. There was no disease among the cattle during the year. Although the rain-fall during the year was deficient for agriculture there was

sufficient to give a plentiful supply of fodder for the cattle.

Manufacture.

185. Insignificant.

Railway.

186. The Palanpur State share of the net earnings of the Palanpur Deesa Railway for 1901-1902 was Rs. 9374-12-1 against Rs. 12636-10-4 in the previous year.

Railway Projects.

187. The question of the extension of the Railway from Deesa to Tharad and a branch from Deodar to Radhanpur is still under the consideration of Government. Government were pleased to sanction during the year the laying out of an extension of the Railway line from Abasna to Suigam towards the Runn as a relief work in case necessity should arise. Mr. A. W. Blake, C. E., Executive Engineer whose services were placed at the disposal of this Superintendency by Government has laid out the line and the Plans and Estimates are being prepared for submission to Government.

Public works.

188. The total expenditure on public works during the year under report was Rs. 57171-9-0 exclusive of famine works against Rs. 52335 in the previous year. Details have been already given in noticing the various reports.

Post Offices.

189. No new Post Offices were opened in the Superintendency during the year and there was no mail robbery during the year.

Horse Breeding.

190. Government were pleased to lend an Arab Stallion to the Palanpur State during the year under report but as the horse did not get a sufficient number of mares of the proper height and stamp the horse was returned at the request of the Palanpur Darar to Ahmednager with the permission of Government. The Government T. B. E. Stallion Elzavier at Deesa covered 3 mares during the month of April 1901 and as he was found unsound was destroyed on the 30th April 1901. There is now no Government Stallion at Deesa. The Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department proposes to send one to Deesa as an experiment for 6 months. He branded 66 mares during 1901-1902. There are two Stallions in the Radhanpur State and they covered 43 mares during the year.

CHAPTER V. REVENUE AND FINANCE

191. The usual statement of gross revenue and expenditure of the

States as furnished by them is attached Appendix X.

Tribute.

192. With the exception of the Palanpur State and some of the Talukas in the Kankrej Zillah no other States or Talukas pay tribute. The Palanpur State pays annually a sum of Rs. 50000 Babasai to His Highness the Gaekwad and some of its villages pay Jama. The Talukdars in the Kankrej Zillah pay Jama and Ghasdana to His Highness the Gaekwad. The total amount of tribute comes to Rs. 58620-2-0 annully. The question regarding the payment of Jama by Palanpur in British coin is still pending before the Government of India. In consequence of the famine this year Government has been pleased to defer the payment of the above sum by the States and Talukas.

Opium.

193. On the 1st April 1901 the stock of opium in the Government Depot at Palanpur was 3 chests 102 lbs. and 22 tolas and 10 chests of additional opium were imported during the year making a total of 13 chests, 102 lbs and 22 tolas for disposal. 985 lbs of opium was issued during the year for retail sale by opium Vendors in the Thana Circles and Wao State as compared with 1034 lbs during the preceding year. The total amount realised by the sale of opium was Rs. 6875 including the pass fees. The balance of opium at the close of the year was 6 chests, 58 lbs and 34 tolas. It will be seen that there was a decrease in the consumption of opium during the year as compared with last year. This was due to the bad season, mortality and impoverished condition of the people. There was a balance of 5 lbs 6 tolas and 29 grains of confiscated opium at the beginning of the year and 8 lbs 37 tolas and 95 grains of additional confiscated opium was received during the year making a total of 14 lbs 3 tolas and 124 grains which was disposed of during the year.

194. The number of licensed Vendors in the Thana Circles throughout the year was 36 as compared with 48 in the year 1900-1901.

Opium purchased direct.

195. The direct importations of opium by the larger States from Malwa and Meywar was as follows:—

1901-1902		1900-1901
No. of Chests.		No. of Chests.
Palanpur	... 17	16
Radhanpur	... 0	16
Tharad	... 11	10
Wao	... 3	5
Total	... 31	47

Local Funds.

196. The usual statement of receipts and expenditure of the Superin-

- tendency Local Funds for the year 1901-1902 is appended Vide Appendix XIII. •

197. It will appear from the above statement that the condition of the General fund is not satisfactory owing to the non-receipts of contributions from the Talukdars and other sources of revenue on account of successive bad years. The General Fund owes Rs. 27646 to Government on account of contributions towards the pay of the Establishment of the foreign service of 3rd kind paid from it. The increased expenditure over the receipts in the Vaccination Fund is due to the refund of Rs 898-7-3 to the Palanpur State on account of excess recovery of contribution from it and the payment of Rs. 182 to the late Assistant Superintendent Mayaram Rajaram as gratuity.

CHAPTER VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

198. The usual statement of the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the States and Thana Circles and the patients treated therein together with the cost of maintenance is attached Appendix XIV.

The Public Health.

199. The public health was generally good in the Superintendency. There was no epidemic of any kind during the year.

200. The mortality in the Palanpur town was not as much as in the previous year.

201. The system of registration of births and deaths introduced with effect from the 1st April 1901 works pretty well.

202. The usual comparative statement of Vaccination for the last 5 years is given in Appendix XV.

Sanitation.

203. In Radhanpur the Administrator has paid attention to this subject. I found the Radhanpur town clean when I visited it in February last.

204. Usual precautions were taken to prevent the water being spoiled by the people of the villages in the Thana Circles.

CHAPTER VII. INSTRUCTION

205. The usual statement showing the number of schools in the Superintendency, the number of pupils and the average attendance during

the year under report as compared with the preceding year is attached. Appendix XVI.

206. There was an increase in the number of pupils during the year which is attributed to the Schools in the Thana Circles with a few exceptions being kept open during the whole year while all the schools with one or two exceptions were closed during the previous year owing to famine.

Control of Radhanpur Schools.

207. The control over the Radhanpur State Schools was handed over to the State with effect from January last under sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 6725 dated 26th September 1901.

Miscellaneous.

208. There was no change in the number of Printing Presses in the Superintendency during the year. These are privately owned but are practically supported by the respective States. There are no newspapers published in the Superintendency but the Radhanpur State publishes a Darbar Gazette bi-monthly. The usual statement is attached Appendix XVII.

Conclusion.

209. Since I took charge of the Superintendency on the 7th November last I have been well satisfied with the work of the subordinates under me generally.

210. My Assistant Lieutenant R. C. Burke is a most zealous, smart and energetic young officer and has given me entire satisfaction.

211. My two Deputy Assistants Rao Bahadur Kallianrai Damodarrao and A. S. Tambe are both most capable officers energetic and painstaking. They have both done excellent work during hard times.

212. Of the subordinate establishment the Head Clerk Mr. Nahanalal is a thoroughly competent man well up in all the details of his work, and a very hard working, trustworthy official who is quite fitted for promotion to the post of a Deputy. The rest of my office establishment have also on the whole done well.

Palanpur,
29th July 1902.

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G. E. HYDECATES, MAJOR,
Political Superintendent,
PALANPUR.

Appendix A.

Political Relations For 1901-1902.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated Population	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties levied or not	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Palanpur.	50,000	Gaikwar.	222627	22	1660	3645	Malarial Fever.	544848	164 mounted 440 foot	Transit duty not levied, it was abolished in 1887.	Principal products, Wheat Rice & Sarsav. Cotton, Wheat and Gram.
Radhanpur.	o	o	61548	24	976	1147		263507	19 mounted 232 foot		
Tharad & Morwada.	o	o	16087	5	260	612		33209	5 mounted 24 foot		
Tharad Jamya villages	o	o	33203	o	o	o		o	o		
Vav.	o	o	27623	3	132	501		17685	3 mounted 27 foot		
Varahi.	o	o	13151	2	89	179		19000	o		
Santalpur & Chadchat.	o	o	12082	2	53	228		15176	o		
Suigam.	o	o	19344	1	32	39		12000	o		
Kankrej.	5590-9-9	Gaikwar.	38842	6	126	1181		34492	o		
Deodar including Bhabhar and Terwadæ	o	o	21108	3	59	1270		42485	o		

Palanpur,

21st June 1902.

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Political Superintendent Palanpur.

Appendix B.

Native Chiefs principal male members of their families, principal members of their Court for the year 1901-1902.

Name of Individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race or religion	Sc	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primitive moe- niture.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Palanpur State.										
H. H. Sir Sher Mahmud Khanji Lohani G. C I. E.	Palanpur.	Dewan or Chief of Palanpur.	Pathan Mahomedan	50	Can read and write Gujarati and Urdu educated in Palanpur.	Ruler of Palanpur	Yes.	Yes.	Has two sons 1. Tale Mah- mad Khanji. 2. Yawarhu sen Khanji.	
Husen Mahmud Khanji.	Do.	Chief's cousin and Jagirdar.	Do.	56	Do.	Jagirdar	o	o	Has one son	
Ranchhodlal Vandravandas Patwari,	Dhandhuka	Chief Minister	Modh Bania	37	Has passed the B. A. L. L. B. Examination.	As Chief Minister of State.	o	o	.	
Radhanpur State.										
Mahmad Sher Khan.	Radhanpur	Minor Nawab of Radhanpur.	Pathan Ma- homedan.	16	At the Rajkumar College Raj- kote.	Receives education.	H. H. the late Nawab had a Sanad.	Yes.	o	The State is under British administration
Jalaludin Khan.	Do.	Brother of the young Nawab of Radhanpur	Do.	13	Do.	Do.	o	o	o	

Safdar Khanji	Do.	Cousin to the Nawab	Do.	24	Knows Gujarati and a little English; educated at Wadhwan Girassia School.	Looks after his Jagir	o	o	o
Mardanalikhanji	Do.	The young Nawab's cousin and Jagirdar.	Do.	33	Can read and write Gujarati	Jagirdar	o	o	o
Jorawarkhanji	Do.	Do.	Do.	26	Knows Gujarati and a little of English; educated at Rajkumar College Rajkote	Do.	o	o	Has a son.
Nadealikhanji	Do.	The young Nawab's uncle and Jagirdar.	Do.	36	Can read and write Gujarati and Urdu.	Do.	o	o	Has a son.
Tharad & Morwada.									
Waghella Abhesingji	Tharad.	Tharad Thakore.	Rajput.	43	Knows a little English and Gujarati; educated at Rajkumar College Rajkote.	Looks after his Jagir	o	Yes	Has 2 sons
Mohanlal Pitambar	Palanpur.	Karbhari.	Jain Bania.	23	Has passed the B. A. L. L. B Examination.	Karbhari	o	o	o
Wao State.									
Rana Chandansingji Umedsingji	Wao	Rana	Rajput	43	Not educated.		o	Yes	Has 2 sons
Dharamchand Chelji	Palanpur.	Manager	Jain Bania	50	Knows English and Gujarati.	Manager	o	o	The State is under Government management.
Tharad Taluka.									
Khetaji Dajuji	Bhorole	Thakore	Rajput Chohan.	61	Can read and write Gujarati.	As Jagirdar	o	o	o
Gajasingji Dajuji	Do.	Bhayad of the Thakore.	Do.	56	Not educated.	Do.	o	o	o
Varahi Taluka.									
Jorawarkhan Umerkhan	Varahi	Chief of Varahi.	Malek Mahomedan.	21	Knows English well; educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkote.	o	o	o	o

Gajukhan Rawaji	Varahi.	Blayad of Chie f of Varahi	Malek. mahomedan	33	Knows a little Gujarati	o	o	o
Muridkhan Rawaji	Do.	Do.	Do.	13	Learns Gujarati	o	o	o
Terwada Taluka. Nathukhan	Terwada	Thakore.	Baloch Mah omedan	72	Not educated	As Jagirdar	o	Has 5 sons
Deodar Taluka. Waghela Anandsingji Chan- daji	Deodar	Do.	Rajput	59	Not educated	Do	o	Has a son
Waghela Sardarsingji Bhu- patsingji	Do.	Do.	Do.	50	Do.	Do.	o	Has 2 sons
Kankrej Taluka. Waghela Sardarsingji	Thara	Do.	Rajput	50	Can read and write Gujarati taught in Thara School	Do	o	Has a son
Waghela Godadsingji	Do.	Share-holder.	Do.	54	Do.	Do	o	Has a son
Suigam Taluka. Narsingji Bhupatsingji	Suigam	Thakore	Do.	46	Not educated	Do	o	o
Maluji Nathaji Santalpur & Chadchat Taluka	Do.	Share-holder	Do.	26	Do	Do	o	o
Gagubha Lakhaji	Adeysar in Cutch	Thakore of Santalpur	Rajput Ja- deja	25	Can read and write a little Gujarati	Do	Yes	o
Devising Nathaji	Sanva in Cutch	Share-holder in Santalpur.	Do.	65	Not educated	Do	o	Has 2 sons

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Appendix C.

Civil Divisions of territory under Political Control for 1901-1902.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Province	Commissionership.	Name of Executive Districts	How many Executive Sub-divisions	Area in Square miles	Population.	Chief towns with population.		No. of villages.	How many civil judges.	How many stipendiary Magistrates	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	No. of Police	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Native States Revenue.	
						Head quarters town.	Population.								Land	Gross
Gujarat	Northern Division.	Palanpur Political Superintendency	10	8000	467271	Palanpur	17126	1190	36	38	33	10	5138	348481	6½ Lacs	9½ Lacs
						Radhanpur	11888									
						Tharad	3614									
						Wao	2706									
						Deodar	1004									
						Santalpur	1267									
						Varahi	1255									
						Sihori	1221									

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Political Superintendent Palanpur.

Appendix D.

Population for 1901-1902.

District	Population				Total		Classification				Population.							Male adult non agri-culturists	Prevailing language	Emigration or Im-migration
	Men	Women	Children under 10 years		Total	Number per square mile	Euro-peans	East Indi-ans &oth-er mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Parsis	Buddhists and Jains	Aborigines	Total adult male agri-culturists includ-ing land-hold-ers cultivators & agricultural labourers.					
			Males	Females																
Palanpur Superintendency	117526	192237	176673	50460	47901	467271	58	297	58	102	388297	42458	34	25352	"	105990	136707	Gujarati	Unascertainable.	

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Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Appendix E.

Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Wav State for the year Samvat 1957 (From 27th June 1900 to 16th June 1901).

No	Receipts.	Amount.		No.	Expenditure.	Amount.	
		Rs.	as.			Rs.	as.
1	Customs dues...	1357	12	1	Nemnok to the Rana...	7895	12
2	Opium duty...	3301	8	2	Jiwai expenses of Ranaji's family members	2835	"
3	Dalala...	228	8	3	Charity &ca	545	6
4	Fines, commission fee &c...	139	"	4	Boarding expenses of cultivators who		
5	Vaje...	5260	8	5	come to pay Narwa...	52	1
6	School Fees...	12	11	6	Contingent Expenses...	97	7
7	Marriage tax...	13	11	7	Dispensary...	371	10
8	Narwa...	2648	12	8	School expenses...	328	13
9	Police cess...	960	"	9	Establishment...	2888	3
10	Santh (Right of cultivation)...	120	"	10	Expenses on account of village Police...	359	7
11	Grazing fee...	136	"	11	Peons on Mawasari Frontier...	406	"
12	Miscellaneous...	325	4	12	Diet charges of prisoners...	186	5
13	Amount deposited in the Thana Treasury out of the loan of Rs. 15000 for payment of State charges...			13	Dhal expenses...	51	1
14	Interest on the principal taken from Nathoo Kordia...			14	Municipal expenses...	22	12
		3119	8	15	Extra allowance given to servants on duty outside Wao...	153	11
		62	"	16	Expenses in connection with Giras...	59	10
	Total...	17685	4	17	Unforeseen expenses...	197	9
	Balance...	36	13	18	Paid in part payment of old debt.	293	8
	Grand Total...	17722	1	19	Repairs to buildings...	7	11
				20	Expenses on account of horses of Police.	62	15
				21	Sums given in advance...	566	15
				22	Thana Varad &ca...	300	"
					Grass cutting expenses...	44	12
					Total...	17707	1
					Balance...	15	"
					Grand Total...	17722	1

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Appendix F.

Information regarding the Thana Circles for 1901-1902.

Serial No.	Names of Thanas.	How constituted.	Area * Population according to 1901.	Revenue of		Tribute if any to Baroda.	Remarks.
				1900-1901	1901-1902		
1	Varahi	The Magisterial and civil powers are exercised by Political Officers The Thandar exercises the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in criminal work and in civil work his powers extend to Rs 400 Out of 49 villages under this Thandarate 10 villages belong to Malek Joravarkhanji Unar-khanji who exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and tries Civil suits upto Rs. 250.	300	8488-7-5	3097-15-1	Nil	The fixed amount of Thana Varad &c for this Thana is Rs. 3097-15-1
2	Deodar	The Magisterial and civil powers in the Thandarate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thandar has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work and in civil work his powers extend to hearing suits upto Rs. 400. There are two Thakores in Deodar but their estates have been attached and their powers are now exercised by the Japtidar.	364½	3645-2-4	1495-8-2	Nil	Do. Rs. 3129-14-7
3	Tharad	The Magisterial and civil powers in the Thandarate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thandar has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work and with regard to civil his powers extend to hearing suits to the extent of Rs. 400. The Thakore of Bho-rolé exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate in criminal matters and hears suits upto the value of Rs. 250.	320½	3246-14-5	3409-10-11	Nil	Do. Rs. 2688-0-8
4	Wao	The Magisterial and civil powers in the Thandarate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thandar has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work, and with regard to civil his powers extend to hearing suits to the extent of Rs. 400.	377	3048-10-10	2473-4-5	Nil	Do. Rs. 2261-1-7
5	Santalpur	The Magisterial and civil powers in the Thandarate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thandar has the powers of a Second Class	303	3025-13-6	3161-10-8	Nil	Do. Rs. 1942-0-7

6	Kankrej	Magistrate in respect of criminal work and with regard to civil his powers extend to hearing suits to the extent of Rs. 400. The Magisterial and civil powers in the Thandarate are exercised by the Political Officers. The Thandar has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in respect of criminal work and with regard to civil his powers extend to hearing suits to the extent of Rs. 400. About 13 villages are under the jurisdiction of Thara Talukdars. They exercise in their respective villages civil jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 250 and also exercise the powers of a Third Class Magistrate.	810	38842	3532-9-9	4737-1-8	5570-9-9	The fixed amount of Thana Varad &c for this Thana is Rs. 3107-10-7.
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* The area is approximate as no survey has been made.

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Political Superintendent Palanpur.

Appendix G.

Attached Estates for 1901-1902.

No.	States or Talukas.	Gross annual Revenue for Samvat 1957.			Previous year's balance.			Total.			Expenditure During the Samvat year 1957			Balance at the end of Samvat year 1957.			Debt in any	Amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance of debt remaining.	Reasons for management	Remarks			
		Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.					
1	Varahi Jagir.	5543	7	5	5367	15	2	10911	6	7	5897	12	8	5013	9	11	29145	12	0	29145	12	0	Minority of the Jagirdar.	
2	Daisar.	48	11	5	0	15	7	49	11	0	48	8	5	1	2	7	7065	3	7	7065	3	7	Indebtedness.	
3	Dooa.	2018	6	5	1766	7	2	3784	13	7	1613	10	5	2171	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pending the settlement of a dispute between the shareholders.	
4	Lunal.	1239	8	6	11031	10	8	12271	3	2	406	3	5	11864	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	Do.	
5	Puwana	217	1	4	1682	1	3	1899	2	7	73	12	10	1825	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	Do.	
6	Deodar Vasarda.	1115	12	9	7262	2	6	8377	15	3	304	10	11	8073	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	Do.	
7	Santalpur Rozu.	112	14	6	1296	12	7	1409	11	1	328	11	0	1081	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Do.	
8	Boru Kilana.	25	1	0	0	15	11	26	0	11	12	2	0	13	14	11	1692	9	3	1692	9	3	Indebtedness.	
9	Madhutra.	984	13	10	2290	3	9	3275	1	7	2305	8	11	969	8	8	15501	11	7	15501	11	7	Do.	
10	Vahuva	66	10	3	943	14	8	1010	8	11	24	5	9	986	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pending the result of the dispute of succession.	

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Appendix I.

Statement showing the strength and cost of stipendiary police in the States under the Palanpur Superintendency for the year 1901-1902.

No.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total strength.	Total cost during 1901-1902.	Remarks.
1	Palanpur Imperial Police Temporary Famine Police	92 0	225 100	317 100	62976- 9- 5 2776-13- 2	
2	Palanpur State Regular Irregular	164 0	440 2334	604 2334	82737- 7- 6 46680- 0- 0	
3	Radhanpur State Regular Irregular Village Police	19 86 0	232 18 493	251 104 493	} \$ 56512- 4- 5 6714- 2- 8	† Including 18 Camel Sowars. * Includes 70 Paltan. § Includes pay of the Paltan.
4	Tharad	5	24	29		
5	Wao	3	27	30		
	Total.	369	3893	4262	262099- 7- 1	

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Appendix II.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the States under the Palanpur Superintendency for the year 1901-1902.

No.	Name of State.	No. of offences reported to Police.		No of accused arrested.		No of accused sent for trial.		No of accused convicted.		No of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902
1	Palanpur.	891	810	1489	1191	1406	1113	1090	876	305	234	73-2	73-5	77-5	78-7
2	Radhanpur.	672	354	924	480	892	451	659	255	197	143	71-32	53-1	73-87	56-5
3	Tharad.	141	108	187	154	187	154	132	104	55	40	70-58	67-5	70-58	67-5
4	Wao.	37	33	53	47	49	47	39	39	9	8	73-6	83	79-6	83
	Total.	1741	1305	2653	1872	2534	1765	1920	1274	566	425	72-7	68	75-7	72
5	Thana circle of Tharad.	143	128	228	167	228	167	108	124	37	43	47	74-2	47	74-2
6	Do. of Vav.	95	82	131	101	130	100	101	70	30	30	77-09	69-3	77-09	70
7	Do. of Deodar.	186	89	273	105	273	105	262	71	11	31	95-9	67-6	95-9	67-6
8	Do. of Santalpur	75	64	65	60	65	60	47	31	18	29	72-3	51-6	72-3	51-6
9	Do- of Varahi.	99	69	124	90	123	90	75	46	48	44	60-4	51-1	60-9	51-1
10	Do. of Kankrej.	255	208	375	213	372	199	272	128	97	65	72-6	60-1	73-1	64-3
11	Miscellaneous.														
	Salt, opium, &c.	48	64	53	67	53	67	46	58	7	9	86	86-5	86-8	86-5
	Total.	901	704	1249	803	1244	788	911	528	248	251	72-9	65-7	73-2	67
	Grand Total.	2642	2009	3902	2675	3778	2553	2831	1802	814	676	72-5	67	74-9	70-5

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Appendix II (a.)

Crime of Violence

No.	Offences.	Agency.		Palanpur.		Kadbanpur		Tharad.		Wao.	
		1900-1901	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
1	Murder.	3	3	9	7	2	"	"	"	"	"
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder.	3	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
3	Robberies.	24	14	21	16	6	7	4	3	3	2
4	Dacoity.	13	6	27	39	6	4	3	"	"	"
5	Robberies and Dacoities with murder.	"	"	2	3	2	"	"	"	"	"
6	Robberies and Dacoities causing grievous hurt.	2	1	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"
	Total.	45	25	59	66	16	12	7	5	3	2
7	Property stolen.	30433-3-10	19848-13-9	48861-5-6	53120-11-6	7999-11-6	5403-11-3	5071-12-3	2843-13-6	1099-7-6	184-6-0

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Appendix III.

The following is a comparative statement of property lost and recovered for the year 1901-1902.

States.	Value of property stolen		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	
	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902
Palanpur	48861- 5- 6	53120-11- 6	28827- 8- 8	25812- 8- 0	58.9	48.5
Radhanpur	7999-11- 6	5403-11- 3	4147- 6- 5	3211-11- 6	51.8	59.4
Tharad	5071-12- 3	2843-13- 6	1864- 0- 0	2205-12- 0	36.7	77.5
Wao	1099- 7- 6	1084- 6- 0	797- 5- 9	847- 8- 0	72.5	78.1
Thana Circles						
Diodar	6522- 4- 0	2688-11- 3	3026- 4- 6	1317- 6- 3	46.4	48.9
Kankrej	8017- 2- 1	5547- 4- 3	3917-10-11	3559- 4- 1	48.9	64.1
Santalpur	3287- 5- 3	2252-10- 9	2202-12- 3	1442- 5- 9	67	64
Tharad	3925- 1- 6	3440- 1- 0	2170- 9- 2	1993- 6- 6	55.3	58
Warahi	3547-11- 0	1537- 7- 0	2552- 6- 9	643-11- 9	71.9	41.6
Wao	5033-12- 0	4382-10- 6	1743-11- 4	735- 6- 3	34.3	16.7
Total	93365- 8- 7	82301- 8- 0	51249-11- 9	41769- 0- 1	54.8	50.8

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APPENDIX IV (a)

Statement showing the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1901-1902.

No	Name of State.	No. of offences reported during the year.		No. of persons dealt with and disposed of										Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.		
		1900-1901	1901-1902	Remaining during the last year.	Brought to trial during 1901-1902			Received by transfer.	Total		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.				Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.
					Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons.		Voluntarily.	1900-1901								
1	Political Superintendent	34	7	"	14	"	"	"	"	729	14	2	"	11	"	"	1	I
2	Asstt. Political Superintendent	3	"	"	89	"	"	"	"	4	"	0	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	District Deputy Assistant	87	55	"	81	"	"	"	"	193	90	35	"	40	14	"	1	"
4	Huzur Deputy Assistant	78	76	"	180	3	"	"	"	114	86	11	"	66	"	"	"	"
5	Thandar of Tharad	176	131	"	120	9	8	"	16	226	213	58	5	144	"	"	6	3
6	Thandar of Wao	129	101	"	97	7	4	"	2	139	134	52	1	80	"	"	"	"
7	Thandar of Deodar	199	86	"	164	1	19	"	7	234	118	15	23	109	"	"	1	"
8	Thandar of Kankrej	270	217	"	97	4	20	"	8	387	203	56	37	46	"	"	"	"
9	Thandar of Warahi	115	78	"	53	11	20	3	"	164	123	58	16	30	"	"	"	"
10	Thandar of Santalpur	82	65	"					"	77	87	22	34		"	"	"	"
	Total...	1173	876	8	895	57	84	3	27	1717	1068	309	125	606	14	5	9	6
11	States and Talukas.																	
12	Palanpur	1320	1341	16	1113	253	484	14	"	2093	1880	405	352	1092	"	6	25	9
13	Radhanpur	953	564	43	570	98	134	4	"	1265	849	226	155	405	"	1	62	17
14	Tharad	149	112	11	779	7	5	"	"	231	196	40	6	133	"	1	16	6
15	Wao	46	44	1	47	6	4	9	"	65	67	22	1	44	"	1	"	"
16	Thakore Anandsinji of Deodar	11	4	"	2	"	2	1	"	19	5	"	"	4	"	"	"	"
17	Thakore Sardarsingji of Deodar	7	1	"	7	"	"	"	"	7	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"
18	Warahi Thakore	8	7	"	9	"	15	"	"	9	24	15	"	9	"	"	"	"
19	Thakore of Bhorole	25	36	"	23	13	6	"	"	33	42	5	"	37	"	"	"	"
	Talukdars of Thara	22	29	"	47	"	10	5	"	57	62	5	3	54	"	"	"	"
	Total...	2541	2138	71	1997	377	660	33	"	3784	3126	718	517	1779	"	9	103	32
	Grand Total...	3714	2954	79	2886	422	744	36	27	5501	4194	1027	642	2385	14	14	112	38

Palanpur,

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APPENDIX IV (b.)

Criminal Justice Sentences.

No.	State.	Whipp-Fined ed.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceed- ing 1 year.	Above 1 year & not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceed- ing 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceed- ing 14 years.	Transport- ation for life.	Deaths.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Palanpur	43	677	61	50	19	"	2	"	1092	
2	Radhanpur	13	291	18	1	1	"	"	"	405	
3	Tharad	15	84	1	"	"	"	"	"	133	
4	Wao	"	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	44	
	Total	71	1082	80	51	20	"	2	"	1674	
5	Political Supdt. Palanpur.	"	"	1	"	8	"	"	2	11	
6	Assistant Political Supdt Palanpur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
7	District Deputy Assistant.	10	17	7	2	"	"	"	"	40	
8	Huzur Deputy Assistant	"	13	1	3	"	"	"	"	66	
9	Thandar of Tharad.	"	136	"	"	"	"	"	"	144	
10	Thandar of Wao.	"	78	"	"	"	"	"	"	80	
11	Thandar of Deodar.	"	67	"	"	"	"	"	"	80	
12	Thandar of Santalpur.	"	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	
13	Thandar of Varahi	"	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	46	
14	Thandar of Kankrej	"	104	"	"	"	"	"	"	109	
15	Thakore of Bhorole.	"	36	"	"	"	"	"	"	37	
16	Thara Talukdars	"	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	54	
17	Varahi Thakore	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	
18	Vaghella Anandsing of Deodar	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	
19	--Do.-- Sardarsing of Do.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	
	Total.	10	562	9	5	8	"	"	2	711	
	Grand Total.	81	1644	89	56	28	"	2	.2	2385	

Palanpur,

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Political Superintendent Palanpur.

Appendix V.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Courts of the Palanpur Superintendency during the year 1901-1902.

Name of Court.	No. of appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	No. of appeals in which sentence was reversed.	No of appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	Remarks.
Court of the Political Superintendent.	20	8	3	31	
Appellate Courts Palanpur State.	43	14	20	77	
Appellate Courts Radhanpur State.	12	"	25	37	
Total.	75	22	48	145	

Palanpur,
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G. E. Hyde Cates Major,
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Palanpur Superintendency during the year 1901-1902.

No.	State.	Tribunals.	No. of cases on file at the end of the year. 1900-1901.	Number filed during the year 1901-1902	Total.	Number disposed of		Arrears.	
						1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902
1	Asstt. Political Superintendent	1 Civil Court	29	5	34	1	30	29	4
2	District Deputy Assistant	1 Do.	12	107*	119	3	116	12	3
3	Huzur Deputy Assistant	1 Do.	6	1	7	1	4	6	3
	Total	3	47	113	160	5	150	47	10
4	Thandar of Tharad	1 Civil Court	13	20	33	16	28	13	5
5	Do. of Wao.	1 Do.	4	8	12	8	12	4	„
6	Do. of Deodar.	1 Do.	2	21	23	4	16	2	7
7	Do. of Varahi.	1 Do.	10	47	57	20	55	10	2
8	Do. of Kankrij.	1 Do.	24	127	151	8	123	24	28
9	Do. of Santalpur.	1 Do.	29	22	51	„	48	29	3
	Total	6	82	245	327	56	282	82	45
10	Palanpur.	12 civil Courts	548	855	1403	792	1056	548	347
11	Radhanpur.	5 Do.	51	151	202	143	164	51	38
12	Tharad.	3 Do.	41	44	85	15	26	41	59
13	Wao.	2 Do.	37	12	49	4	49	37	„
14	Thakore Anandsingji of Deodar	1 Do.	2	1	3	1	1	2	2
15	Do Sardarsingji Do.	1 Do.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
16	Do. of Bhorole	1 Do.	„	4	4	5	4	„	„
17	Varahi Thakore	1 Do.	„	4	4	1	4	„	„
18	Talukdars of Thara	1 Do.	2	50	52	12	43	2	9
	Total	27	681	1121	1802	973	1347	681	455
	Grand Total.	36	810	1479	2289	1034	1779	810	510

Palanpur,

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Political Superintendent Palanpur.

* Includes 99 filed and disposed of under the encumbered estates rules.

Appendix VIII.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Superintendent Palanpur and the Assistant Political Superintendent during the year 1901-1902.

No.	Tribunals,	No. of appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	No. filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	
1	The Civil Appellate Court of the Political Superintendent, Palanpur.	47	26	73	1	54	47	19	
		Political } appeals } 19	12	31	"	22	19	9	
2	The Civil Appellate Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent, Palanpur.	12	12	24	47	21	12	3	
3	Do. Palanpur State.	2	62	64	60	61	2	3	
4	Do. Radhanpur Do.	32	24	56	7	10	32	46	
	Total.....	112	136	248	115	168	112	80	

Palanpur,

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Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Appendix IX.

Civil Political Work 1901-1902.

No.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March 1901.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of		Arrears on 31st March.	
				1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
1	The Political Superintendent Palanpur.	17	"	17	17	"	* 17	17	"
2	The Assistant Political Superintendent, Palanpur.	22	17	22	39	"	28	22	11
3	The District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent Palanpur.	32	6	40	38	8	22	32	16
4	The Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent Palanpur.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total.	71	23	79	94	8	67	71	27

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Political Superintendent Palanpur.

* Of these 16 were transferred to other courts.

Appendix X.

Statement showing the gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Palanpur Superintendency for the year Samvat 1957.

No.	State.	Gross Revenue.		Gross Expenditure.		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		For Sumvat 1956.	For Sumvat 1957.	For Sumvat 1956.	For Samvat 1957.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	Palanpur	493584	544348	3801688	58751479	1210	50764	7	50208	810* This figure is arrived at as under:— 544014- 8- 4 Actual expenditure 73280- 8- 6 Expenses of Patta villages and Pasaita lands. 465733-15-10 285745-13- 0 Due to State banker. 751479-12-10 Total.
2	Radhanpur	230136	263507	9434825	411573322	118	33371	611	138497	9
3	Tharad	53669	33209	67186	14760923	86	20459	97	6263	61
4	Wao	13259	17685	31048	15017707	11	4425	118	13341	1311
	Total...	790649	858751	1334749	821403433	21	88561	97	69813	1210

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Political Superintendent Palanpur.

Appendix XI.

The following table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in the Superintendency during the year 1901-1902.

Raingange stations.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Rainfall in the previous year.
Palanpur.	" - 40	4 - 37	2 - 25	3 - 82	" - 24	" - 8	"	" - 5	11 - 21	29 - 13½
Radhanpur.	" - 8	" - 37	3 - 27	2 - 68	" - 37	" - 6	"	" - 7	6 - 90	16 - 97
Tharad.	" - 13	" - 98	2 - 97	1 - 20	"	"	"	"	5 - 28	17 - 77
Varahi.	" - 44	" - 35	5 - 48	2 - 12	"	" - 2	"	"	8 - 41	14 - 3
Wao.	" - "	1 - 15	1 - 26	" - 20	"	" - 16	"	"	2 - 77	22 - 16
Kankrej.	" - 25	" - 7	1 - 47	1 - 72	" - 3	"	"	" - 8	3 - 62	18 - 73
Deodar.	" - "	" - 22	2 - 34	1 - 3	"	" - 8	"	" - 5	3 - 72	18 - 92
Santalpur.	1 - 12	" - 6	1 - 25	" - 68	" - 24	"	"	" - 4	3 - 39	17 - 56

Palanpur,

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Cates Major,

Political Superintendent Palanpur.

Appendix

Statement showing the prices of food-grains for the year 1901-1902 and the .

Name of State and Taluka.	1896-1897.						1897-1898.						1898-1899.				
	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.
Palanpur.	30	24	30	26	20	15	20	19	20	19	16	13	31	26	37	33	26
Radhanpur	29	20	30	18	21	14	19	18	18	18	16	11	27	26	36	28	29
Tharad.	30	18	36	18	24	12	22	15	20	16	21	10	30	21	42	18	13
Wao.	29	22	34	19	27	13	25	17	28	19	14	11	35	20	40	20	29
Varahi.	30	25	27	25	25	16	21	21	22	22	20	13	30	25	35	31	32
Deodar.	32	20	30	23	24	15	19	16	19	17	17	20	34	21	40	28	32
Kankrij.	32	29	35	27	28	16	22	20	24	21	21	14	32	27	40	40	32
Santalpur	26	20	28	19	22	11	18	18	20	18	14	9	28	24	34	28	24

Palanpur,
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}

XII.

. preceding five years.

1899-1900.							1900-1901.						1901-1902.					
Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Math.	Gram.	Mug.	Rice.
12	24	22	26	25	20	13	24	19	24	20	11	13	29½	26	30	26	16½	12½
14	15	15	16	15	14	12	19	15	20	17	14	12	26	25	25	22	16	13
11	24	18	26	7	22	13	22	14	22	"	16	12	25	20	26	0	17	13
11	14	18	24	15	23	"	19	15	21	14	17	15	25	22	24	16	18	14
12	25	25	28	26	24	16	17	15	16	15	13	15	24	23	20	20	15	18
13	23	20	22	20	22	15	20	15	"	17	13	14	26	20	17	20	16	16
13	25	24	27	26	25	16	23	18	21	18	15	16	30	27	26	25	15	13
12	21	20	20	20	24	12	18	13	16	16	13	12	24	21	14	20	13	12

G. E. HYDECATES Major,
Political Superintendent Palanpur.

Appendix XIII.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Palanpur Superintendency Local Funds, for the year 1901-1902.

No.	Name of Funds.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1901	Receipt during the year 1901-1902	Expenditure during the year 1901-1902	Balance on 1st April 1902.			Remarks.
					In cash.	Invested.	Total.	
1	Agency General Fund. ...	22015 14 4	20531 9 10	17824 3 6	4723 4 8	20000 0 0	24723 4 8	
2	Education Fund...	27858 6 8	3411 1 7	2192 7 5	4577 0 10	24500 0 0	29077 0 10	
3	Vaccination Fund. ...	1371 15 1	1825 7 1	3007 14 1	189 8 1	" "	189 8 1	
4	Petty Fund. ...	14799 8 1	4464 5 8	3310 4 1	10553 9 8	5400 0 0	15953 9 8	
5	Account current of deposits.	81128 12 9	400917 10 8	420326 1 3	61020 6 2	700 0 0	61720 6 2	
6	Account current of advances. ...	-24170 0 8	23691 8 0	3834 1 1	-4312 9 9	" "	-4312 9 9	
	Total.	123004 8 3	454841 10 10	450494 15 5	76751 3 8	50600 0 0	127351 3 8	

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APPENDIX XIV.

The following Statement shows the Dispensaries in the States and the patiens treated in them during the year 1901-1902.

Names.	Patients treated.		Average daily attendance.		Cost of maintenance.		Remarks.
	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	
Palanpur Superintendency.							
—Do.— Durbār.	3896	4321	58- 1	54-2	4337- 4- 0	3562-10- 9	
Radhanpur.	19770	16243	252- 90	218-23	11728-14- 5	10011- 6- 7	
Tharad.	10259	5170	201- 84	91-87	4500- 3-11	7045- 1- 7	
Deodar.	3222	1309	56- 6	30-30	800- 0- 0	500- 0- 0	
Varahi.	2225	2718	44- 6	27-2	536- 8- 3	416- 7- 0	
Santalpur.	3359	2235	52- 3	31-5	461- 9- 9	394- 7- 3	
Sihori-Kankrij.	1188	856	17- 7	16	461-13-10	502-11- 3	
Wao.	1752	1841	27- 9	27-4	515-14- 7	427- 5- 0	
Sami under Radhanpur.	2148	2033	29-44	21-6	420- 8- 2	509-10- 0	
	3459	2427	52- 05	47-37	2216-13- 1	2359-15- 0	
Total...	51278	39153	793-43	565-67	25979-10- 0	25729-10- 5	
Travelling Dispensary at Palanpur.							
— Do. — Do.— at Radhanpur and	"	"	"	"	"	"	
temporary dispensaries at Mujpur and							
in the Suburbs of Radhanpur.	4917	"	56-34	"	"	"	
Rafu under Radhanpur.	"	1225	"	17-90	"	"	
Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital.	226	1734	4-17	31-66	884- 7- 0	1520- 9- 8	
Total...	5143	2959	60-51	49-56	884- 7- 0	1520- 9- 8	
Grand Total...	56421	42112	853-94	615-23	26864- 1- 0	27250- 4- 1	

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Political Superintendent Palanpur

Appendix XV.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1901-1902, contrasted with the Returns of the four preceding years.

Years.															
District.	1897-98.			1898-99.			1899-1900.			1900-1901.			1901-1902.		
	No. of Vaccina-tors.	No. of primary opera-tions.	No. of Re-vacci-nations.	No. of Vaccina-tors.	No. of primary opera-tions.	No. of Re-vacci-nations.	No. of Vaccina-tors.	No. of primary opera-tions.	No. of Re-vacci-nations.	No. of Vaccina-tors.	No. of primary opera-tions.	No. of Re-vacci-nations.	No. of Vaccina-tors.	No. of primary opera-tions.	No. of Re-vacci-nations.
Palanpur } Superintendency }	11	18926	47	13	24704	48	12	27632	999	12	11696	73	12	8751	51

Palanpur,

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Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

APPENDIX XVI Instruction.

Statement showing the number of Schools & the attendance of pupils for the year 1901-1902.

No. of Schools.	Names of States & Talukas.	Boy's Schools.			Girl's Schools.			Remarks.
		Number of Pupils.		Average Attendance.	Number of Pupils.		Average Attendance.	
		1900-1901	1901-1902		1900-1901	1901-1902		
		1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	
22	Palanpur...	1293	1578	886	1123	82	30	39
24	Radhanpur...	736	838	444-89	641	127	73	87
22	Thana Circles & petty States...	665	751	471	621	"	"	"
	Total...	2694	3167	1801-89	2385	209	103	126

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Political Superintendent Palanpur.

Appendix XVII.

THE PRESS FOR THE YEAR 1901-1902.

1	2	3	Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Palanpur...	... The Rajbhakta Printing Press.	Mr. Ambalal Becharlal.	None.	None.
Radhanpur...	... Radhanpur Bismillakhan Bahadur Printing Press.	Harilal Kalidas.		Bi-Monthly Radhanpur Darbari Gazette.

Palanpur,

21st June 1902.

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